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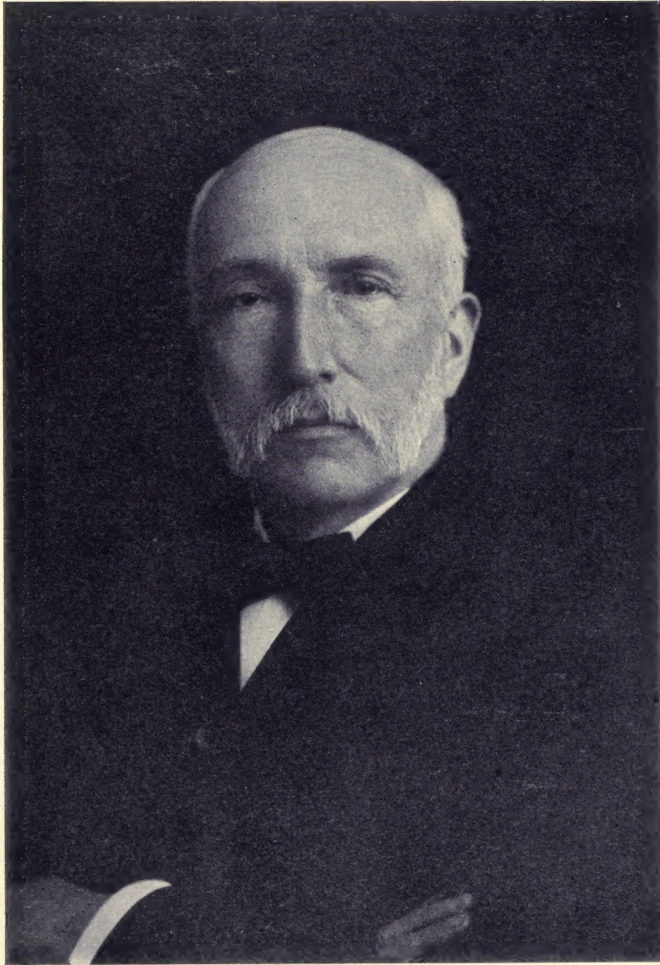
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**HISTORY OF THE CLASS OF 1906
YALE COLLEGE**

VOLUME II

A collection of 100 dots arranged in a grid-like pattern, with some dots highlighted in black.

THE
ANNALS
OF THE
METHODIST
CHURCH



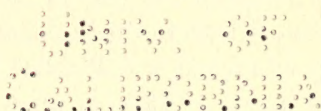
DEAN HENRY P. WRIGHT

History of the Class of 1906

Yale College

Volume II

Edited by
Edwin Rogers Embree
Class Secretary



Published by the Class Secretaries Bureau
through the Yale University Press
1911

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TO VNU
AIRPORT

PREFACE

“THE Italian poet Ariosto imagined,” says Sidney Lee, “with some allegorical vagueness, that at the end of every man’s thread of life there hung a medal stamped with his name, and that, as Death severed life’s thread with its fatal shears, Time seized the medal and dropped it into the river of Lethe. Yet a few, a very few, of the stamped medals were caught as they fell towards the waters of oblivion by swans, who carried off the medals and deposited them in a temple or museum of immortality.” Class Records are Ariosto’s swans, preserving the memory not of individual lives but of the life of the Class. It is hoped that as the Class matures its records will evolve from the awkwardness of the ugly duckling.

The Class of 1906 has proved wonderfully apt in hiding its light under a bushel. If any man should by any stretch of sensitiveness think that too much has been said of him in the following pages, let him be consoled at once by the thought that the biographies recorded do not even approach the intimacy of revelation that a disappointed Secretary had as an ideal. Such facts as could be forced from the men of 1906 about themselves or their fellows are set down in the following pages in their due order.

EDWIN ROGERS EMBREE,

Class Secretary.

December 1, 1911.

ALONE THE IMMORTALS

I heard it said that far away from here, on the wrong side of the deserts of Cathay and in a country dedicate to winter, are all the years that are dead. And there a certain valley shuts them in and hides them, as rumor has it, from the world, but not from the sight of the moon nor from those that dream in his rays.

And I said: "I will go from here by ways of dream, and I will come to that valley and enter in and mourn there for the good years that are dead." And I said: "I will take a wreath, a wreath of mourning, and lay it at their feet in token of my sorrow for their dooms."

And when I sought about among the flowers, among the flowers for my wreath of mourning, the lily looked too large and the laurel looked too solemn, and I found nothing frail enough nor slender to serve as an offering to the years that were dead. And at last I made a slender wreath of daisies in the manner that I had seen them made in one of the years that is dead. "This," said I, "is scarce less fragile or less frail than one of those delicate, forgotten years." Then I took my wreath in my hand and went from here. And when I had come by paths of mystery to that romantic land where the valley that rumor told of lies close to the mountainous moon, I searched among the grass for those poor slight years for whom I brought my sorrow and my wreath. And when I found there nothing in the grass, I said: "Time has shattered them and swept them away and left not even any faint remains."

But looking upwards in the blaze of the moon I suddenly saw colossi sitting near, and towering up and blotting out the stars and filling the night with blackness; and at those idols' feet I saw, praying and making obeisance, kings and the days that are, and all times and all cities and all nations and all their gods. Neither the smoke of incense nor of the sacrifice burning reached those colossal heads; they sat there not to be measured, not to be overthrown, not to be worn away.

I said: "Who are those?"

One answered: "Alone the Immortals."

And I said, sadly: "I came not to see dread gods, but I came to shed my tears and to offer flowers at the feet of certain little years that are dead and that may not come again."

He answered me: "These *are* the years that are dead, alone the Immortals; all years to be are Their children—They fashioned their smiles and their laughter: all earthly kings They have crowned, all gods They have created; all the events to be flow down from Their feet like a river, the worlds are flying pebbles that They have already thrown, and Time and all his centuries behind him kneel there with bended crests in token of vassalage at Their potent feet."

And when I heard this I turned away with my wreath and went back to my own land comforted.—[Lord Dunsany, in *Irish Review*.

PREVIOUS PUBLICATION BY THE CLASS

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Edited by George Starkweather Fowler, Class Secretary. Blue
cloth. 414 pp. Illustrated with groups and scenes and por-
traits of the members. Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, New
Haven, 1906.

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Dean Henry P. Wright, portrait . . .	Frontispiece
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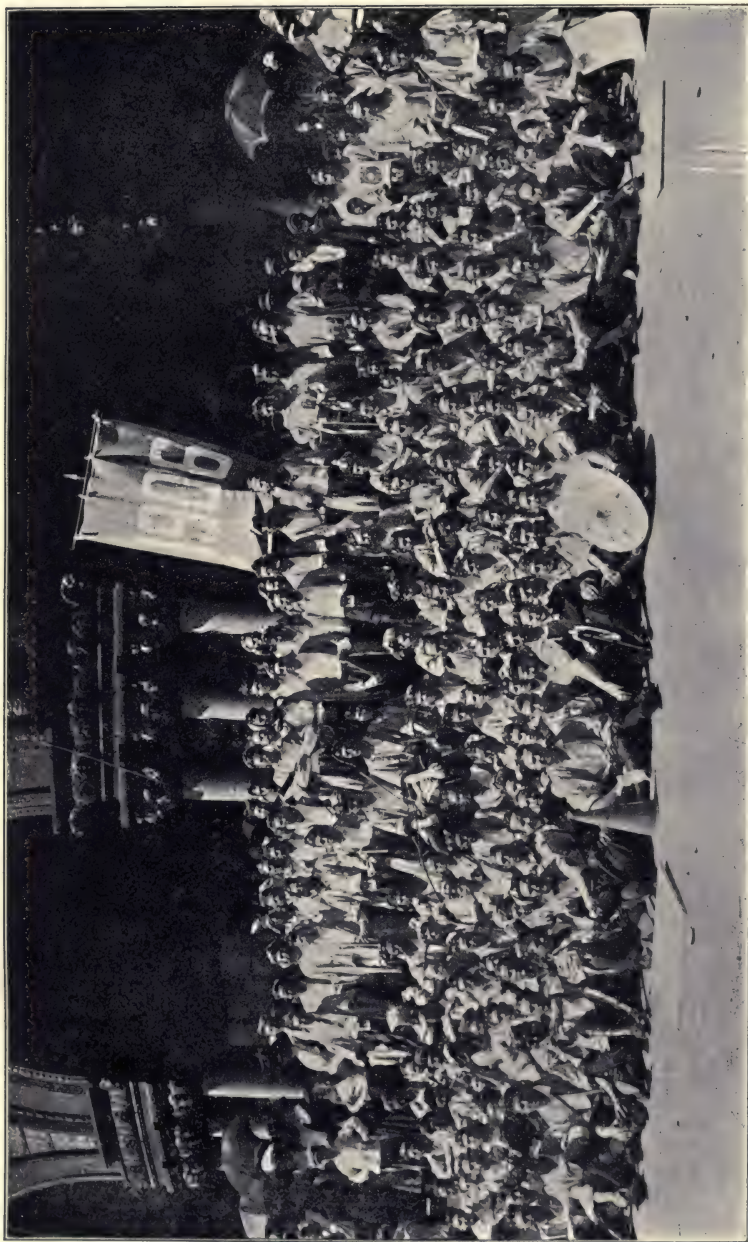
PART I
REUNIONS AND DEVELOPMENTS
SINCE 1906

FIVE YEARS AFTER GRADUATION

BY J. H. WALLIS

WHO of us now is not upon his guard!
We know the World, what kind of brute he is,
How he would gag the bravest with a kiss
And without mercy crush the evil-starred.
Our flesh, so soon, is bruised and battle-scarred;
Five years his fingers hungry for our throat
Have proved to us the bland World's silken coat
Hides a foul knife and armor steely hard.

So be it then! Let strength with strength be tried!
We are no cowards nor weaklings, for our hearts
Know light and truth are on our side arrayed.
Guard thyself, World! Alone or side by side,
No sons of Yale shall fail to do their parts.
The fight is on and we are not afraid!



THE TRIENNIAL GROUP ON OSBORN HALL STEPS

TO THE
LIBRARY OF
CONGRESS

THE TRIENNIAL REUNION

AS ONE MAN THINKS HE REMEMBERS IT

IT IS rather a difficult undertaking to write a history of any event or time without the assistance of contemporary data or the reminiscences of a few veteran survivors, and it seems almost an imposition to inflict upon any one man the task of writing the history of a Triennial reunion some two years after its occurrence when he has nothing to rely upon but an exceptionally poor memory, and that memory, at the time, pitifully hampered by an over-indulgent burst of enthusiasm at meeting so many old friends. Our 1906 Triennial celebration was a piratical effusion of unbridled joy and frolic which began when the first man set foot in York Street, Friday afternoon, June 25, 1909, and ended when the effects of the Class dinner began gradually and painfully to wear off—the following Wednesday. The man who didn't enjoy every second of it should immediately consult a physician or buy a gun. As early as the Friday before Commencement, Wrexham Hall, the chosen headquarters, began to feel the approach of impending excitement and the speed of the advance guard predicted no very slow time for the reunion. The sagacity of the committee was early manifest, from the fact that they had selected a headquarters with so convenient a proximity to the Turkish baths.

The closing of offices at noon Saturday, in and around New York City, resulted in the arrival of about fifty men by 6 p.m. Sunday was spent in comparative quiet, everyone content with handshaking, reminiscing, Whitney Avenue

walks, and the various car rides to familiar and too often used haunts along the shore.

On Monday morning, festivities began in earnest and the embryonic stage of reunion assumed the full-grown activity of old times, each train into New Haven adding to the rush for costumes at Osborn Hall, A1, where three years before we had learned the origin of species, the evolution of the human race and the social status of our American cities. By noon there were 159 pirates in full sea-faring array, cutting loose their youthful and frivolous antics in the narrow confines of the dollar side of Chapel Street. The costume committee deserves great credit for its wise selection of so adaptable a costume as the garb of a pirate. The way in which the Codillers availed themselves of the opportunity of displaying their ideas of piratical architecture and personal adornment produced a band of brigands that would have made Captain Kidd's erstwhile terrors of the sea look like a Boston Sabbath school class at a Northfield convention. The desire for further embellishments than the committee offered drove the swarthy band in flocks to Malley's, where paints, powders, puffs, whiskers and jewelry completed the efforts of the costume committee.

The Class meeting in Osborn Hall at 1.30 relieved us of our only Triennial obligation. Lee Perrin reigned supreme with considerable difficulty, and conducted services in a manner which could not have any but the following beneficial results: (1) The same committeemen were selected to prepare for Sexennial; (2) a vote of appreciation was given the committee for its most satisfactory work in arranging Triennial; (3) it was voted to publish a Five-year History of the Class; (4) with considerable difficulty, George S. Fowler succeeded in getting the Class to accept his resignation as secretary, a position which he had held most capably since graduation; (5) Edwin Rogers Embree was unani-



WAITING FOR THE GROUP PICTURE ON OSBORN HALL STEPS

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AINDOCHIAO

mously elected secretary of the Class. After a vote of thanks and appreciation to Mr. Fowler, the meeting was adjourned *sine die* and in a tumult little short of riot, we were turned loose upon the town.

The many attractions of the afternoon were equally patronized, some going to the field to see baseball practice, some to Savin Rock for a view of the Sound, a few to Morris Cove for the fresh air and a great many to Momauguin to receive the benefits of the mineral waters and salt baths. Everyone wound up at the Rock for a 1906 Dutch supper, after which each selected his particular form of amusement and the day ended without a death or serious accident.

Tuesday morning was spent in replacing jewelry lost at the Rock Monday night, calls on Linder and the New Haven House pharmacy, according to the result of the night just passed, and putting on a fair one at the corner of Chapel and College Streets. The newly elected secretary represented the Class at the Alumni meeting and the rest of the members were conspicuous by their absence. At 1.30 the Class picture was taken on Osborn Hall steps, immediately after which a sweltering march was begun to the Field. Reddy Rock, Pud Turner and the Moose were the only ones who enjoyed it. They were helmsman and crew respectively of the good ship Pirate Six. Our seats in deep left field were too hot and uncomfortable to permit of much enthusiasm even over a splendid Yale victory, but we managed to make our share of the noise. The fact that the 1906 Class Boy threw the first ball of the game may have been a good omen. Returning, we visited the houses of Dean Wright and President Hadley, delivered a cheer to each and repaired to Wrexham Hall to sew up our costumes for the big dinner at Music Hall. The dinner was a great success, if noise is a criterion, and amid a dim and roar that prohibited the ingress of human voice to mortal ears, F. T. Pendleton was

presented the cup for Class Boy and Hank Damon the mug for coming the longest distance to attend Triennial. He hailed from Glasgow, Scotland.

This closed a most successful reunion and it is to be hoped that it will be a standard for all future reunions of the Class. May no fewer men ever come back.

ANOTHER REMEMBRANCE OF TRIENNIAL

AFTER a three-years' lapse of the joys of irresponsibility, three aging years of contact with the cold facts of life, the Class of 1906 reassembled on Saturday, June 26, 1909, some hundred and fifty strong, for the first of those reunions that are to give us periodic rejuvenation and keep alive and powerful the bonds of undergraduate days. Those who came early found Mrs. and Pop Cooney sitting on the threshold of Wrexham Hall, with open arms and pad and pencil. Cheerily they greeted us, carefully they kept the list of arrivals up to date and cannily they made quite certain that none but the duly accredited should enter the sanctuary or even attempt the futility of squeezing a drink from that ice water pitcher in the hall.

Through Saturday and Sunday the clan gathered and foregathered in groups and bunches, cementing old particular friendships. And many the familiar haunts to which we returned, linked arm in arm with a chosen two or three; the Campus, the Oval, Osborn steps, Chapel Street, the Lake and the Rock, the Harbor and the Shore, and eke Mory's and Heub's, Jake's and Hughey Reynolds'. Wherever fancy led, we were greeted with the smile of welcome.

In those days were born, from who knows what fertile brains, the songs that were to ring through New Haven, the



SOME TRIENNIAL FACES AND FORMS

Upper groups from left: Stevens, Fowler, C. C. Thomson, Lupton

Lower group from left: John Warner, Bouscaren, Brinsmade, Perrin, Morrison

To Mr.
August 1890

battle cries of our bloodthirsty crew when we should assume our individuality as a class and appear to the multitude as the Pirates of 1906. And that posterity may benefit and our descendants thrill to the stirring strains, let us embalm here in ink the words that still live in our memories:

Air: I Love a Lassie

I love the elm tree,
Dean Wright and Prexy Hadley,
And the simple life at Louis Linder's bar.
If you're on the water wagon,
And mustn't get a jag on,
Don't wander from Dwight Hall far.

And that other song to the nameless air reputed to have been sung by Uncle Sam's tars on their cruise round the world:

Away, away with fife and drum!
Here we come, here we come!
We're looking for something to put on the fritz,
The piratical class of nineteen six.

When all were assembled it was found that the battle axe of Codille had proven a weapon knowing no brother. Far from the common herd, in the proud seclusion of The Oneco, opposite Poli's, was our famous band of professional humorists ensconced, for what mysterious purpose the chronicles fail to state. Let us hope it was merely that their teeming minds might have leisure and quiet for the intellectual efforts needed to produce those astounding composite feats of mimicry and to coin more of the vivid colloquialisms with which the Class of 1906 expresses its opinions and emotions.

After donning our pirate costumes, and after the Class meeting of Monday afternoon, the second complete gathering of the Class was at an informal—if the word may be more particularly applied to any one event of the week—supper at Savin Rock. No doubt mine host prepared and expected

to serve a sumptuous repast and certain it is that we forked out the shining doubloons. But the lure of the lights and of the White City was upon us and to this day none knows what ambrosia he had in store for dessert. The Merry-Go-Rounds and the Rocky Road to Dublin carried many a purple-cloaked pirate and all through the night till closing time the barkers called us and we entered and did the whole show, till we were either done up ourselves by the Human Roulette Wheel or the last carfare nickel in the crowd was gone.

Tuesday dawned bright and fair and at one o'clock we gathered before old South Middle, our band ahead, with the good ship Codille following, the baby 'possum nesting in the crosstrees and a picked crew manning sheet and helm and towline. And the crowds cheered and the populace rejoiced as we danced our way to the Field.

Once round the circuit of the Field the gallant craft made her way before she foundered and was cast up on the rocks under the grandstand. And once again we circled the diamond till we reached the bleacheries. It was a good game, and the blaze of the sun in your eyes and the parch of thirst in your throat do not matter so much when you know that those little figures in the distance are the Yale Team and that they are walloping Johnny Harvard as they did that day. Jiminy crickets! Do you remember how hot it was? Not even the bottles of water and sarsaparilla that the enterprising ones climbed down through the seats to get and disburse to their friends, could quite overcome the effects of that June sun. But when John Mallory pinched the last fly and ran in toward the plate with the ball in his pocket, we were not too hot to get out on the Field for a snake dance, nor so weary but that we had some surplus energy to work off on the march back to the Campus.

Ex-Prexy Dwight came out to receive our call as we stopped on Hillhouse Avenue and gave us a speech that made



TRIENNIAL PIRATES SPECIALLY POSED

Wurts is at left in both pictures; at right above is Sherrill,
and below is Halsey

us all wish we had known him better as undergraduates. And then we waited our turn to cheer President Hadley and show him what big boys we had grown to be since leaving his tender care.

And after that the grand finale. Can anyone give a clear and accurate account of that Class supper at Music Hall? At any rate, we had a bully time. And here's to Sexennial! May the ranks be full!

ACCOUNT OF TRIENNIAL IN

Yale Alumni Weekly

THE largest in numbers of any of the class reunions of June, 1909, was the Triennial of 1906. Wrexham Hall on York Street had been reserved as a dormitory headquarters and the entire hall was filled with Triennial celebrators during Reunion Week. As early as Saturday afternoon, York Street began to look something as it did seven years ago when

“As Freshmen first we came to Yale.”

Sunday marked the arrival of well over fifty men and the day was spent in comparative quiet, in preparation for the fast and furious fun of the following two days. Early Monday morning the men began to disguise themselves as bloody pirates and at once raids began on the furnishing stores of the city for beads, necklaces and like accessory ornaments. A blood-curdling throng gathered for the Class meeting in Al Osborn Hall Monday afternoon. Lee Perrin, Triennial chairman, with difficulty obtained a semblance of order and only by dint of denting gun against sword could he maintain it. . . . The Class later boarded a car for a dinner at the

West Shore and for individual inspection of the attractions of Savin Rock. Tuesday . . . came the group picture and then all proceeded in double column and Omega Lambda Chi gyrations to the Field. On the return, after visits to ex-President Dwight and President Hadley, the men gathered for Triennial dinner at Music Hall. Here joy was unrestrained. Speaking was not the order of the evening, but impromptu remarks of an entertaining nature were made by "Mr. Wils" McClintock in presenting the Class cup to Francis T. Pendleton, whose boy had formed a conspicuous part of the '06 celebration at the Field, and in presenting the long distance cup to Henry F. Damon, who came to join the reunion from Glasgow, Scotland. The following were present:

Addoms, Aldrich, A. W. Andrews, C. E. Andrews, Arms, Ayres, Banks, Bartlett, Barton, Baxter, Beal, R. C. Bennett, Biddle, Boardman, Bouscaren, Breul, Brinsmade, B. O. Brown, Bruce, Bull, Carver, Chapin, W. W. Clarke, Corning, Coursen, Cowles, Curtis, Cutler, Damon, Dimock, Dodge, G. S. Dole, L. A. Dole, Dougherty, F. C. Downing, Drew, Dustin, Eddy, Elwell, Ely, Embree, Ewers, Fawley, Ferguson, Field, Finegan, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Flanders, Flinn, Ford, Foster, Fowler, Freeman, I. K. Fulton, Gibson, Good-year, Gorham, Granniss, Grant, W. P. Hall, Halsey, Harrington, W. H. Harris, Headley, Heaton, Heckscher, Higgins, Hosford, Hudnut, Humpstone, Hutt, Jarvis, Kelley, King, Koehler, Larkin, Lathrop, Latourette, Laub, LaVie, Lupton, McBride, McClintock, McCune, MacDowell, D. A. McGee, Mackay, J. G. Magee, Mallett, Marcus, Mead, Mersereau, Meyer, Mills, Monzani, B. Moore, D. L. Moore, Moorhead, Morrison, Morse, Neeser, O'Brien, Pendleton, Perrin, Phelps, Pratt, Prendergast, V. D. Price, Jr., Pruden, Quinn, Ridgway, Rinke, Robertson, Robinson, Rockwell, P. Rogers, Jr., Rowland, Scovill, Scudder, Seward, Shelton,



THE CLASS BOY AT YALE FIELD AT TRIENNIAL

Sherrill, Shoemaker, B. D. Smith, P. C. Smith, Jr., Somers, Sprague, Squire, Stetson, Stevens, Struby, Sturges, Terry, Thatcher, N. F. Thompson, Jr., C. C. Thomson, Tillotson, Todd, Tooker, Toole, Turner, Twitchell, VanTassel, Waldo, Walton, D. J. Warner, J. Warner, Waterman, Weeks, A. L. Westcott, Whitcomb, E. White, P. T. White, Whittlesey, H. R. Wilson, Wolfe, Wright, Wurts.

VERSES ON TRIENNIAL *

THE *only* Class is back en masse,
Be gay, my boys; be gay,
And let us now an evening pass
As in our college day.

As in our college day,
As in our college day,
So fill your glass with good old Bass
As in our college day.

Let's eat and drink and merry be
As freely as we may,
Our hearts are light, our hearts are free
As in our college day.

As in our college day,
As in our college day,
Each man you see is full of glee
As in our college day.

Codille, Codille is with us still,
McClintock and Mackay,
They'll make things hum, we know they will,
As in our college day.

As in our college day,
As in our college day,
Three years are nil—come, glasses fill
As in our college day.

Our Class may shrink, her sun may sink,
And years may pass away.
Her fame shall ever stand, we think
As in our college day.

As in our college day,
As in our college day,
Let glasses clink, her health we'll drink
As in our college day.

*The composer's name is withheld by request.



TRIENNIAL GROUPS ON HARVARD GAME DAY

FINANCIAL REPORT

THE following is the report of receipts and expenditures of the committee for the Triennial reunion of the Class of 1906:

RECEIPTS

By check, exchange charges deducted	.	.	\$2,327.22
Cash	.	.	35.00
Total,	.	.	<u>\$2,362.22</u>

EXPENDITURES

Postage, stationery and printing	.	.	.	\$ 75.80
Contract with J. F. Grady for costumes, hall, banquet, fireworks, etc.	.	.	.	1,503.21
Cups and extras for parade	.	.	.	83.88
Tickets to ball game	.	.	.	133.50
Music	.	.	.	205.00
Special car	.	.	.	8.00
Remitted dues	.	.	.	48.00
Total,	.	.	.	<u>\$2,057.39</u>
Total receipts	.	.	.	\$2,362.22
Total expenditures	.	.	.	<u>2,057.39</u>
Balance	.	.	.	<u>\$ 304.83</u>

Respectfully submitted,

LEE J. PERRIN, *Treasurer.*

CLASS DINNERS

THE FIVE 1906 GATHERINGS IN NEW YORK CITY

FIVE dinners of the Class have been held in New York City since graduation. They have been characterized by a number of things; the first dinner, by some good speaking, the last one by no speaking at all; all of them by a notable informality of entertainment on the part of the diners. They have also all been characterized by a really remarkable spirit of democracy. Effingham N. Dodge, who has had some experience in Yale classes, spoke of this trait of democracy at the dinner in 1909. On request, he has written his ideas in this connection as follows:

“Is the 1906 spirit ‘five years after’ different in character from that of other classes? Comparisons may be odious, but it would seem from a careful study of the results of class reunions and dinners since graduation that 1906 has lost none of the *cohesiveness* that identified the Class while in college. And is not this point the ‘difference’ between 1906 and other classes? It is easy to generalize as to why and how your class is better than others, simply as a matter of loyalty. But it may be difficult to convince *yourself* that the spirit of your class is superior to any other—for after all it is the same Yale spirit that predominates in every class. But if the 1906 spirit has any distinctiveness—and we believe it has—it is this: that the Class ‘gets together’ *as a whole* in a way that is unknown to many classes at least. Maybe the ‘topography’ of 1906 has something to do with it. Possibly there are not so many lofty peaks of individual superiority, or there are fewer depressions of mediocrity; so the general surface may be more level. Whatever the cause, the effect is certain, and it surely redounds to the benefit as well as the

credit of the Class that a 1906 reunion or a 1906 dinner is an occasion of deeper significance than a mere jollification or 'rough-house'—although even these elements may not be entirely lacking."

The credit for the success of the dinners, aside from the good spirit of the Class, is due entirely to Chester Van Tassel, who has served as chairman of the committee in charge of each one of them. He has handled the correspondence, the arrangements for the dinner, and the matter of the programs. Several well-laid plans on his part to resign from his official connection with the dinners have been thwarted just before maturity. A speech of resignation, prepared for the last dinner, was prevented by unanimous vote to omit all speeches at that particular feast.

The accounts of the individual dinners, with the lists of the men present as contemporaneously reported in the *Alumni Weekly*, follow.

THE FIRST NEW YORK DINNER

The Class of 1906, nearly one hundred strong, gathered for its first annual dinner at the New York Yale Club Saturday night, December 22. At 7:30 the Class sat down to the tables in the banquet room and the 1906 quartette started the good cheer at once by singing "Toyland." After that Phil Smith, corpulent genius of good fellowship, sang his famous trolley ride song and the last trace of restraint was lost.

Somewhere near eleven o'clock, Chester B. Van Tassel, chairman of the banquet committee, arose and read letters and telegrams from absent members of 1906. Chief among the letters was one from Jim Donnelly, ex-officio member. Wilson S. McClintock, Donald F. Mackay, Grosvenor Ely,

James G. McClure, Thomas L. Shevlin and William S. Moorhead sent greetings from lands as far away as Scotland and South Africa. Merrill B. Sands was introduced as toastmaster and responded with his strange and complicated system of puns. Ted Dustin, Guy Arms, Spen Turner and Don McGee were producing melody in assorted keys at the head of the table, yet when Philip C. Smith, Jr., responded to the toast "The Class Benedicts," he expressed regret that not more of the great spirits of the 1906 Codille Club were present. By unanimous and clamorous request Smith gave a few original monologue sketches of the football season in New Haven. Samuel M. Harrington told stories of the fellows who were in New York and Charles H. Banks recounted some of the good the Class had done. George S. Fowler gave an accounting of 1906 as a whole from the standpoint of Class Secretary. Three thousand dollars, he said, had been paid in to the Class Fund, insuring permanent financial stability to the 1906 organization.

Spencer Turner, who had come to the banquet from Tallassee, Ala., was awarded the long distance silver loving cup. He said that he appreciated the gift from the Class, but thought it would not be appropriate for him to say anything as he was now "in the dry goods business."

Foster Rockwell was called on to respond to the toast, "The Football Team." He started to tell how small a part he had had in bringing victory to Yale this year, but his modest words were drowned in an impromptu cheer for the team and another for its coach.

The good fellowship headquarters then shifted to the grill room downstairs and clustering in informal groups about the tables the men lingered for hours singing, reminiscing and discussing future prospects.

Before the dinner a business meeting was called by the Class Secretary and announcement made of the death of



SCENES ON THE BLEACHERS AT TRIENNIAL BASEBALL GAME

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Warren Edward Price. William B. Pratt, Ernest B. Humpstone and Russell G. Pruden were appointed a committee to express to the bereaved family the sympathy of the Class.

The following men were present at the dinner:

Addoms, Aldrich, C. E. Andrews, Arms, Banks, Beach, Boardman, Brinsmade, Bull, Carver, Curtis, Dougherty, Dunlap, Dustin, Drew, Elwell, Embree, Finley, Fitch, Fowler, Fulton, Glazier, Gorham, Gurley, Hannahs, Harrington, Haynie, Heaton, Humpstone, Jameson, W. K. Johnson, Kelley, King, Koehler, Lathrop, Laub, LaVie, Leech, Lupton, McGee, Mallett, Marcus, Meyer, B. Moore, D. L. Moore, Nelson, Perrin, Phelps, Pratt, Pruden, Rinke, Robinson, Rockwell, R. L. Rogers, Russell, Sands, Scudder, Seward, Shelton, P. C. Smith, Jr., Swords, Terry, Tileston, Tooker, Toole, Turner, Tuttle, Van Tassel, Wakefield, Walton, Ward, D. J. Warner, J. Warner, Wescott, Wurts.

The committee in charge was Chester B. Van Tassel, Donald A. McGee and A. Rowden King.—[*Yale Alumni Weekly*, December 26, 1906.]

THE SECOND NEW YORK DINNER

Somewhat less than one hundred members of the Class of 1906 gathered at the Yale Club, New York City, on Monday evening, December 23, for the second annual dinner of the Class since its graduation. The tables were arranged in the form of a hollow square with one side knocked out, and at the center of the head table sat Ted Dustin, toastmaster of the evening, whose training as end man on the Yale Banjo Club for four years in College proved of service to him in holding together conflicting ideas of a good time which each man held and held to strongly.

After a reasonable desire for eating and drinking had been satisfied, the toastmaster rose and began his preamble

with a great show of bravado and spontaneity. He explained that he had been compelled to fill the position of ringmaster on the toast list against the strong advice of his best friends and his own better judgment, and he likened his condition to that of a certain Baptist colored parson, who went out hunting one day with a Methodist brother. The parson, according to the story, stood below while the other climbed a tree and shook down a raccoon into his outstretched arms. As the animal reached the preacher there was a terrible scratching, clawing and yelling, and the man in the tree yelled down, "Want me to come down and help you hold him, Sam?"

"Hold him!" shouted the preacher, "Lawd, nigger, it ain't no trouble holdin' him, but fer de Lawd sake come down and help me let go o' the critter!"

As the laughter subsided the toastmaster reached down with leisurely indifference for his notes, which were written on little rectangular pieces of cardboard. His confidence turned to dismay, for Moose Mackay, mistaking the cardboards for a pack of playing cards, had shuffled the deck during the preamble and was then dealing them out in twos and threes to Guy Arms, Merrie Sands and Jim Brinsmade, who were settling back, all unconcerned, behind a pile of copper coins, ready for an old-time game. That episode smothered what serious intent there may have been in the program and from that time on Moose was the master of the situation.

John Magee told of the Campus as it is today, especially the work at Dwight Hall, where, when the grill room and billiard tables were put in, he said, a newspaper published a statement, alleged to have come from himself, to the effect that it was now only a step from Dwight Hall to a high ball. [Cries of "Two step, two step!"]

The Class had several laughs at Tom Gurley, and then

Frank Markoe recited an original poem, which was by far the best thing of the evening. The Class Secretary gave an account of the finances of the Class and stated that about thirty, or nearly 10 per cent, of the Class were married and leading "respectable and respected lives in their respective communities."

The following men were present:

C. E. Andrews, Arms, Baker, Banks, Beal, Brinsmade, N. C. Brown, Bull, Chapin, Corning, Cowles, Dimock, Dodge, Dougherty, Dustin, Edmonds, Embree, Fitch, Foster, Fowler, Gibson, Gurley, Hannahs, Headley, Heaton, Humpstone, Kelley, Latourette, Laub, Leech, Low, McGee, Mackay, Magee, Marcus, Markoe, Barrington Moore, D. L. Moore, Morrison, Neeser, Perrin, Phelps, Pratt, Pruden, Ridgway, Rinke, Robertson, Rowland, Sands, Scudder, Sedley, Sherrill, Sprague, Stevens, Struby, Terry, Tooker, Toole, Turner, Van Tassel, Van Wagenen, Waterman, Whittlesey, Wurts.
—[*Yale Alumni Weekly, January 1, 1908.*]

THE THIRD NEW YORK DINNER

One of the most enjoyable of the dinners of the Class of 1906 was held at the Yale Club, New York City, on Saturday evening, December 19. Wilson S. McClintock had come from Pittsburg to preside and brought with him the greetings of the other 1906 men of his city. After the physical part of the dinner, E. R. Embree was called on for an account of "Yale Today" and George S. Fowler for an accounting of his stewardship as Class Secretary. A long near-legal document by Attorney William H. Wurts was read by the toastmaster, but the attorney was unable to explain how he did it. "Moose" Mackay and "Bud" Fitch sang old favorites and J. B. Brinsmade told of Triennial

plans. As the men still refused to leave the banquet room, professional minstrels were called on to help out the talent of the Class. Toward midnight the remnants of the 1906 quartet led the way to the grill room downstairs, where the rest of the evening was spent in informality. The following were present:

Addoms, C. E. Andrews, Barton, Bergh, Biddle, Boardman, Brinsmade, Bull, Chapin, Curtis, Dodge, Dustin, Embree, Ethridge, Fitch, Fowler, Gibson, W. P. Hall, Hayes, Heaton, Hecksher, Hutt, Kent, King, Lathrop, Leech, McClintock, McGee, Mackay, Nelson, Pratt, Pruden, Peirsel, Quinn, Ridgway, Rinke, Scovill, Scudder, Seward, Sherrill, Squire, Stevens, Terry, Tooker, Turner, Van Tassel, Weeks, A. L. Westcott, Williamson, Wolfe, Wurts. —[*Yale Alumni Weekly*, December 23, 1908.]

THE FOURTH NEW YORK DINNER

Fifty men gathered for the fourth annual New York dinner of the Class of 1906 at the Yale Club, last Saturday evening. George S. Fowler presided over the oratorical effervescence which followed the satisfied desire of eating and drinking, and called, with varying success, for toasts from William H. Wurts, Spencer Turner, George Leggett, Edwin Rogers Embree, Eugene B. Peirsel, who was with the Class but one term of Freshman year, and Effingham N. Dodge, who came to the Class as an inheritance from 1905. The Class of '83 was dining in another room in the club and a delegation from that Class visited the 1906 dinner and on invitation their Secretary, George W. Johnston, told of the system by which the "New York Circle of Yale '83" was successfully maintained. Later in the evening the 1906 Class Secretary attended and spoke at the '83 dinner. The following were present at the 1906 dinner:



ON THE BLEACHERS AT YALE FIELD, JUNE, 1910

From left: Bacon, Embree, Scudder, Barton, Waterman, Critchlow



REUNION BASEBALL ON THE OLD CAMPUS BETWEEN 1906 AND 1903

Aldrich, Baxter, R. C. Bennett, Bergh, Boardman, Brinsmade, Bull, Chapin, Critchlow, Dodge, Dougherty, Dustin, Embree, Fitch, Foster, Fowler, Gibson, Johnston, Kelley, King, Leech, Leggett, Mace, McGee, Mallett, Don Moore, Peirsel, Pratt, V. D. Price, Quinn, Ridgway, Rinke, Robertson, Scovill, Scudder, Sherrill, Stevens, Terry, Tooker, Turner, Van Tassel, Walton, Waterman, Williamson, Wolfe, Wurts.

It was voted that the dinner next year should be held on the Saturday evening a week before Christmas, December 17, with the "Same Committee," viz., Chester B. Van Tassel, again in charge.—[*Yale Alumni Weekly*, December 24, 1909.]

THE FIFTH NEW YORK DINNER

A Class dinner can be held without toastmaster or speeches. That much was proved at the fifth annual dinner of the Class of 1906, held at the New York Yale Club, Saturday evening, December 17. Whether a dinner can be carried out without vocal entertainment of any sort is yet to be proved. Littleton H. Fitch, Augustus W. Kelley, Jr., and "An Old New England Homestead" were all strongly arrayed in opposition to an unmusical dinner at the last 1906 gathering. A good dinner, a gathering of chairs around the orchestra and a quick adjournment to the grill room were the order of the evening, save for the protests of the minority above mentioned. These men were present:

Bergh, Biddle, Boardman, Bull, Chapin, Dodge, Dougherty, Embree, Fawley, Ferry, Fitch, Fowler, Gibson, Kelley, Kent, Lathrop, Don Moore, Perrin, Peirsel, Pratt, V. D. Price, Rinke, Scovill, Scudder, Sherrill, Stevens, Tooker, Van Tassel, Walton, Wolfe, Wurts.—[*Yale Alumni Weekly*, December 23, 1910.]

THE VOICE OF THE CLASS

(CONTRIBUTED)

AT graduation time when its members scatter, a college class as such disappears from view. The members are as busy—busier—than ever, but that entity which we call the Class is asleep. The secretary at the bed-side hears its snoring; to others, but for their faith, it would seem dead. Here and there at odd seasons the members meet, in half dozens or dozens, and sing class songs. They do not wake it. Only at some exceptional winter dinner, only in New Haven at a reunion, do enough men come together—and knit together—to make wakening possible. Without this, the meetings are mere gatherings of friends, collisions rather than minglings of stray units. But with a true wakening is heard somehow an overnote, that binds everyone present into a whole again—the Voice of the Class.

There is nothing extraordinary or novel about this “Voice.” It is an old experience, this spirit, in the group-life of men. The “Kiva,” the “Men’s House,” in a village of savages yields it. The monastery, the mining camp, the regiment, all learn to hear and to value the voice of the corps. It has a limited range; there are high notes it lacks; but courage and strength and hatred of what seems sham, and a deep and masculine affection toward its own, these qualities are characteristic of any such groups—whether they be of college men or of thieves.

Men desire this stimulus. We can do without comforts, we can do without wives, health, and fortune, but rare is the man who does wholly without some organization, to which

he can feel that he belongs. From the Dukes of England to the Knights of Pythias all men must join, it seems, some brotherhood, or be admitted to some gang or club, or a social set perhaps, that will give them this feeling. The free lance, who believes he is superior to it, associates largely with others who share his views. The hermit secretly remembers that he belongs to the fraternity of hermits. Yet, wide as the need is, it is only fleetingly satisfied. The groups do not last; and when an ordinary group disbands, its group-life dies. Its members talk of it as of something that has passed, recalling when their corps was alive that is now dead and gone. They live on the embers—or the ashes even—of remembrance.

The group-life of college classes has more vitality. It sleeps and comes to life again. Why? Is it the class secretary playing nurse-girl that makes the difference?

No. Secretaries are products, more than causes. It is the character of the group-life itself that has done it. So familiar a sight is it to see boys go to college that folk do not stop to think of just what it means, here and now, in America, to enter a place like Yale for four years of moulding. Almost the very day the boy matriculates he renounces allegiance as it were to all other ties and joins the tribe or the order known as Yale men. A serious step, this. For four years, wherever that boy goes, he is thinking of himself as a Yale man first and foremost, and only secondarily as a Pittsburger or Presbyterian, or the would-be fiancé of Mary So-and-So. The elaborateness and intensity of Yale life engrosses him. Outside the tribal walls are foes—like Harvard. Inside the tribal walls are clans called classes; and these too are hostile—in a state of semi-warfare, one with another,—undergoing certain preordained trials in due order, and in due order being given responsibilities. Inside each clan or class, again, more warfare—the hottest. Leaderships of all kinds are daily at stake. Honors, good

will, Coventry, lie in wait at each corner. A score of distinctions may be won—by force of character, by poise, by work or skill. Some strive for them, some don't; some have one ambition, some another, some none; but all are interested in seeing where the prizes fall, and which men—and which kind of men—are rewarded. It is a cosmos, for men, in miniature. Whether one shares in its high councils of state, or plays the no less absorbing rôle of henchman, or of critic, one is irresistibly fused in it, made a part of it, and its affairs constitute, for four years, one's chief concern. Wrinkled angels of retribution called professors, with flaming marking lists, forever threatening expulsion from the Eden they infest; hawk-eyed money-lenders, who make debts grow like weeds; publicans dealing in nectar, dog-wagons in ambrosia; tradesmen who care nothing about being paid—until after one has bought; these, and the letters from home come and go, come and go: all merely distractions. It's the campus that counts. A world, do I say? A life. There is so much stress, so much strain, pressed into those years, and they come at such an ardent period of our youth, that they seem the fullest equivalent of three-score-and-ten.

In this battling Valhalla is born an *esprit de corps* superior to almost all other kinds one hears of. What it lacks in special directions it makes up in completeness. It means too much to the men, it has in it too much vigor and reality, to die—until they do. It is to hear its Voice that we have our reunions.

We go back changed in outlook and in thought, as the heads of the clansmen whiten, and this changes the Voice. Yet always essentially the same is each man's character, beneath, and always essentially the same is the spirit of the clan, though experience enriches it, and hard-won wisdom of living adds to its strength. Each reunion class hears the Voice it knew of old in the air, and men who do not go hear

echoes of it, and remember long afterward its good bass ring and its call to them. This is one of the gifts Yale has for us after we have left her. It is in the Voice of her clans that we hear her spirit.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF YALE

YALE BEFORE THE CLASS OF 1906

BY JOHN M. BERDAN, '96

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH IN YALE COLLEGE

Dear Embree:

IN a delightfully non-sequential way you have asked me for the Class Book to summarize briefly the history of Yale before the advent of the immortal Class of 1906. Now, sir, isn't that rather a large contract? The bicentennial of their Alma Mater was thoughtfully celebrated by the Alumni with the presentation of the Class of 1906. To the making of you fellows went two hundred years of Yale thought and Yale spirit—and you ask me to sum it up briefly. It can't be done!

It can't be done, and yet I think I see what you mean. The Yale of your fathers was a different Yale from yours, better in some ways without question, worse in other ways without question, but in any case different. It was a Yale of small compass and of few buildings. A faculty, few indeed in numbers but great in power, was focused on small classes, so that practically every professor knew every student personally, and in the faculty meetings the question whether Smith, '62, should be penalized two marks might be debated rationally and with spirit. And granting that their faces are now illumined by the halos of time, that Professor Hadley was not always brilliant nor Professor Silliman profound, yet we moderns shake our heads regretfully while we listen to anecdotes of their potential. An '86 graduate was describing to me his sensation when after an



This and other views of Yale buildings and grounds are reproduced by the courtesy *Yale Alumni Weekly*

AN OLD PRINT SHOWING COLLEGE STREET, THE COLLEGE CAMPUS AND THE NEW HAVEN GREEN, A HUNDRED YEARS
BEFORE THE CLASS OF 1906 ENTERED COLLEGE

unnoticed and hurried exit from a recitation of Professor Newton, he was found in a seated position beneath the window by President Porter. Glancing from the culprit to the window, the president remarked suavely: "Young man, that is a difficult jump. *I do not think you can do it again.*" And so forceful was his personality that the student after his departure felt compelled to return to the recitation, where he was cheerfully marked tardy by the absent-minded professor. Our students no longer take fenestral cuts; if President Hadley found a student who had jumped from a window in Lampson he would not make an epigram but call the coroner. We have lost the idyllic simplicity of "Old" Yale. Our problem now is both different and more difficult than theirs. In the old-time class of fifteen men, one could be delicate and subtle; in the modern class of one hundred and fifty a joke must be clever indeed to be bellowed at full lungs, and subtlety is apt to evaporate before it reaches the back benches. Isn't there an economic saying anent "charging all the traffic will bear"? In any case that is the aim of the modern teacher, charging all the classes will bear. Thus are we conditioned by our audiences that our work, profound or not, must be popular, and our truths masquerade in epigrams.

This change was due to the great material expansion of the country following the Civil War. In the first place that affected the numbers in the classes. High rates of interest made many rich, and fathers, who themselves had never gone to college, felt that they could afford that their sons should have that advantage. Up to 1890 the largest class ever graduated from Yale College, a growth of one hundred and ninety years, was '84, graduating one hundred and fifty-two. Ten years later, '94 graduated two hundred and thirty-eight, and 1900 three hundred and nineteen. Thus in the decade before you came to college the enroll-

ment had increased 100 per cent. That time then is one of storm and stress. It is the canal lock, changing from one level to another. It is the time when old traditions were being discarded or remodeled to fit the new conditions and when the new wine was bursting the old bottles unless they were very good bottles indeed. It is the time of the collegiate renaissance.

My own Class, '96, came about in the middle of the period that I have been trying to characterize. I was a Senior six years before you fellows entered as Freshmen, just the length of time that you will have been out of college when the Class Book reaches you. And as a fossil you ask me for reminiscences! Yet rightly enough, since I can remember the Old Brick Row in its entirety before the erection of Vanderbilt. Many of my Class roomed in it and many the time have I stamped up the stairs of North Middle or flunked in Lyceum. It was in the last named when we were taking "101 Beers," that Freddie Forbes, in reply to the question what foreigners figure in the "Lady of the Lake," missing the sibilant prompting "German mercenaries," happily responded "missionaries" to the suppressed delight of the class. Why is it that some of the pleasantest college memories are the failures of some one else? And it was in Old Chapel that the French instructor, who overrated our love for the irregular verb, turned the recitation into a game of chance. Twenty-nine unassigned seats for a class of thirty. After twice the last man had been excused, it was no longer a question of accident. We knew the game! Towards the end of the course in the long beautiful May afternoons, the entire class would gather outside the door. One by one the faint-hearted would drop in. Then at the last reverberation of the Chapel bell, a ball of men, each pushing the others forward, would burst through the door, until finally one man, he the victor, with coat torn and collar stripped, would

plaintively remark that there was no seat, and exultantly depart, leaving nine and twenty to repent them for fifty minutes. Did you do that when you were in college? I trow not!

Moreover, with the increase in the size of the class came a corresponding change in the type of fellow. Originally (I say it under my breath) the students came to college to study. Then Phi Beta Kappa was a great mysterious power. This was of course long before my time. Yet we studied. Not that we overstudied (Heavens knows!) but we took our work fairly seriously. Perhaps it is only the change in viewpoint, but the fellows now do not seem to study at all. They condescend to work at what interests them but the old-fashioned plugging at required courses has been done away with by the elective system. Now they come with a beautifully indefinite aim, to get what they are pleased to call "general culture," which seems to consist in the ability to talk well on subjects of which they know nothing. If this be true, I am glad that I am of the old régime, for to know one thing well is to hold a key to the universe. But it is not true, is it? Yet the subject-matter of a course apparently counts for little—rather it is the personality of the instructor. The present classes collect members of the Faculty like bugs. You hear them say, "I have had Phelps; now I want Lewis," or Beers, or Tinker, as the case may be. Perhaps your memories will help you each one to make the application more personal. On the other hand, there has been a steady uplift in the line of morals. A member of '69 repeated the other night the terse comment made to him by a member of the Class of '24, "Morals better, manners worse!" That the morals are better is, I think, without question. Cribbing in examinations is becoming a lost art, and the "honor system" is no longer talked of as a system because it is rapidly becoming a fact. Nor do I think that

the manners are worse. At least they are more self-conscious. The *News* publishes long editorials on the sin of not touching one's hat to the Faculty. In my day we lifted our caps to the President; lesser luminaries we politely ignored. They were not very real to us, scarcely human. Where or how they lived when not glooming over a desk was beyond our conjecture. It was Professor Phelps, I think, who started the modern pedagogy of welcoming fellows to his home, although it had been done before sporadically. Of course that is the right way to teach. For there are two elements in teaching. A knowledge of the subject is the first, but a knowledge of the audience is a close second. Nor is it by any means merely a method of instruction. When I think of the warm friendships I have with so many of your Class—I have just been reading over the Class list and it revives many, many memories—I do not think of them as “students,” but as men. And the pleasure and guerdon of teaching lies not in having accomplished intellectual feats, nor in the memory thereof, but in the contemplation of the success of the boys who are now men and who are still your friends.

YALE: SOME CHANGES SINCE 1906 AND SOME VIEWS ON PRESENT UNDERGRADUATE LIFE

BY GEORGE F. INGERSOLL, '11

CONTRIBUTIONS to Class volumes generally require of their perpetrators a wonderful store of jokes, a remarkable knack of punning, a familiarity with literature to provide quotations that will break the monotony, and an acquaintance with the Class heroes to whom references should be made jocosely but with such tact and pleasantry that those referred to will not seek the author

out and prove him the author of his own undoing. In plain English, this means that the writer must have the gift of gab and the art of throwing taffy. These virtues I lack. In fact, the only real excuse for this attempt at a sketch of the Yale of 1911 is that I happen to be on the spot and have that familiarity with the campus which does not necessarily breed contempt. The addition of a South Wing to the University Library revived some hostile opinions of Yale architecture, but nothing of the sort will find admission here. So I humbly make my introductory bow, knowing full well that this and the following paragraphs should have been written by a Professor Hank Beers and a William Lyon Phelps, combined in one.

That I should attempt this task at all illustrates delightfully the typical attitude of a Yale Senior. You held it, sir, five years ago. You may have it now for aught I know. Busy with dreams and vain imaginings, bloated with long draughts of learning, and fat with other people's ideas, the Senior grasping his diploma steps down to the business of everyday life. He would rival J. P. Morgan—not in appreciation of art but in manipulation of the market. Unfortunately he finds himself in demand only as office boy. So here if I am likewise similarly reduced to the menial service of sweeping together a few facts about the Yale of 1911, do not cough at the dust I raise or leave the room instantan. Stay awhile, chatting, and admire the way in which I hold the broom between my thumb and forefinger. And perhaps there is some art in dusting a desk without disarranging the papers. One thing I cannot do and that is wash windows: I might lean out too far, fall and break my neck.

Some such reflection governs me when personalities are to be indulged in. For instance, President Hadley is still being imitated. Undergraduate mimics continue to delight their friends with assumed peculiarities of voice and gesture.

This is one of the few cases where it will not do to say, Beware of Imitations. The imitations point again the old truth of how near to one another are the ridiculous and the sublime. I am sure the President will forgive gladly his imitators, provided they attempt in after life to put in practice his mental processes.

Dean Jones, on the other hand, defies imitation. The mimic cannot overcome his awe sufficiently to see the Westerner's humorous characteristics. A most lamentable result of this misjudgment is that the Dean has been cracking jokes for a year now and few have dared appreciate his jocularity. Dean Jones delights occasionally to beetle his brows and to browbeat a student, all in good humor and with good will. If the student had dared to smile upon one of these occasions, he would have seen his smile mirrored in the face of the Dean. Indeed such phenomena now occur between the shepherd and many of his flock, including his black sheep pets. But for a year the student trembled. His attitude is expressed in the now famous New Rules which a witty student got out and which included the following:

6. Firing—A student may be fired for any cause whatever. The triviality of the offense shall of course receive absolutely no consideration. However, no student may be fired more than once.

Each student shall be assigned a number. When a student is fired the town fire-bell will toll his corresponding number for the convenience of friends and acquaintances.

Undoubtedly the new Dean was noticeably strict; he differs in temperament from Dean Wright, and the lax observance of undergraduate regulations was a thing to strike a newcomer. However, it throws light on the matter to know that Dean Jones heartily enjoyed the wit's attack on the New Rules.

Laughing aside, the Dean has done several important things, beyond my province to dilate upon—financial matters fit for old grads to discuss in lengthy communications to the



THE RESTORED CONNECTICUT HALL

The photograph is taken looking from College Street
through the '06 Memorial Gateway

Alumni Weekly. One of his significant acts was to move the Dean's office from Lampson Hall to Connecticut Hall or Old South Middle. He wanted to get to the center of his college and went to it first physically. There on the old campus he has spun his web where most of the flies are flitting. By pressing a buzzer he attracts them into his sanctum and eats them alive. At a glance he has read their faces, discerned the good that is in them and brought it out. He grows fat spiritually on this diet.

To improve the location of his web, the academical spinner is very desirous to see the Wright Memorial Dormitory go up. Alumni Hall has to be torn down to make way for it, but quaint old Alumni, in all its years of service, will never have done a greater service than this. Its turrets to some may appear to wag dejected ears at thought of dissolution, its doors may seem to sag disconsolately, and tears may be discerned by the fanciful in the corners of the paned windows; but, after all, Alumni Hall is in a position like that of the primitive savage who has outlived his comparative usefulness and is accordingly clubbed to death by his eldest son.

Speaking of new buildings reminds me (I am not introducing a funny story) that since 1906, Yale has not only built Houghton Hall but also a new boathouse. Already there promises to be more general interest in rowing as a sport and recreation. The art of putting one's foot through the bottom of a shell will undoubtedly appeal to a great many undergraduates, especially now that after the exertion of so doing the youth may retire to a lounging room and revel in aquatic luxuries formerly unknown in New Haven rowing circles. Aquatics have been further advanced by the erection of the Carnegie Pool, in which one may infer that future Wall Street brokers get their first experience.

Each year the Dramatic Association is coming closer to a theater of its own. When built we may expect that the

devotees of Poli's will be warped from their devotion and will be found constituting the Greek chorus and muttering Brek-ek-ek-ex at Yale plays. Then will come the great actors and playwrights whom the world has a right to expect from Yale. These great exalted souls will put a hectic flush upon the eyelids and lips of the world and make mankind see and utter things before unguessed at by any except Gilbert Chesterton.

At least it is true that a great many ideas which have long been absent are floating about the campus. Strange bees are buzzing in undergraduate bonnets. The Class of 1906 was probably not aware in its undergraduate days of the importance of scholarship. Today an odd belief in the value of education within the curriculum prevails. We have with us the erstwhile ludicrous anomaly of a famous athlete seeking to make Phi Beta Kappa in his Senior year. Not content with the greatest glory of the gridiron where forty thousand admirers have shouted his name, he hankers after the approval of grinds. Even *News* heelers are required to maintain a high stand in their studies. Surely no more vivid illustration of the times is needed.

With this revival of interest in scholastic ideals goes a revival of interest in literary work, particularly in the study of drama and the writing of plays; a new vigor in debating activities and the prize speaking contests; increased attention to lectures by big men on current topics. Such are the tendencies that in all likelihood when the notables of 1906 come down to New Haven to relieve their minds by a series of lectures on such topics as "The Value of the Strong Woman in Politics," these great men may confidently expect "a large and enthusiastic audience." Indeed, I confidently assert that not since the year 1906 has the undergraduate body shown itself to be of such high average in ideals and accomplishments and of such high purpose in its efforts to

maintain and to advance the welfare of Yale. And if the suggestion is not altogether too premature, let me boldly assert that Yale is the college to which deservedly with love and devotion every member of the Class of 1906 should send his sons.

YALE UNIVERSITY: PARTICULARLY ITS DEVELOPMENT IN THE DECADE SINCE THE CLASS OF 1906 ENTERED

BY EDWIN ROGERS EMBREE

THOSE members of 1906 who returned after graduation to take courses in the Law School, the Forest School, or in graduate study know that Yale is a University. Some hundred or so of the men in a kind of ignorant egotism probably still think of Yale simply as a college with a few eccentric and unnecessary scholastic appendages. Such a feeling is scarcely possible to the member of 1912, even allowing the utmost for undergraduate ignorance of the machinery of the institution in which he struggles to avoid a too vulgar intimacy with study. In the past decade many of the departments other than the College have made great progress, the University unity has become increasingly important, while the College has remained practically constant at the eminence at which the Class of 1906 did so much to place it. During this decade the idea of a University as opposed to a collection of detached departments has been continually gaining ground.

Here are a few figures showing simply the superficial changes in the whole University in the decade just past. In 1900 there were enrolled in the various departments of

the University 2,542 students. In 1910 the enrollment had grown to 3,282. The officers of instruction and administration in 1901 numbered 308; in 1910 they numbered 506. The total funds and assets of the University in 1900, exclusive of buildings, was reported by the treasurer as approximately five million dollars. The last treasurer's report, that for 1910, shows similar assets and funds of nearly two and a half times that amount, over twelve million dollars. The running expenses for the University in the year 1900 were \$769,598; in 1910 this expense was \$1,197,569. Here are these figures itemized in tabular form:

FIGURES OF UNIVERSITY GROWTH IN ENROLLMENT IN PAST DECADE

	1900	1910
Enrollment of students	2,542	3,282
Officers of instruction and administration	308	506

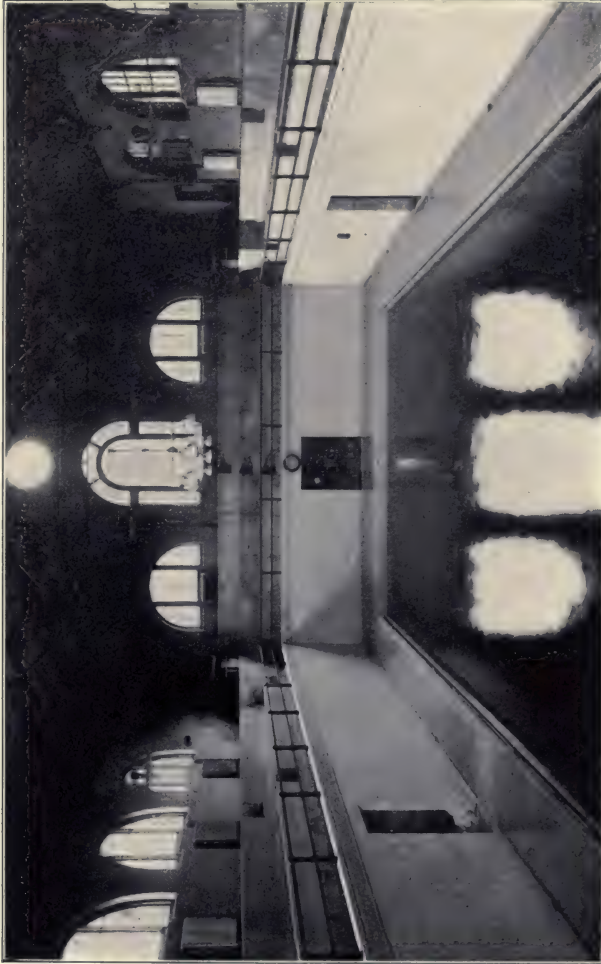
FIGURES OF DEPARTMENTAL AND UNIVERSITY FUNDS AND EXPENSES

	1901	1911
†College funds and assets	\$2,005,148.99	\$ 2,411,301.08
†Sheff funds and assets	439,854.71†	727,892.60†
General University funds	2,317,302.49	7,945,308.93
†Total funds and assets of University and all departments	6,234,026.22†	13,338,765.88†
Total University and Departmental running expenses	773,860.47	1,323,545.02

Of all departments the greatest growth in numbers has been in the Sheffield Scientific School, where an enrollment of 675 in 1901 has jumped to nearly double, to a total of 1,124 in 1910. In 1901 the Forest School, started just the year before, had an enrollment of 31. This enrollment in 1910 had increased to 85 regular students. Interesting in connection with the rapid growth and essential change in

† Exclusive of buildings and real estate.

‡ Exclusive of funds of approximately \$700,000 held at each of these periods by the Sheffield trustees.



INTERIOR OF THE NEW CARNEGIE SWIMMING POOL

other departments is the fact that the enrollment in the Academic department—Yale College—has remained almost exactly stationary during this decade; the enrollment in the College in 1901 being 1,240, in 1910, 1,226.

The summer before we entered college saw the demolition of all of the old Brick Row except "South Middle" (which was saved and which saw Lee Perrin elected to the *News* board by one and the same campaign). The following are a few of the buildings that have been added since that time to the University's equipment: Fayerweather, Lampson, and Haughton halls on Berkeley Oval, and Linsly Hall, the new library, on the Old Campus; all the Bicentennial group, including the Dining Hall, Woolsey Hall, and the Memorial Rotunda; Woodbridge Hall, the administration building; the Carnegie Swimming Pool back of the Gymnasium; the Clinical building of the Medical School; and in the Sheffield Scientific School, Byers, Kirtland, and Leet Oliver Memorial halls, the Hammond Laboratory of mining and metallurgy, and the whole dormitory group, including the two Sheff Vanderbilt dormitories and several small buildings on "Vanderbilt Square" obtained by purchase. There is now in construction, also, the Wright Dormitory which is being erected on the site of Alumni Hall, the Mason Laboratory of mechanical engineering of the Scientific School, the Day Mission Library of the Divinity School, and the new Sloane Physical Laboratory, the first of a series of general University, as distinct from separate departmental, buildings to be erected on the Hillhouse estate.

So much for figures and alterations in sticks and stones. More important from the standpoint of University progress and development has been the raised standards of entrance to the Medical and Law schools. Either of these schools admitted direct from high school in our time. Now the Medical School requires for entrance at least two years'

work of college grade, while the Law School requires the complete work of a college course.

Changes in administrative personnel in the University outside the College include among new deans: Dr. Blumer in the Medical School, Rev. Charles R. Brown in the Divinity School, and Professor Hanns Oertel in the Graduate School. George Parmly Day, '97, was appointed University Treasurer in 1910, and a member of 1906, under the newly created title of Alumni Registrar, is heading the growing work and activity of the organized alumni.

Men in 1906 will continue to be most interested in their own department, the College, and the change which every member of 1906 would first notice on a return to Yale would be the absence of Dean Wright, that kindly despot who so diplomatically mingled advice with demerit marks, and whose friendly handshake ended a most stern discourse. His place has been filled by a big man but a different one. Registrar Merritt still keeps a determined watch on college attendance and records, helped now by a 1907 man instead of Recorder Hess. It is unnecessary to note all the changes in the college faculty since the days we first sat in the straight-backed benches in Alumni Hall or climbed to unheavenly heights in Phelps. Particularly missed from the Faculty ranks are "Waterloo" Wheeler, "Billy" Sumner, "Indian" Smith, Bernadotte Perrin, "Goat" Seymour, "Andy" Phillips, "Limpy" Bourne, and "Shakespeare" Baldwin, whom retirement, untimely death, or other calls have removed from Yale's teaching force.

This paper is intended to be a catalogue. I shall make no attempt to comment on past changes or prophesy for the future. In closing I am mentioning, simply as matter of record, some of the changes or tendencies to change in undergraduate regulations and interests.

The entrance examinations were changed the year after

our entrance so as to allow for the substitution of other subjects for Greek, and since our time the elective system of studies in the course has been made less elective.

Some changes have been brought about in the dormitory groupings. The completed Berkeley Oval has abolished the Hutchinson and Crown Street "gold coast"—a term all too insignificant in defining the financial condition of many of the 1906 Hutch men!—Sophomores now live on the campus as a matter of course. In another year most of the Freshmen probably will, too. An edict has just gone forth directed against Freshmen rooming in private houses after September, 1912. Meanwhile, by regulation in distribution of rooms, the Seniors live in the Vanderbilt-Welch-Connecticut end of the old campus; the Juniors on Berkeley Oval, and the Sophomores in Lawrence, Farnam, and Durfee,—these latter all remodeled since 1906.

As to the ways of the undergraduates, it is said that they regard their studies more seriously than of old; and it is also said that they don't. It is said that the present classes find more enjoyment on the campus, and less in New York trips and downtown revelry, than was true in our time. It is also said that the tendency on the campus nowadays is toward more Chesterfieldian monotony of dull elegance than can be imagined among the ranks of Codille. As straws blowing in the wind, it might be pointed out that while Louis Linder is departing from Mory's Temple Bar, Chase continues to flourish like a green bay tree, and ten other "out-fitters for men" like unto him continue to dot Chapel Street from Orange to York. On the other hand, the usual number of "original college tailors" go into a seemingly reluctant bankruptcy every year and sundry downtown eating places, less hedged about with solemn tradition than Mory's, have recently come to know the undergraduates by first and middle names. And while Phi Beta Kappa has recently come

into greater repute, our own instructor, Johnnie Berdan, goes on record in this very book for the fact that now the men do not work at all on their studies. Both the testimony and the evidence conflict at every point. As a matter of fact, I imagine that the Class of 1912 will be much like the Class of 1906, just as we were much like the Class of 1896. And therein is the permanence of Yale life. The buildings, the policies and the professors change: the undergraduates remain the same forever.

THE ALUMNI UNIVERSITY FUND

BY EDWIN WHITE, *Class Agent*

IT has been said that nothing interests the American people as much as a discussion concerning money. It is, therefore, natural that we should take an inquisitive as well as a practical interest in Yale's finances. A great many things at Yale are made impossible for lack of funds. Our University is not rich in material possessions. She has scholars and the finest traditions; she is rich in her able professors and her fine undergraduate body. But her endowment is less than half of that of many universities with whom she stands. Her annual income is inadequate to meet the demands of her sons eager for larger achievement. One of the most gratifying tendencies of the past decade has been that of the great body of graduates to come to Yale's assistance. These general graduate gifts have sometimes been large individually, and they have totaled a goodly sum. They have served as encouraging evidence of very general support of Yale on the part of the great body of graduates in the world.

It is through the Alumni Fund that this general grad-



THE NEW GEORGE ADEY BOATHOUSE ON THE HARBOR

uate giving seems best able to express itself. Over three thousand individual graduates contributed to the Fund in 1910. Now we have set out to double this number of subscribers in the next quarter century, a task which seems feasible in view of past successes. (Subscribers in 1900, 1,308; 1905, 2,539; 1910, 3,027.) This and doubling the average amount of the subscriptions (1900, \$9.48; 1905, \$21.06; 1910, \$43.37) would mean an increase in the Fund's normal yield from about \$100,000 a year to some \$400,000 a year, or the equivalent of the interest on \$10,000,000. In no simpler way can the graduate body double the University's present endowment. "Such an income," President Hadley has said, "coming regularly and being distributed among the rank and file of the graduates would be a continual guarantee of the reliability and democratic character of the University constituency."

In the year 1910, there were 3,027 subscriptions averaging \$43.37 each. The average subscription for younger classes has been, of course, smaller, but unfortunately, our Class has given considerably less than one half the amount which might have been expected, judging by the gifts of other classes at the end of their sixth year after graduation.

Some men in 1906 say they do not know what the Alumni Fund is. They want to know definitely and clearly why they should be expected to give. In order to answer just such inquiries, Treasurer George Parmly Day, '97, has prepared this statement of the purposes and uses of the Fund. He writes in the report of the treasurer for 1909-10:

"The Alumni University Fund Association has now completed its twentieth year, and in view of its wonderful success, its even greater possibilities for the future and the great debt of gratitude due its officers and members from the University, it seems but fitting that a somewhat detailed explanation of its activities should be given in the report

of the University Treasurer, whose duty and pleasure alike it is to coöperate with the directors of the Fund.

"In June, 1890, the Corporation established the 'Alumni University Fund' in response to resolutions of the New York Alumni, and at Commencement of that year there was organized an association 'to be known as The Alumni University Fund Association, to be managed by nine directors, alumni of Yale, appointed by the president of the University.'

"Everyone who has been a student in any department of the University is invited to join the Association by contributing to the Fund, and any contribution, however small and whether or not it is continued annually, is sufficient qualification for membership. Annual contributions are, however, especially desired. 'The fund is to be applied,' to quote from the original announcement, 'in the discretion of the Corporation, to any uses of the University, but preferably to general University purposes, the benefits of which are shared by all departments, rather than to the uses of any particular department.'

"In the work of the Alumni Fund Association each graduating class is now represented by a Class Agent, appointed by the Directors of the Fund. The members of the Board of Directors are appointed, as provided, by the president of the University to serve for three years, the appointments being confirmed by the Corporation. The Board elects its own officers, the treasurer of the University serving as the treasurer of the Fund. Through the Class Agents the Association invites contributions, and particularly annual contributions to the Fund. Gifts may be made either to the Income of the Fund or to Principal. In the former case the entire sums collected may, in the discretion of the Directors, be turned over to the University to be used as University Income. Gifts to the principal of the Fund, on

the other hand, are held in trust by the University treasurer and interest thereon is credited each year to the income of the Association.

"As a matter of practice the Directors of the Fund, who manage it independently of the University authorities, although working in coöperation with them, usually vote that a part of the annual receipts for income of the Association be given to the University to be added to University Income for the year, to be used for whatever current expenses the authorities may wish. The balance, together, of course, with any gifts to principal, is added to the principal of the Fund.

"The Alumni Fund, it will be seen then, differs from all other funds of the University in several important respects. It is controlled by directors chosen from the graduates instead of by the University authorities alone. Other funds are usually given in one amount at one time and, as a rule, with definite instructions as to the use of the income or principal, or both. The Alumni Fund, on the contrary, is added to every year, and is unrestricted. The principal of the Fund is intended to be a part of the University's endowment. The gifts from the income of the Fund to University Income are not confined to special purposes. The advantage of this to the University is great, for Yale has always been particularly in need of money for general purposes.

"In their discretion the Directors of the Fund may suggest that the gifts from the Fund to University Income in any year be applied for some particular purpose. This last June, for example, the gift of \$49,000 to University Income was accompanied by the recommendation that it be chiefly applied to increasing the salaries of the University's teaching force. In view of this recommendation the gift has not been considered as available for 1909-10 and appears on page 68 under the item 'Reserved for salary increases.'

"For the first year of its existence, ending June, 1891, the Association reported 385 members and total 'cash received into the Fund \$11,015.08.' Other subscriptions, payable later, made the 'total assured January 1, 1892, \$16,630.08.'

"For the year ending June 30, 1910, the number of contributors was 2,823; the total income of the Association \$49,155.47 made up of \$35,362.49 in gifts, less expenses, and \$13,792.98 interest; and the total gifts to principal of the Fund \$94,595.01. After appropriating \$49,000 for University Income the remaining \$155.47 of the Association income with the gifts for principal were added to the Fund, which now stands at \$454,403.87: as compared with \$359,653.39 a year ago. The principal contributions were, as usual, made by reunion classes, as shown by the following list of

CLASS ANNIVERSARY GIFTS FOR 1911

Class	Amount	Class	Amount
1865	\$10,000.00	1900	2,742.50
1875	5,000.00	1900 S	579.00
1880	2,000.00	1904	1,311.00
1885 and 1885 S	52,000.00	1904 S	518.00
1890	3,729.00	1907	654.00
1895	6,214.00	1907 S	237.00
1895 S	362.00		

"Since its foundation the Alumni Fund Association has not only built up the Fund but has also given to the University in all for use as income \$330,763.18. To the foresight of the gentlemen who founded the Association, to the self-sacrificing efforts of the founders and those who have joined them in their work, and to the loyal graduates who unite each year to make possible the successful carrying out of their plans, the University is most grateful. Once the importance of the work is fully appreciated by all the alumni—and it is not yet even after twenty years—there is



THE SOUTH WING OF THE NEW LIBRARY

The building when completed will extend to the north, supplanting the old English library buildings. In this view Dwight Hall is at the extreme right

little doubt that a majority, instead of a minority, of graduates will be actively interested in the work of the Association. To the alumni it affords an opportunity to help the University by uniting their gifts, and making one large sum out of many small donations. The graduates who contribute to the Fund are not only proving themselves to be generous and enlightened givers in not prescribing the exact uses to which the Fund is to be put, but are also setting an example to other benefactors of the University."

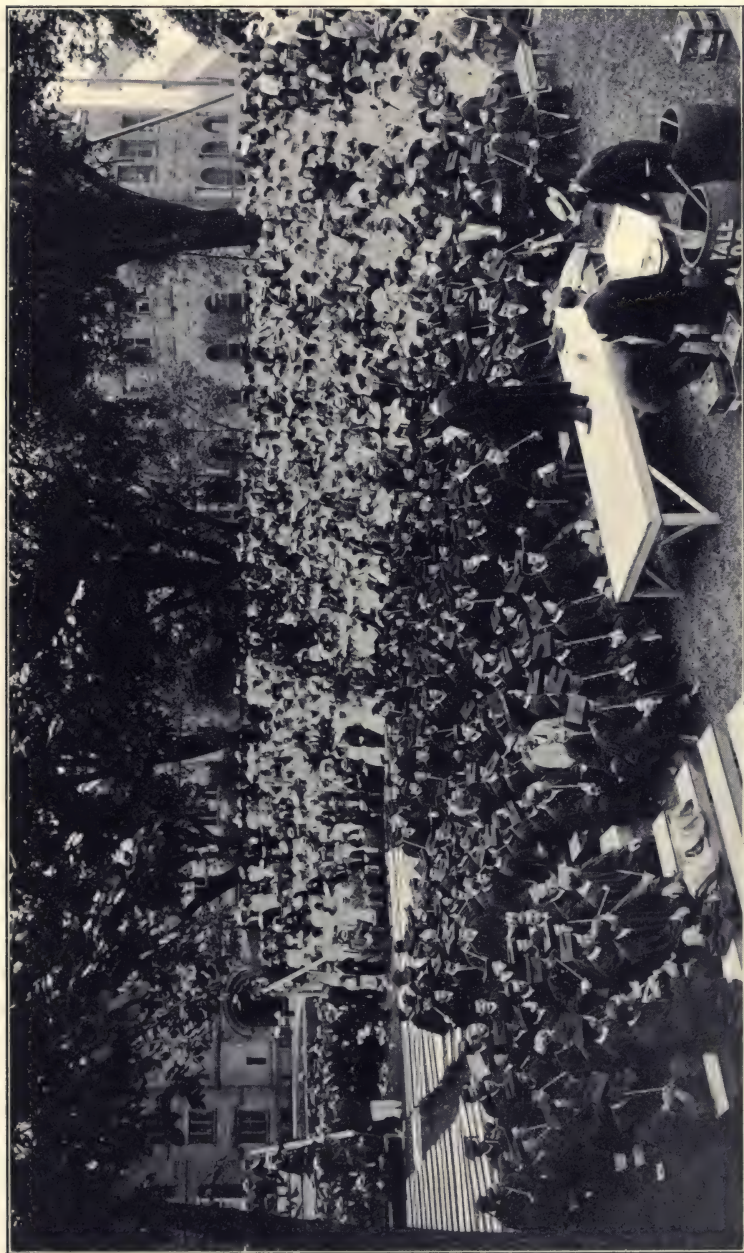
Perhaps the tremendous importance of the Fund has not been sufficiently emphasized by your Class Agent. He is willing to take his share of the blame. Nevertheless the failure of our Class to make a good showing is disappointing and it is hoped that the record may be materially improved before June 1, 1912.

Our Class voted at Triennial not to make the customary Triennial gift to the University, wisely deciding to wait and make a substantial donation at Sexennial. Notices will be sent out early in February and a strenuous attempt will be made to have the name of every member of the Class on the list of subscribers to the Sexennial gift to the Alumni Fund. The total amount subscribed will be considered a matter of secondary importance.

PART II

THE SPRING TERM OF SENIOR YEAR

SUPPLEMENTARY TO SENIOR CLASS BOOK



SENIOR CLASS DAY ON THE OLD CAMPUS, JUNE 25, 1906

CLASS DAY PROGRAMME

CLASS HISTORY

BY WILSON S. McCLINTOCK

IT WAS some four years ago and sometime five—especially for Bill Johnson, Rog Flanders, Mort Addoms and a couple of other dummies, that first our curious gaze was permitted to wander over New Haven's rustic landscape—the Garde Hotel, originally the Pembroke, where no one stopped but the dead-broke, the magnificent up-to-date station, radiant in its samples of Gothic, Iambic, Napoleonic and Mezozoic architecture, the slip of the Richard Peck where many have not only slipped but fallen, and last but not least, that fertile railroad lot where the French Club, in Royal pageantry, was to meet the Immortal Sarah Bernhardt, but she saw them first.

I, like most of the Class, landed here in total ignorance, didn't even know Old Tuttle, the pilot of the favorite college deep-sea kirk, destined to convey so many of my friends to so many different parts of the Havens—East, West, North and New. Nor did I know Leo Morris, who could have enlightened me on most any subject, nor Pop Warner, the only total abstainer on the Campus, who always has a package, and who, with his sunny parlor stories, can make a weeping willow laugh.

The first thing I saw was a little Peeping man whom I later learned was Tommy Gurley. I remember of seeing Tommy standing out by the bootblack chairs, picking a coin from the floor—he hadn't far to reach—I jumped into a chair beside him. Tom smiled when I looked his way and volunteered one of those kind-hearted, trust-me-I'm-your-friend stranger's remarks: "Good morning," said he; "the

sun's shining beautifully today." "Oh, darn your son," says I; "shine them yourself and be quick about it." He looked at me through his eyes and I granted him Codille. I apologized and asked him the way to York Street. He directed me, and I noticed he put down in his book my room number. I feared he was a kleptomaniac at first, but was relieved to later find that he simply wanted to introduce himself to my bed so that when he had spent a night in each of the other 340 beds of our Class, he might give mine a treat. We had to resort to powder to keep him out.

Well, he put me on a Meadow Street car for Chapel and the Green and said I would see the college right behind the green.

I went out and took the car—I had to take it—it was so full it couldn't take me—and I landed at the big corner of Chapel and Church, where I saw Tommy Shevlin. Now had I only known his future ambition and destined course in college and where he contemplated spending most of his time for four years I would have recognized Chapel Street at once.

On finding it was Chapel Street I then looked for the Green. The greenest thing I saw was a large, stout, fat boy with a wide face, a happy smile, a funny cap, a country lad's pose and yet withal of portly mien, and the whole thing was the Fat Lout; he hadn't learned any Codille talk yet, had no baseball dope, didn't know the car to Momau-guin, hadn't been discovered as a football player and Lang-rock had not yet made his light topcoat.

I knew that he was the right green, for when he moved I saw the college behind him and I felt that I was near the long-anticipated seat of learning.

I came up early to buy all necessary room furnishings and get straightened out. That night I went up to Billy's and found that some of my future classmates had anticipated



THE ART SCHOOL

The galleries comprising the High Street side of the building shown in the photograph were added in 1910

me and had already succeeded to an admirable and yet shocking degree in getting straightened out. Pasty Dousman, Tato McGee, Dried Apple Arms, Bad Andrews and Feather Dustin, after they had leased all the harmony in the Class to make up a quartet, tried to rent the night air. They never made harmony, however, for they couldn't make good with the "hire" notes.

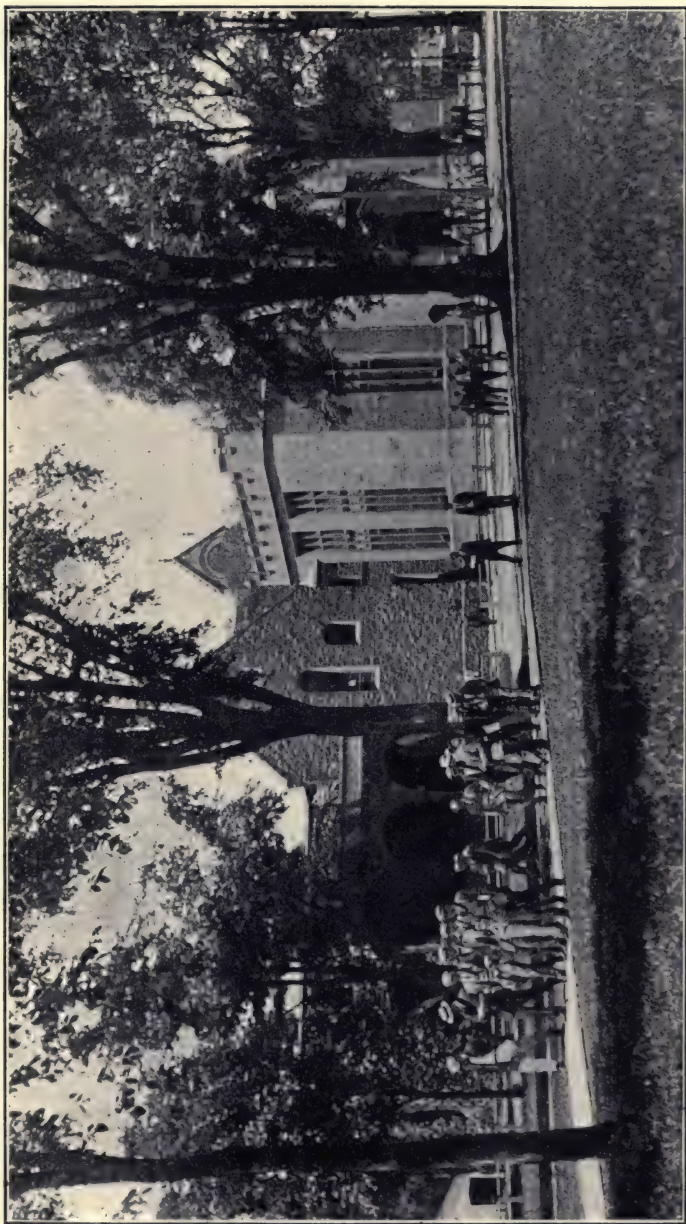
I had rather try to teach Kent Fulton to play a piano, Joe Twitchell to swear, or my roommate modesty and truth, than to retrace the many failures of our first year. It's a sad tale. Our only successes were the crew race and tug-of-war. Our first contest was the wrestling matches held over on that rare collection of cinders and bricks at the Grammar School lot, where Sunny Jim Whitcomb, Josh Banks and Maylan Thatcher went down to defeat. Whitcomb was chosen because Pork Flanders guaranteed him cinder and brick proof. Roger had seen him throw an icy stare several times and took it for granted that he could throw a man. Had Jim been as skillful at wrestling then as he has become proficient at wrastling since, he could have taken all three bouts. Grabage! About a month later Jim used to play a fair joke on a roust-a-bout and throw either Fort Hammond or Reginald Rockefeller Squier out of 242 York three times a week. Josh Banks lost his bout because he accidentally laughed at a joke that afternoon and it ruined him for all future performance, while Thatcher was so weakened from contemplating a four-years' roommate siege with Ben Brown that he was useless.

What a shame we couldn't have stripped Fat Robbie, Perry Heaton and Towner Kent. I later saw Fat Robbie and Peeper Gurley wrestle at catch weights, and Tommy got him after a hard two-minute struggle.

Our Freshman Football Team wasn't a wonderful success. Between Joe Twitchell's calling down Lout Smith and the

spirited competition of Fat Fowler, Bear Downing and Dick Cooley for center, all team unity was ruined. It was impossible to take the game seriously as long as Pud Turner ran with the ball. The spring antics of a playful lamb had Pud's best form skunked a mile.

The star aggregation of the year was our Class Baseball Team. Captain Rockwell deserves great credit for not only being able to hold Christy Magee's terrific speed but also for having strong enough eyes to locate Billy Moorhead on a throw to second. Manager Turner was worn out with the question, "Why does the Yale Team have those fireworks at the home plate?" "They are not fireworks," he would answer in his most proficient New York please-let-me-in accent; "it is our cetcha', Mr. Rockwell." One advantage Chief Rockwell had was that he never had to bother about signals for Christy's curve; drop, dope and spit-ball were all the same. Christy used Herb Bowman's famous fence balls with disastrous success. Christy had the same trouble with baseball that he had on the glee club—he couldn't get the right pitch. Christy was then looking forward to the presidency of Dwight Hall and this brought the team to ruin—he wouldn't steal a base, catch a foul, deceive a batter, or permit the use of tobacco. In the Princeton game his honesty cost us dearly. In the last inning with the score one run against us, two out, with men on third and second, and Christy up, he hit a ball down the right field foul line, the only hit he ever made. Both men rushed home supposedly winning the game, but Christy Magee was tied to the plate. Everybody thought that he was so awestruck at getting a hit that his legs wouldn't work, but we soon learned that Christy really thought the ball was foul and refused to take the hit. The men returned to base and Christy stepped boldly up for another mighty effort. He was determined and he was confident; he knew we trusted



THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE CAMPUS BEFORE ALUMNI HALL WAS TORN DOWN

him, but he hated to trust himself. With his bat gripped firmly and his knees keeping double time to the beat of his heart, which was then doing 323 per minute, he strud boldly up to the plate. He wished it was a dinner plate. He knew what rested upon him, he knew what an eye he had and he knew he would play a joke on the Class. He looked about the field in search of a place to drop it, smote the plate mightily with his bingle stick, shifted his Beeman quid, laughed up his sleeve and struck out.

The tug-of-war on Omega Lambda Chi night was a Class victory. We chose twenty of our strongest men, but they were chosen more for their ability to kick up a dust than for actual muscular power. I only remember a few of them, but they were good. Stew Glazier, Frank Wilson, Jim McClure, Ted Dustin and Pasty Dousman, and I believe Jere Wickwire was thrown in because he was to draw a picture of it and wanted to be where he could see. They selected the dustiest spot on the Campus—in front of Dwight Hall—and the struggle started. They wavered a moment. Victory was cast in the balance. Our powerful men were already all in. The wild untamed Shevlin stealthily surveyed the situation from behind his \$300 panama hat. We waited in breathless suspense. Question: Would he use his pull? Answer: Yes, he would. Help came at last. Sid Coe, Harry Ganley and Alex Grennon were seen talking earnestly to Shev. Sid told him the rope was the cable which held the Richard Peck to her dock. It was all off then. He would have tried it even if Mike Murphy hadn't told him he was the strongest man who ever entered Yale. He thought of all those dead ones who were fighting for the Class. He knew he had live friends in New York. He would risk all for that precious rope. He remembered how oft he had seen the swarthy sailors cast her off. "His strength was—as the strength of ten because he felt so

sure." One mighty effort and the whole Sophomore Class gave way. Gallantly onward he dashed, thinking what the morning papers would say, but alas, a terrific crash followed. He stopped short, somebody had tied an elm tree to the other end of the rope. There was but a second of suspense, the great home of a thousand squirrels groaned and fell. On rushed Shevlin in his mad flight, breathlessly followed the tree, past the Library and Art School, out onto Chapel Street and up Chapel to York, where his triumphal parade ended. They made him a professor in the Art School at once because he had accomplished the wonderful feat of drawing the whole Sophomore Class on Chapel Street.

Sophomore year we managed to break the monotony of our strenuous existence by the formation of the McCarthy Club, Codille Club and the Mackay-Alden football team. No one knows exactly why, how, where, when or by whom the Codille Club originated, but it is rumored that a fellowship arising from proficient and accurate use of the weed formed several youthful expectorators into a league which has grown in strength and importance until its vocabulary, celebrations, favorite plug and queer line of funny hats are indispensable to the humorous side of college life. The vocabulary is probably the rarest collection of old English and modern American ever collected. One hundred years ago it would have sounded quite queer if Fat Lout had whaled George Washington over the dome and said: "What's the dope, old speed? Got any new game on? What'll you grant Johnnie Hancock on his new Constitution—Codille, ain't it?" But it's nothing today for Phormio Dart to irreverently enter the Dean's office, make a pass at his whiskers and say: "Shoot that disguise to crown Scratch, I know you. Where'd you dig it? It's sad as." Then turn to Mr. Hess and say: "Gee, who lit that—you're in." Or if you see Whiffletree Swords beating it off toward Momauguin

and yell, "Where bound, Hank?" he is apt to reply, "Off to salt the grabage. It's fair, ain't it?" Or Roger Pork Yale Flanders is apt to strike a pose on any corner with his nose to the ground and say, "Gee, redolentia, ain't it?" "Do it again, Mr. Wils, I like it." The two Bills—Harris and Sprague—when not salting the dope on the baseball page of a daily are putting on a fair one in some window or yelling at the Colonel to drop the log. King Goodhart ain't got it for the big parades but he's in on a buckstart. The Colonel's long suit was Hotasse and moolie cow, but he could ombre and hit the quid with no little accuracy. Married Man made good on a couple of Hutch windows and Twa shot several pillows to Crown while Moose played a continuous joke on a couch, bed or Morris chair. Mr. Hosford didn't have it.

The McCarthy Club was the result of a desire to promote a growth of hair becoming and peculiar to a lower type of animal, but most appropriate, none the less, where they advocated its growth. It was the aim of this Club to first wake everybody in the Hutch with the melodious airs of "Hear old Ned MacCarthy say," and then to hotfoot off to McCarthy's, a famous watering resort on Congress Avenue, and from there return to the Hutch with as much of McCarthy's vocation as they could safely convey and still sing their solemn hymn. As a noise-maker the McCarthy Club had a boiler factory skinned a mile.

Mackay's football team under Captain Alden edified the curious gaze of thousands daily as they ran through their signals in front of the Hutch. After the Colonel had dickered for games with various independent teams at Harvard, Princeton, Cornell and Betts Academy, he decided on a big Thanksgiving Day game at Wallingford and all arrangements were made. The Moose had the Colonel running five miles each night out around Lake Whitney and taking cold

baths at 7.30, 11.15 and 4.23 daily to reduce his weight and we will say that on the day of the big game the Colonel was in the pink of condition. After final instructions from Mackay and one parting alcohol rub, he started off for the station, the rest of the team still sound asleep but promising to follow later, and in the excitement of the moment he boarded a westbound train and landed in Bridgeport. Thus ended a very successful season, during which the team had not lost a game and the Moose's best efforts came to naught. The Moose has been tired ever since. The Colonel bears the same relation to a football that a carpet tack does to a bare foot—not extremely successful.

Junior and Senior years passed off quite successfully, although no new clubs were formed. The only new acquisitions were Kent Fulton's diamond stomacher and the discovery of Jim Green by Tom Shevlin. Both were great improvements. Jim Whitcomb's birthday was another important event and has given the Class quite a little amusement ever since. As to scholarship honors and fame gained in literary pursuits, we can say but little, for we know but little. The fellows who received such honors are just as ashamed of it as the rest of us would be, and to save their feelings an omission will occur. We have had Class crews and ball teams which have never startled us with reports of their successes. Grenon Ely was always our ideal crew star and the old joke used in twenty-seven fence orations, eighty-two Mory dinners and in several other places is still good, that Grenon as a member of the Glee Club is a wonder on a high C but he "ain't got it" on any kind of a sea in a boat. The best thing Grenon ever did was to yell at Shev one day when the latter was running around the track in anticipation of winning a hammer throw. "Ah, get a hack, you blunderbuss, and keep off your feet." Shev has loved Grenon ever since.

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA



THE OLD CAMPUS, SHOWING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, DURFEE HALL, BATTELL CHAPEL, AND FARNAM,
LAWRENCE, AND PHELPS HALLS

Junior and Senior years were the years that made our great men famous. Shev won a worldwide fame with his Football Team and acquired the enviable distinction of being Yale's greatest end rush—he said so himself. Reddie Rock, besides being skipper of the good ship Folly for two years, without ever winning a race, or missing a bar in the harbor, was captain and chief foul maker of this year's basket ball team. Little Billy Moorhead, too large to coxswain, too small to row, and too active to be a spectator, was made manager of this year's crew and we wish him as great success next Thursday on the water as he has had here on land. After President Roosevelt had monkeyed with Russia, football, tariff, Chicago beef, and muck rake bills he finally consulted Mr. Moorhead on city government club legislation and Bill talked him to a standstill. Bill then ate a meal on him and they went out later to see the town. Stew Glazier, after several unsuccessful attempts to startle the college by pushing the Yacht Club into the Ocean, finally rode himself into prominence by a horseback ride into White Hall. Ike Hall and Jim Whitcomb sang a duet at the Class supper, entitled "Good Morning, Carrie," which closed their successful college career. Merry Sands proved himself our best toastmaster by presiding at several dinners, but he made his greatest hit at the Track Team banquet in Boston after Yale had lost the Intercollegiate and had won but very few points all day. They were all pretty glum. Finally, just as the oysters were brought in, Sands rose to the occasion and said, "Well, gentlemen, I see the Blue points are coming to us at last." We are proud of Frank O'Brien and his ball team. He has played at short-stop for three years and at second base for one and this year has been our heaviest hitter. Up at Andover this year we weren't making much of a hit and after several men had failed to bring in a man on second and third, Obie selected a stick and went up to bring them

in. Some patriotic ass behind me who had bet a quarter on the game cut loose on something he had heard Tennyson say: "Hooray! here come the flower of New Haven chivalry. Bring them in, Frank." Obie heard him and struck out. Our heavy-hitting center fielder, Bruce Smith, who hasn't used chewing gum this year, has batted in six of the seven runs scored by Yale in the championship series, and because he has no "hair apparent" he expects to leave to the college his favorite stick—of Piper Heidsick.

Many other events might have been commemorated in this semi-historic effigy of events of doubtful occurrence, but you are to be spared the double pain of hearing further amateur literature and continuing to occupy uncushioned splintery seats. The speakers are so much more anxious to complete their most unwelcome tasks than the audience is to see the end that we will close without the usual words of best wishes for a continuation of the happiness and success of our college life and the usual expressions of sorrow in parting with those for whom we have formed such brotherly love and affection throughout what we shall always look back upon as the happiest days of our lives—our four years "'neath the elms of dear old Yale."

CLASS POEM

CAMELOT

BY JAMES H. WALLIS

SHROUDED in mists we saw our Camelot
A dim dream-city rising fairily,
The goal of all the yearnings of our youth.
Afar we oft had heard its legends told—
Of tourneyings and conquests and of knights,
Its knights, who ever gained the laurel crown
Of victory in the lists. And we too thought

To come some day to Camelot, to meet
That grand assembled throng, perhaps to be
One of those names far-heralded in the land;
Perhaps to hear some praise as we had praised
From fairer lips than ours, mayhap to wear
In the high lists a lady's favor bound
On the bright helm, as legend said some knights
Were wont to do. With such at heart we came
To Camelot. As truly too we came
To fit ourselves for combat in the world
With trained and tested strength and proven arms,
With high ideals of honor, truth and right,
With purpose fixed and eyes upon the goal,
With iron will but tender heart enough—
Such as our brother Camelot knights have been.

Four years we have sojourned at Arthur's court,
Until the sights once made by distance dim
Are now familiar to our daily life,
And deeds as great as those we wondered at
Have lost somewhat the glamour of romance
Since we have been the doers. Some of us
Have jousted royally and made our names
Great names in cities we have never seen.
And some there are who sang us pleasant songs.
Each had his part: to some the quiet room
And yellow leather-dust of ancient tomes,
To some the field or stream, to some the hall
And thunder of persuasive orators
Like him who follows: but for most the most
Of life was mixing with their fellow-men,
And learning much books clad in black and red
Can never teach. For us the book of life
Was opened here, wherein we all have read
Most eagerly, as fits the greatest book.
Life, like a smith who shapes the rugged iron
With hammer-strokes that clank upon the forge,
Has hammered, molded, strained and tested us
To make our weakness strong and wise our strength,
Till it has given each the power to gain
What wise ambition seeks and honor asks.
Yet there are some, base recreant knights, who strive
To trample honor in the tourney-dust
And break apart the bonds of brotherhood.

These are the traitors like to those of old
Who broke the circle of the Table Round.
That ours will end, as did the former end,
We know untrue, for here the traitor knights
Have little power, and what they have declines.

Four years we have sojourned at Arthur's court—
Now is the destined end of all our stay.
Like to a dreamy thought begun and built
In fancy doth our college life appear,
Now it is gone, for we can hardly feel
That all was real now all is gone, and we
Are like a ship that toucheth fairyland
And drifteth anchorless away from shore—
For the short years seem nearly nought, and this
Was fairyland to us who needs must leave.
It is a very bitter thing to leave
What we have grown to love; a bitter thing
Is any thought of change. The hand of time
Is heavy on us all; a little since
We all were boys who now are changed to men—
A miracle of time the miracle.
Here in these latter sweet, green days of spring
How we have played beloved hours away,
Laughing to keep from thinking of the end—
Laughing, it may be, lest we chance to weep.
This is the end of much we have held dear,
For now new faces throng the entrance-gates,
New warriors in the trampled tilt-yard meet,—
Well done or ill our tourneyings are past.
We journey forth because we needs must go—
Not that we wish the time were more to stay,
But that we wish the time were not yet come
When our own places will turn traitorous,
Not knowing us. Others will fill them now,
And we shall hear of other songs these sing,
Of other tilts, of other knights that strive
As we have striven, and of nobler deeds
Done in our foot-prints. Then like those old men
Who turn again to childhood we shall be,
Seeing these things all sacred as we did
Before we came to Camelot. Once more
Mysterious lights and rosy clouds will cling
About the walls of Camelot, and mists

Obscure the towers, and memory's dreams will come
About the fairy city we have trod.
For memory will dream of many things:
The moonlight on the misty library towers
That ivy-wrapped appeared like ghostly things
Built out of air by Merlin's wizardry.
Or once again in fancy we shall see
The cheery lights of Vanderbilt, the arch
That now we know so well. Or some dull day
Will come to us, when all the branches hung
After the rain dead-heavy with the wet,
While the white mist so softened all the trees
And ivy-vines that we could scarcely wish
The sun to come—so dreamy was the scene.
Yea, all the ground of Camelot will be
As sacred ground; each tree, each path, each room
Oft-visited, a hallowed memory.
Hallowed the memory of the Chapel bell.
In rosy light each imaged scene will shine
Fairer than earthly. Every friend there found
Though distant will be cherished fondly still.
And those ideals bright-blazed at Arthur's court
Will be as tablets of the Mosaic law:
To honor honor as a holy thing,
To value men for what their souls have shown,
Not for their rank and station in the world,
To seek true ends with spirit famed of old,
The kind that never yields when in the right—
Such as has won a nation's praise for us.

These we shall carry with us; we are old
At court, and we shall leave our places here
To other men. But there is greater work
We yet shall do, for we shall travel far,
With trained and tested strength and proven arms,
To give the good here molded into us
To needy places where we shall set up
New Camelots. And we shall keep the love
Of Arthur's court and all its courtiers
Within us, till our Table Round will be
Not scattered groups nor single followers,
But though far separate a union still—
Of each, of all, for each, for everyone
One mighty brotherhood throughout the land.

CLASS ORATION

PRIVILEGE AND RESPONSIBILITY

BY LEE J. PERRIN

WE ARE born to an heritage of privilege and responsibility, an heritage which we may altogether accept or decline; but we cannot have that part alone which suits us. For our common foster-parent Society is not lavish, but requires where she gives; and it will not answer that we have kept our talent laid up in a napkin.

However varied the circumstances of our individual lives, and however unequal our future shares of privilege and responsibility, at least in the privilege of four years at Yale we stand upon common ground. Society has allowed us this time to prepare for life, and for this we shall all be called upon to render account.

A retrospect of our college course from this last stage shows in distinct relief one great aim underlying and unifying its network of varied activity. At the outset its presence was unsuspected; indeed to the Freshman, the very complexity of university life seemed to belie all unity of purpose. Until this last year we have not clearly perceived that our intellectual and social activities have combined to teach us what we are, what has gone before, and toward what we are making. If life is a battle, we have been taught to form an intelligent plan of campaign; if life is a sea, we have been furnished with chart and compass, and taught their use. Science has shown us the vast enduring forces at work in the material world; history has pointed to us our relative position in the advancement of mankind and has handed us the scroll of the past, that we may profit by the errors

recorded there; the arts have extended our sympathies and refined our appreciation.

In our social intercourse we have known friendship—friendship deeper than the undefined liking for an attractive companion—friendship that knows no concealment, no distrust, and as free in criticism as in praise. Beyond the pleasures of this relationship its blessings are infinite. It is the surest path from our own little vantage point to one higher up; with each friend our view is doubled, our sympathies quickened, our intolerance melted away.

These are the influences which make up a college education; these are the influences which we shall be expected to live out. We have surveyed the field before descending into it, and we shall with reason be expected to choose our course more intelligently than those who cannot see beyond the shoulders of the men ahead. As men we shall be expected to despise nothing so much as dishonesty, and as college graduates nothing so much as bigotry. Tomorrow, as graduates, the dignity of active citizenship falls upon us. How may we fulfill our responsibility to society for this college education?

First and most obviously by loyalty to the principles we have learned here. We hear a great deal in these days about the "Yale Spirit," but loyalty is something infinitely deeper than the sporting enthusiasm which peoples our bleachers at the intercollegiate contests. It consists in testifying by the example of our lives to the worth of our four years at Yale. Society has shown its approval of a college education in allowing us to benefit by it, and it remains for us to justify this opinion.

As intelligent citizens of this country, and in this age, the greatest demand upon us will be for the exercise of intelligent, active discrimination. And this we have surely learned at Yale. For the charge so often advanced that a college

education tends to destroy individuality of character and thought is false. Some, it is true, will never think for themselves, but will surrender to anything from the platform or the press; but most men are stimulated by it. Every college student goes through a similar course of study and acquires certain similar impressions. So has each two arms, two legs and similar features; but does that prove lack of physical individuality? A class of college graduates may be likened to so many blocks of marble taken formless from the quarries and hewn into approximate shape before being turned into the finishing shop of society. There some will be polished and smoothed away into mere bric-a-brac for the parlor mantel, to be dusted every morning and admired at afternoon teas; others will stand as sturdy pillars to mark the extent of certain possessions; and yet others, more consummately proportioned, will occupy thrones of intellectual power in various community centers. Much depends upon the raw material, much on the approximate fashioning of the college course, but Yale is never wholly responsible for the final result.

By the exercise of active discrimination, I mean more than the passive act of labeling this "worthy," and that "unworthy." I mean also the refusal to countenance the unworthy, and the active support of the worthy. One without the other is impotent. If a practice is detrimental, there can be no neutral stand upon it; he who does not oppose it, supports it; and if he encourage the beneficial, to be consistent he must discourage the harmful.

Today the familiar cry is again sent up on all sides,

"The time is out of joint; oh, cursed spite!"

and some look enviously back to the days of colonial simplicity, when man laid hand to the plow for his livelihood. But if the time is out of joint, who is responsible? and who

is to set it right? and *why* is the time out of joint? Is it not because we are so enamoured of the privileges of citizenship that we neglect its responsibilities? Ever since the Revolution, this country has trumpeted the praises of democracy and the efficacy of universal suffrage. Now foreigners are asking, "Is it possible, with no pressure of war from without, for 80,000,000 of people to feel keenly enough the individual responsibilities?"

This power of active discrimination may be exerted in social as well as political matters. When political standards and administration cease to give satisfaction, we do not in this country cry for revolution. We have at hand a constitutional method of change by which the dissatisfied transfer their support to a better party; and when they number a majority, the thing is done. The same constitutional weight in the social and economic affairs of society is accorded every individual. For although a lenient one, and prone to spoil its servants by over-tolerance, society is at all times the master. After all is said, no combination of any sort can dictate to the people if each stands squarely upon his rights. Our forefathers knew this when they wore homespun, and when they threw the tea chests overboard into Boston harbor.

Society is sometimes thought to demand subserviency from its members. But this is not so. Only such restrictions are placed and such services asked as will assure to each the fullest exercise of his individual liberty. All our American institutions have for their aim this freedom of the individual. Aside from certain common duties, the call of society is for strong shoulders, not supple knees. Our duty of compliance is small and for the rest we best fulfill the responsibilities of citizenship in exercising to the full our liberty of thought and action. And here it is that the college education tells. As Dr. Gordon remarked in Chapel not long ago: "It is easy enough to think your own thoughts when alone; it is easy

to think the thoughts of the world when with the world; but the supreme test is to think your own thoughts when with the world." Not only to think our own thoughts, but to live our own lives, will be the test. In planning our lives, let us ask ourselves a few pointed questions:

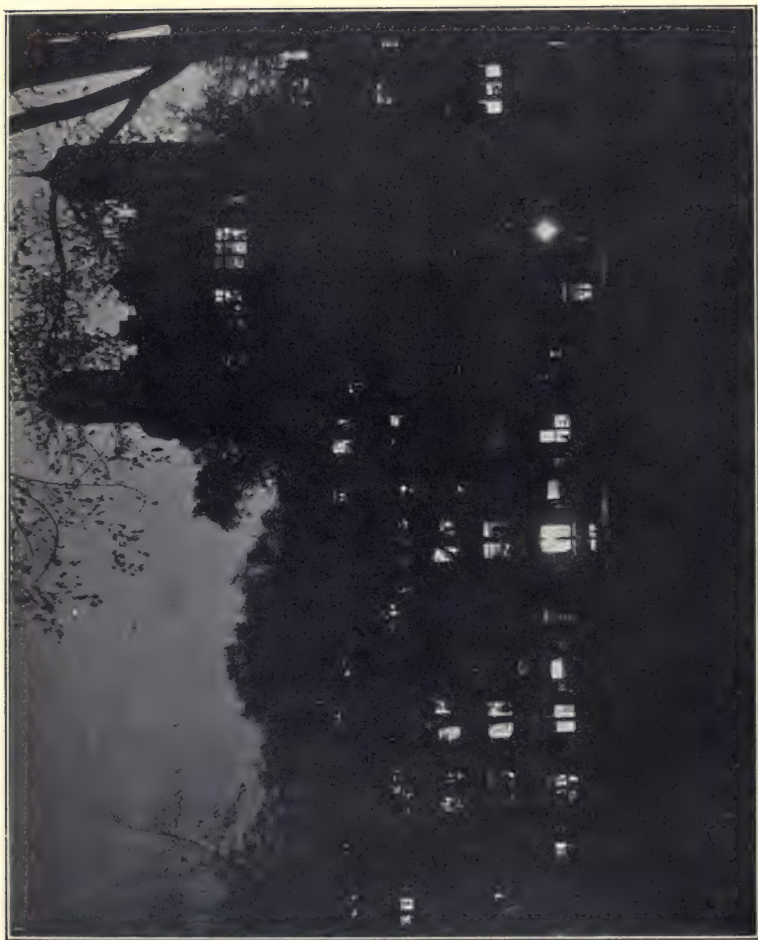
Since money is a commodity that must be purchased either by life, or by liberty, or by the power to enjoy it, how much do we want?

Shall we live by the dictates of our hearts or as others think those in our station ought to live?

Shall we honestly seek out and enjoy the recreations that we love, or shall we tamely pay for and pocket what is meted us by fashion, the theatrical trust, the book agent or the press?

Shall we try to choose our friends and bind them to us, or shall it content us to go through life with a daily nod for our street-car and business acquaintances? These are questions which each must meet and decide for himself.

To society, then, our responsibilities in return for the privilege of a college education are twofold: as graduates, loyalty in living out the principles and ideals acquired here, that Yale may become a more vital leavening force in the nation; as citizens, intelligent, active discrimination, that we may not forfeit the privileges of citizenship for want of accepting its responsibilities, and in our private lives independence of thought and action that the progress of society may be swifter and steadier.



THE OLD CAMPUS AT NIGHT, SHOWING FARNAM, LAWRENCE, PHELPS AND WELCH HALLS

IVY ODE

BY WILLIAM LORD SQUIRE

(Air: "*Integer Vitæ*")

MÆNIBUS gratis hodie egressuri
 Trecenti fratres, simul educati
 Vitam ad illam quæ splendide renidet
 Integra gemma.

Iam prius sicut monumentum hic quid
 More nos firmum semper filiorum
 His annis studii brevibus Yalensis
 Constituamus.

Quam seremus hæc certe non valebit
 Cum mentem nobis gelu sumat mortis,
 Ast illam ad diem hedra evocabit
 Matris amorem.

SCHOLARSHIP HONORS

JUNIOR APPOINTMENTS

PHILOSOPHICAL ORATIONS

Harry Beal	Edmund Grant Howe
Donald Bruce	William Pitt McCune
Francis Bolton Elwell	Stanley Robinson MacLane
James Linwood Fawley	Faron Nelson Wakefield
William Walker Gibson	Edmund Leon Warren
Peter Gow	

HIGH ORATIONS

John Borden	Henry Wells Lawrence, Jr.
Herbert Hallock Cutler	Allen Schuyler Malcolm
Harold Edwin Dimock	Raymond William Osborne
John Hampden Dougherty, Jr.	Edward Clarkson Seward, Jr.
Harold Eberhart Hammond	Everitt Anthony Sherwood
Harold Wade Headley	James Harold Wallis
Harold Burton Jamison	William Hogencamp Wurts
Harold Fowler Larkin	

ORATIONS

William Thompson Bacon	Stanley Forman Reed
Chester Kingsley Brooks	William Goodwin Robinson
Robert Lincoln Clark	William Lord Squire
Samuel Field, Jr.	Edwin Ward Tillotson
Lemuel Whittington Gorham	Arthur Clarence Williamson
Edward Albert Holaday	Hugh Robert Wilson
William Singer Moorhead	Alexander James Wood
Charles Morse	

DISSERTATIONS

Raymond Mills Anderson	Allen Evarts Foster
Frederick Hayward Beach	Edmund Rutan Lupton
Ralph Blackhurst Bennett	Barrington Moore
Alfred Brand	Arthur Werner Rinke
James Beebe Brinsmade	Paul Sheehan
Wedworth William Clarke	Charles Terhune Tileston
Frank Collins Downing	Hiram Lee Ward
Edwin Rogers Embree	Donald Judson Warner, 2d

FIRST DISPUTES

Clarence Edward Andrews	Lee James Perrin
Timothy Lincoln Bouscaren	Vernon Dana Price, Jr.
Harold Espe Drew	William Patten Shoemaker
Melville Brooks Gurley	Carl Warrington Somers
William George Hunt	Spencer Turner
Harold Clinton Nelson	Chester Burrows Van Tassel

SECOND DISPUTES

Ernest Arthur Anderson	Irenus Prime Keith
Walter Preston Armstrong	Donald Ashbrook McGee
William Baxter, Jr.	Henry Graham Meyer
Arthur Douglas Bissell, Jr.	Robert Wilden Neeser
John Raymond Brandon	Frank O'Brien
Ben Overton Brown	George Braddock Ogle
Augustus Wilson Eddy	Herbert Paul Onasch
James Edwin Ewers	Frank Thurston Pendleton
Benjamin Fitzpatrick	Lester Randolph Scovill
Mason Anthony Freeman	William Buell Sprague
John Richard Halsey	Arthur Leonard Westcott
George Cushman Hannahs	

FIRST COLLOQUIES

Charles Henry Banks	Walter Rudolph Koehler
Howard Mead Bartlett	John Strong Newberry
Louis Otto Bergh	Edward Samuel Payton
Alvin Chester Breul	William Henry Peters
Richard Alexander Cooke	Charles Wesley Price
Walter Hurd Coursen	Warren Edward Price
Orris Ray Critchlow	Caleb Shreve Ridgway, Jr.
Sidney Bradford Curtiss	Philip Johnston Scudder
John Gilmore Dunlap	William Brewster Shelton
Grosvenor Ely	Thomas Leonard Shevlin
Roger Yale Flanders	Bruce Donald Smith
Lincoln Depew Granniss	Mahlon Daniel Thatcher, Jr.
Lester Eames Grant	Lewis Holmes Tooker
Crawford Greene	Harris Walcott
William Daniels Harris	Richard Edmond Whittlesey
Lydig Hoyt	Richard Farrand Williams
Towner Kent	Russell Seipt Wolfe

SECOND COLLOQUIES

Kenneth Boardman	Albert Rowden King
Frederick Kingsbury Bull	George Burwell Leggett
Arthur Howard Clark	Stanleigh Winslow Macgurn
Ralph Mortimer Coe	John Gillespie Magee
Theodore Strong Cooley	Dwight Sterling Mallett
Edwin Corning	William Brace Pratt
Nellis Maynard Crouse	James Nichols Robinson
Dragan Zaharia Daskaloff	Foster Harry Rockwell
Louis deVierville Dousman	Avery Milton Schermerhorn
Horace Farwell Ferry	Philip Chapin Smith, Jr.
John Joseph Finegan	Guy Thomas Stetson
George Starkweather Fowler	George Berger Struby
Walter Phelps Hall	James Albert Toole
Benjamin Pomeroy Hamlin	William Van Antwerp Water-
Dwight Ruggles Perry Heaton	man
Morris Hudnut	Ralph Wesley Wescott
Russell Dixon Janney	Philip Trumbull White

SENIOR APPOINTMENTS

(For the work of the whole college course)*

PHILOSOPHICAL ORATIONS

Harry Beal	Earl Gordon Bill
Donald Bruce	Horace Thomas Burgess
Francis Bolton Elwell	Waldo Hilary Dunn
William Walker Gibson	Travers J. Edmonds
Peter Gow	Augustus Louis Gebhard
Edmund Grant Howe	Kenneth Scott Latourette
William Pitt McCune	John McNary
Stanley Robinson MacLane	Clyde Pharr
Raymond William Osborne	Joseph Chappell Rayworth
Edmund Leon Warren	John Wayne Richards
	Milton Simpson
	Thomas Smith Taylor
John Bauer	
Ralph Culver Bennett	

* The subdivision of a group by a dash indicates that the men whose names are below the dash had been students in Yale College only during Senior year.

HIGH ORATIONS

Raymond Mills Anderson	Edwin Ward Tillotson
Chester Kingsley Brooks	Faron Nelson Wakefield
John Hampden Dougherty, Jr.	James Harold Wallis
James Linwood Fawley	Arthur Clarence Williamson
Harold Eberhart Hammond	Alexander James Wood
Clarence Seymour Hutt	
Harold Burton Jamison	James Fulton Ferguson
Harold Fowler Larkin	Edgar Hart Guyon
Henry Wells Lawrence, Jr.	Isaac Henry Hughes
Charles Milton Morse	Marion Bertram Hunter
Stanley Forman Reed	Stanley Noble Jameson
Edward Clarkson Seward, Jr.	Edward Perry Tice
Everitt Anthony Sherwood	

ORATIONS

William Thompson Bacon	Allen Schuyler Malcolm
Louis Otto Bergh	Barrington Moore
Arthur Douglas Bissell, Jr.	William Singer Moorhead
Robert Lincoln Clark	Arthur Werner Rinke
Herbert Hallock Cutler	William Goodwin Robinson
Harold Edward Dimock	William Lord Squire
Frank Collins Downing	Hiram Lee Ward
Samuel Field, Jr.	William Hogencamp Wurts
Lemuel Whittington Gorham	
Harold Wade Headley	John Joseph Curran

DISSERTATIONS

Roger Hamlin Anderson	Charles Terhune Tileston
Clarence Edward Andrews	Spencer Turner
Ralph Blackhurst Bennett	Chester Burrows Van Tassel
James Beebe Brinsmade	Donald Judson Warner, 2d
Wedworth William Clarke	Richard Farrand Williams
Urban Cronan	Hugh Robert Wilson
Harold Espe Drew	
James Edwin Ewers	George Bradley Downing
Allen Evarts Foster	Dudley Connally Johnson
Mason Anthony Freeman	Witter Laurens Johnston
Walter Phelps Hall	William Bradley Mixer
Edward Albert Holaday	Louis Kossuth Oppitz
Lee James Perrin	George Henry Rowley
Carl Warrington Somers	

FIRST DISPUTES

Ernest Arthur Anderson	George Braddock Ogle
Walter Preston Armstrong	Herbert Paul Onasch
Frederick Hayward Beach	Francis Thurston Pendleton
Harry Bryan Cook	William Henry Peters
Edwin Rogers Embree	Vernon Dana Price, Jr.
Benjamin Fitzpatrick	Paul Sheehan
Edward Boltwood Hull	William Patten Shoemaker
William George Hunt	Russell Seipt Wolfe
Edmund Rutan Lupton	
Paul Ely McChesney	Harold Mansel Finley
Francis Hartman Markoe, Jr.	Matson Bradley Hill
Robert Wilden Neeser	Earl Lieber Patterson
Harold Clinton Nelson	Albert Edward Thornton, Jr.

SECOND DISPUTES

Arthur Stanhope Barrows	Dwight Sterling Mallett
William Baxter, Jr.	Henry Graham Meyer
Timothy Lincoln Bouscaren	John Strong Newberry
Ben Overton Brown	Edward Samuel Payton
Arthur Howard Clark	William Brace Pratt
Walter Hurd Coursen	Warren Edward Price
Sidney Bradford Curtis	Byron Joseph Quinn
John Gilmore Dunlap	Henry Gould Ralston
Augustus Wilson Eddy	Avery Milton Schermerhorn
Roger Yale Flanders	Lester Randolph Scovill
Lincoln Depew Granniss	William Brewster Shelton
Lester Eames Grant	William Buell Sprague
John Richard Halsey	George Berger Struby
George Cushman Hannahs	Mahlon Daniel Thatcher, Jr.
Irenus Prime Keith	Lewis Holmes Tooker
Towner Kent	William Van Antwerp Water-
Walter Rudolph Koehler	man
S. Beekman Laub	Arthur Leonard Westcott
Donald Ashbrook McGee	Richard Edmond Whittlesey

FIRST COLLOQUIES

Charles Henry Banks	Edwin Corning
Howard Mead Bartlett	Orris Ray Critchlow
Kenneth Boardman	Louis deVierville Dousman
John Raymond Brandon	Alfred Ethridge
Alvin Chester Breul	Crawford Greene
Frederick Kingsbury Bull	Dwight Ruggles Perry Heaton

Donald McBride
 Thomas Dalglish Macmillan
 John Gillespie Magee
 Frank O'Brien
 Charles Wesley Price
 Caleb Shreve Ridgway, Jr.

Philip Johnston Scudder
 Thomas Leonard Shevlin
 Ralph Wesley Wescott
 Philip Trumbull White

—
 Fred Carleton Barron

SECOND COLLOQUIES

Edward Macfunn Biddle
 Ralph Mortimer Coe
 Nellis Maynard Crouse
 Grosvenor Ely
 John Raymond Engle
 Horace Farwell Ferry
 George Starkweather Fowler
 William Daniels Harris
 William Hugh Harris
 Gustave Maurice Hecksher
 Willard Deere Hosford
 Lydig Hoyt
 Morris Hudnut
 Russell Dixon Janney
 William Kurtz Johnson
 Albert Rowden King
 Edmund Stanley Kochersper-
 ger
 Robinson Leech
 Abram Wilbur Mace
 William Elder Marcus, Jr.

Benjamin Heath Mead
 John Teobaldo Monzani
 Charles Dexter Morris
 Angus Washburn Morrison
 Richard Prendergast
 Russell Godine Pruden
 Francis Clapp Robertson
 Foster Harry Rockwell
 Bruce Donald Smith
 Philip Chapin Smith, Jr.
 Guy Thomas Stetson
 George Sturges
 Arthur Hutchinson Terry, Jr.
 Orlando Lewis Thompson
 Carlyle Clifford Thomson
 James Albert Toole
 Charles Pratt Tuttle
 Harris Walcott
 Henry Augustus Walton
 Selah Howell Wright

HONORS IN SPECIAL STUDIES

*In Classical Languages and
Literature*

Isaac Henry Hughes
 Clyde Pharr

In Mathematics

Earl Gordon Bill
 Horace Thomas Burgess
 Joseph Chappell Rayworth

In English

Clarence Edward Andrews
 Harry Beal
 William Pitt McCune
 Francis Hartman Markoe, Jr.
 William Goodwin Robinson
 Milton Simpson
 James Harold Wallis

In History

Louis Otto Bergh
Walter Phelps Hall
Edmund Grant Howe
Kenneth Scott Latourette
Stanley Forman Reed

In Natural Sciences

Charles Milton Morse

In Physical Sciences

Raymond William Osborne
Edwin Ward Tillotson
Hiram Lee Ward

In Social Sciences

Harold Burton Jamison
Charles Terhune Tileston
Edmund Leon Warren



AN ENTRY IN THE NEW BERKELEY OVAL
DORMITORY, HAUGHTON HALL

THE CODILLE CLUB

ONE of the most fortunate events in the history of the Class of 1906 for those gifted students who were too ambitious to shine physically, mentally, or philanthropically, too frivolous to indulge in serious meditation, too somnambulistic to take advantage of the peace and quiet of night, and too original for the usual routine of daily life, was the inauguration of the Codille Club in the fall of Sophomore year.

The association found its origin in the Hutch during the reign of Lout Smith on the fifth floor, and the name was suggested and unanimously adopted for no other reason than that it sounded good to Bill Harris one day when it was unearthed in an English lecture. The first qualification for membership was a proficient and unbilious adaptability to the use of the quid, with some degree of accuracy in the location of the Lout's garboon, but owing to the alarming number who qualified and the subsequent danger of a flood in the Lout's boudoir it was found necessary to raise the entrance requirements so that only those were admitted who were adepts at and capable of surviving the Quid, Ombre, Hotassie, Moolie Cow, Buckphrating, Redolentia, Straw-neck, and the National Anthem "Nergalusheshed." Beside these you had to display a ready willingness to put on a fair one and a perpetual desire to salt it.

First and foremost on the list was the high-exalted weaver of the crown—King Gudeheart, known to the Dean as Charlie Goodyear, whose honored name was apt to be eulogized in a burst of melody at any hour of the night or day as his subjects sang the Codille pæan, which ran something like this:

King, King, Gudeheart, Gudeheart,
King, King, Gudeheart, Gudeheart,
King, King, King, Gude Heart.

Bill Harris was another, known as Harrees, who could toy at Ombre with his eyes shut. Bill Sprague was called Spruge, and his long suit was beating out a heavy on the National Anthem around the sun dial on Berkeley Oval. Phil Smith was the Fat Lout, a firm and ambitious disciple of Redolentia. Joe Dart was Phormio, but he didn't like it. Guy Arms was called two things, Married Man and Dried Apple, the former because he felt it and the latter because he looked it. Noah MacDowell bore the name Scratch from a habit developed early in his college course. George Alden was the Colonel, the head of the Codille military brigade, who invariably and involuntarily chose the central position at Moolie Cow, which was a sort of physical song which ran:

Moolie Cow, moolie cow, what do you think,
I am so thirsty, pray give me a drink.
I can not drink your sweet milk I'm afraid;
Couldn't you give me some nice lemonade?

and then the Colonel hit the ceiling. Willard Hosford was called Mr. Hosford. He could positively sleep through a Codille meeting. Roger Flanders fell heir to the name Pork, but there was no connection. Don Mackay, the Schrambling Bailiff, was called the Moose for obvious reasons. Wils McClintock, as Mr. Wils, was often seen in his different disguises as hackman, street sweeper, garbage man, minister, or blind man. The last on the list was Twa Corbie, the nattiest little man in the Freshman Class, who had the name of George LaVie printed on his diploma.

Other than weekly meetings in the Colonel's room, full attendance at all athletic contests, prize fights, and theaters,

and a constant presence on the dollar side of Chapel Street, the Codilles had no glaring virtues, but they were continually springing original and weird entertainments upon the campus and were the chief instigators of everything not permitted by the Faculty or tolerated by the police.

THE CLASS QUARTET *

STAND forth, ye good old class quartet,
Bill, Guy, Ted, and Boss,
And sing those songs we'll ne'er forget,
Once more your voices toss.

On York Street how your infant notes
Did fill our anxious ear,
When Freshman Wake was in your throats
To fill our hearts with fear.

Another year and closer grew
That harmony so smart,
Proud Hutch threw back the echo to
"Away down in my Heart."

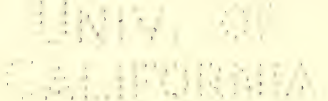
Then Berkeley Oval had a treat
In having Lindy sung,
The Senior quartet beat retreat,
In shame their heads they hung.

In Court and Campus Senior year
All eagerly crowd round
"Bright College Years" that they might hear—
Less rich is organ's sound.

Three years have flown, a mellower tone
Have all our voices four,
And all, I'm sure, have stronger grown,
Have ripened more and more.

So while we sit impatient quite
To hear their chords again,
We drink their health with all our might,
Here's to them all,—Amen.

*The composer's name is withheld by request.

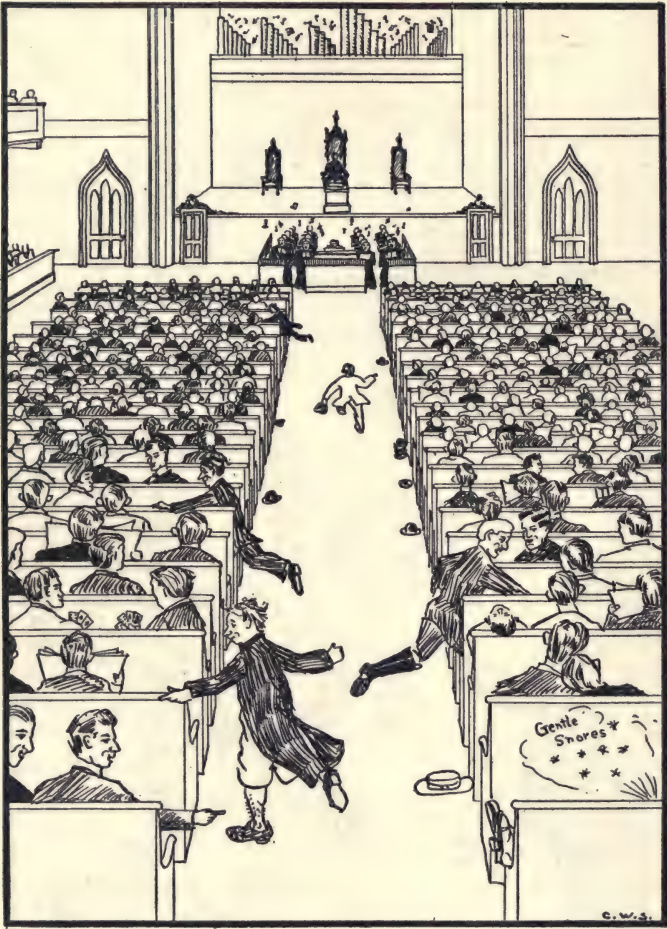
LINN. CO.
CALIFORNIALINN. CO.
CALIFORNIA



EVENING AT THE COMMONS



PASTIMES ON VANDERBILT COURT



8.12 A. M. AT BATTELL CHAPEL

PART III
BIOGRAPHIES

NOTE TO BIOGRAPHIES

IN order to avoid unnecessary repetitions, particulars of men's addresses and of their marriages have been omitted from the following sketches. These details will be found respectively in the Roll of the Class at the end of the book and in the lists entitled Marriages and Families. Facts of writing and publication will be found under Bibliographical Notes. The biographies and supplementary lists have been brought as far as facts were known to November 1, 1911.

The Secretary has taken advantage of the fact that this book is intended for private circulation to include some personal and quite informal statements in the biographies. In furthering the plan to include in these volumes a series of experiences of men in various occupations the contributors of the articles grouped under the heading, "Some 1906 Experiences," deserve especial thanks, as do all the members of the Class who took the trouble to make a report for this Record.

"That I can't remember," said the Hatter.

"You *must* remember," remarked the King, "or I'll have you executed."—*Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*.

If there's a hole in a' your coats,
I rede ye tent it:
A chield's amang ye takin' notes,
And, faith, he'll prent it.

—*Burns*.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

GRADUATES

MORTIMER ADDOMS writes: "Ten days after graduating I started in the office of William Salomon & Company, bankers, of New York City, as runner. After having a schooling in each and every department in the office I decided that my robust constitution needed outdoor work, so I took up peddling bonds. Otherwise life has been just one day after another. Marriage has not given me much trouble as I have not given it a thought. I would be very glad to tell you my plans for the future but I have forgotten them just now. You might say, however, that I am not a candidate for office of the President of the United States in 1912."

Addoms has been living at his home on East Fifty-sixth Street, New York, and is a member of the Yale and Union League clubs of New York and the Graduates Club of New Haven.

ALDEN, in 1910, reported his residence as Cornwall, Pa., and his business address as 68 Broad Street, New York City. He has studiously refrained from answering any questions for this Record. The fall after graduation he sailed for Cherbourg, spending some time abroad with headquarters in Paris.

ALDRICH entered Harvard Law School in the fall of 1906, graduating there in 1909. That fall he took a position as clerk in the law office of White & Case on

Nassau Street, New York City, and remained there until June 7, 1910, when he was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital suffering from a severe attack of typhoid fever. The past year he has spent recuperating from that illness. He has lived since 1909 in New York City, where he is a member of the Yale Club.

ERNEST ANDERSON writes: "After turning in my keys and disposing of my dog-eared books and much-worn furniture in order to get together enough gold to permit me to get out of New Haven and buy a ticket home, I was in a quandary, being unable to decide between a professional and business career. When in this mood an opportunity to learn the brass business was presented me by the Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, Conn. I was ordered to join the overall brigade in the mill, made up of Poles, Dagos, Hungarians and every other race but Americans. In six months I was given charge of a gang of the above-mentioned breeds and am frank to say that they are my most loyal friends. Gradually going from one position to another I reached the superintendent's office, where I learned how to really handle men; from there to the sales department, where I again donned my long-neglected flannels, coming back to the civilized world. Recently a new industry was taken up by the company, that of making hose out of metal. I have the good fortune to be connected with this outfit in the capacity of assistant to the secretary. As this business is bound to develop I am in hopes of bigger things in the line of advancement."

Anderson has been living since his marriage, two years ago, on Holmes Avenue in Waterbury. A son was born there in August, 1910.

RAYMOND ANDERSON writes: "After a long loaf in Maine, enjoying the recreation of its lakes and mountains, the first of November, 1906, found a new special apprentice with the Allis-Chalmers Company of Milwaukee. Pounding sand in the foundry was the price paid for getting behind the scenes and watching the art of making good machinery. The scenes proved interesting for four months, when others were sought the first of March with the Atlas Engine Works in Indianapolis. Similar scenes were enjoyed here until too much work compelled a rest. Maine was visited again.

"From July until September, 1907, while still loafing in Maine, the serious undertaking presented itself of finding a position that would remind me neither of foundry sand nor of the poor water in Indianapolis! The Stevens Duryea Company, Chicopee Falls, Mass., offered such a position. An inducement drew me from here to Buffalo in May, 1909, where the experience with the E. R. Thomas Company was at least very beneficial in later positions. While at both of these plants the capacity of experimental engineer was more or less faithfully filled. Owing to the inducements made by the Stromberg Company, a larger use for my experience was offered and accepted, bringing me to Chicago, where I have been ever since."

Anderson's engagement has been announced, the wedding being scheduled to take place in October, 1911.

In the fall of 1911 his position with the Stromberg Motor Devices Company became the responsible one of chief engineer.

ROGER ANDERSON writes: "In the autumn following my graduation I entered the Columbia Law School in New York City. There I spent three years and received the degree of LL. B. in June, 1909. During all that period

I lived at Hartley Hall, one of the Columbia dormitories. In September, 1909, I entered the law offices of Beatty & Burlingame at 43 Cedar Street, New York City. I am still with that firm and have the euphonious title of managing clerk. Since I left the law school, I have had various abodes in this city [New York]. At present I am living at 140 Claremont Avenue. At one time I thought of entering the consular service in Turkey. That was in the spring of 1909. If I had done so and joined my family in Constantinople in April, 1909, as I intended, I should probably be writing an interesting story of my experiences in the army of the Young Turks. As it is, I have had to leave it to my parents to partake in the thrilling rescue of a prominent member of the party of union and progress the week before the overthrow of Abdul Hamid."

AUSTIN ANDREWS writes: "Left the classic shades and joined a crowd of Sheff rum-hounds for a summer's tour of the various wet countries immediately after graduation. Since then I have been getting 'experience'; first installment along the historic Hudson, learning the proper manner which one employs to crush huge bunches of stone so that same may be utilized for building roads, huge structures, etc. 'Twas a splendid education! After about two years I moved out to Cleveland and entered the steel industry as third assistant office boy and have been at it ever since with the exception of the times I am bothered by one Grover Bates Higgins (a young person of unlimited capacity) and a few other classmates who claim this burg as their home. During spare hours and 'nights off' have perfected a very creditable quartet (ask Chet. Brooks), which affords enjoyment to its members alone. But then—what else is such an organization good for? Looking forward to 1912!"

The early business experiences to which Andrews refers so feelingly were with the Clinton Stone Company at Rockland Lake, N. Y., and the Clinton Point Stone Company at Stoneco, N. Y.

He is married, has two daughters, and in Cleveland his residence has been on Euclid Avenue and East Eighty-third Street. He is a member of the Tavern, Hermit, Mayfield and Country clubs of Cleveland.

CLARENCE ANDREWS writes: "My first year out of college I initiated kids into the mysteries of the English language and the devious ways of French verbs at the Cornwall Heights School, in return for much valuable information on engrafting 'bright shoots of everlastingness' into 'angel infancy.' Then, in order to be able to pour forth knowledge from a fuller pitcher, I went back to Yale to study English in the Graduate School. After vainly struggling a year against becoming a pedant, I gave in, and, taking the vows of poverty, temperance and chastity, accepted an assistant instructorship in rhetoric in the College. That year, spent very delightfully in Shakespeare Baldwin's cave in the catacombs of White Hall, I learned that the teacher's life is not made up wholly of 'high seriousness' but that one may be quite human and still dwell within the cloister close. Living with Don Bruce in a kind of forestry zoo in old Farnam also added much to the joy of life. Last year I came to Amherst College as instructor in English. I found the life in a small college community so enjoyable that I have stayed here this year as well. Last summer Pitt McCune, who is the greatest living authority on English literature, and I went abroad together. We loafed through England and France, quite forgetting the above-mentioned scholastic vows. At present I am working on a thesis in Caroline drama on a microscopic individual named

Richard Brome. This *magnum opus* will positively appear in the spring of 1930, D. V."

The incipient agnosticism evident in Andrews during his college course seems to have turned to positive impiety. The New York papers last winter carried in black type quotations from his discourses to the Amherst undergraduates, declaring that a certain amount of profanity was necessary to masculine development.

During the past year Andrews has lived at the Faculty Club at Amherst with Walter Hall and some half dozen other Amherst instructors. He is a member of the Graduates Club of New Haven and of the Modern Language Association. His writings have been connected with his work in English and have included an edition of "Macbeth," and critical papers. His appointment at Amherst for the year 1911-12 is that of assistant professor of English.

ARMS entered the Columbia Law School in the fall of 1906, receiving the degree of LL. B. there in 1909. "Spent summers on my farm in northern Massachusetts," he writes, "admitted to bar in 1909 and in the fall went with Roelker, Bailey & Stiger [62 William Street, New York City] as law clerk. Remained there for two years. As to foreign travels, I lived in Brooklyn one winter. I am at present undecided whether to continue practicing law in New York or to move to New London."

Arms' home address is Neptune Park, New London, Conn. He is a member of the New York Yale Club.

ARMSTRONG writes: "After graduation I held a post mortem in New Haven for a couple of weeks, over the dead past, and then, grasping my trusty diploma more firmly, hied southward to my home in Mississippi. There I

remained in hiding most of that summer (1906) except for a western trip, including Arizona and New Mexico, which convinced me that there will be a great immigration to these sparsely settled territories when 'the burning marl' becomes overcrowded. I had concluded again to bolster my credit and pillow my head in New Haven, and in the fall joined the Class of 1908, Yale Law School. During the two years spent there I was one of the editors of the *Yale Law Journal* and assisted at the obsequies of the Yale Debating Team at Princeton on December 6, 1907, being one of the three mutes especially employed for that melancholy occasion. The summer of 1907, Harold Drew and I trekked through the Berkshires from Ansonia to Great Barrington, and during the summer of 1908 we repeated the performance through the White Mountains from Portland to the Rangeley Lakes by way of a special preparation for the practice of law. I obtained the degree LL. B. (*magna cum laude*) in June, 1908, receiving the Townshend Prize at the same time.

"I was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Mississippi in August, 1908, and moved to Memphis, Tenn., on September 1. I was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Tennessee in November, 1908, and immediately opened an office in Memphis. I now have offices at 514-519 Memphis Trust Building, am unmarried, and engaged in the general practice of law. The summer of 1909 I spent in North Carolina and of 1910 in Estes Park, Colo., chasing moraines and bagging glaciers. I did not go to Triennial. Memphis is still—in some respects—a provincial town. The department stores do not exchange railroad tickets for trading stamps. I have not been East since I left law school, but believe that I could still find my way about in New Haven and make myself understood in Mory's."

In a recent letter to a member of the Class, Armstrong wrote:

“For many moons—more than even you ever saw at one time—I have intended to indict a few lines youward and also to indict you for many and multitudinous high crimes and misdemeanors. But until the latter part of June I was busy doing an infinite deal of nothing and since that time my thoughts have been such, on account of the boat race, that I haven’t cared to run amuck among the postal regulations. So I have contented myself with a profane silence. My life (to flatter existence with a high-sounding name) is as calm as the Sound on an August day with not even a ‘squall’ to disturb it. One thing only savors of excitement. I am developing a belt line that makes the Memphis Union Railway look like a piker. You would never recognize in the Dutch Burgomaster who holds forth at 516 Memphis Trust the sylph-like youth who used to circulate at ‘The Sign of the Flaming Dish Rag.’”

In addition to his law practice Armstrong is secretary and treasurer of the William A. Webster Company, pharmaceutical manufacturers, of Memphis. He is a member of the Chickasaw Guards Club, Business Men’s Club, Memphis Tennis Club and the Knights of Pythias, and the society of Corbey Court of the Yale Law School.

AYERS has gone back to the soil, so far back, indeed, that he even mangles the trite quotation itself when he attempts to use it. He is farming in Warwick, N. Y., where a wife and son help to cheer the country evenings. He writes: “After graduation I was at home on the farm in Pomona, N. Y. In the summer of 1907 I went abroad and traveled through England and France. During 1908 began to take up farming on my own account. After my marriage in 1909, I became the owner of a small farm in Warwick, N. Y., where I had a new house and buildings erected in

1910. The latter part of last year saw us settled in our new home. The present year the chickens and agricultural employments have taken my time. All in all, I have gone 'back to the land.'"

BACON writes: "I have lived successively in Tennessee, Connecticut, Maine and Illinois. The last named state is now trying hard to give me a living, and I believe my wandering days are o'er. In 1906 I went into the coal business with the Galloway Coal Company in Memphis, Tenn., but the climate disagreed with me, so that I returned to my home in Connecticut in March, 1907. After staying there several months and finding my health seriously impaired, I had to sojourn for a year and a half in the Maine woods, where I fished and hunted my health back, and where during the last few months of my stay I ran a summer camp. Coming back to civilization in November, 1908, I secured a position as messenger in the Chicago Savings Bank & Trust Company in Chicago at the princely sum of thirty dollars a month. It was nothing to go to bed hungry in those days. I have been with the same concern since, having been a bond salesman for the last two years. I have not yet found where the gods keep their miraculous pitcher of wealth, but now I quite occasionally get a square meal. For several months last year I lived with Walter Koehler in Chicago. My present residence is in Evanston, Ill."

Bacon's present position is that of assistant manager of the bond department of the Chicago Savings Bank & Trust Company. Occasional vacations bring him back to his home in Derby and a part of this vacation time he this year devoted to interesting the treasury department of his Alma Mater in buying his company's bonds.

BANKS writes: "When I left college in June, I fully expected to take up railroading, after two or three weeks' vacation on the Maine coast. Previous to my graduation I had seriously considered school teaching for my life work; and while I was on my vacation in Maine I decided to give up my ambition to become president or superintendent of a railroad, and instead to enter a profession which offers little in a material way, but which is full of opportunities for service. Thus it was that I decided to become a school teacher at the Hotchkiss School, a school which sends most of its boys to Yale, and the one at which I spent three very profitable and very happy years in preparation for my college course.

"The story of my work in the school is a short one. I have taught here ever since the fall of 1906, and have chosen courses in elementary English as my field of work. I have also assisted as much as possible in the athletic work of the school.

"Every one knows that school teachers have long vacations. I have learned that a school teacher cannot afford to spend these vacations in having a rest and a good time. Therefore, I have tutored every year during the long summer vacations. I spent the first summer at Keewaydin Camp, on Lake Temagami, Ontario, Canada. The summers of 1908, 1909 and 1910 I spent at Marion, Mass., as private tutor. During the past summer, while engaged in this work, I took a trip West, to the Pacific coast.

"For the school teacher, let me say that the pay is small and that the work is not as easy as it seems to the casual observer, but that there is abundant satisfaction in trying to send to college each year a body of young gentlemen who are properly trained, physically, mentally and morally, for the work which is before them."

BARRON writes: "For several months after graduation I was in Poughkeepsie and Rochester. In February, 1907, I returned to Texas, which procedure I learned subsequently was in keeping with Professor Phelps' recommendation to Texas men. I spent March and April in vacation fashion at the home of my parents in Plano, and May 1, 1907, took a desk in the auditor's department of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company of Texas, at Dallas. The following September I gave up my privilege of an employee's pass and took a place with Woulpe & Company, booksellers and stationers at Waco. After a few months other evidences of versatility manifested themselves, and September 1, 1908, found me with the City National Bank of Dallas. While there my work was in the collection and exchange departments, successively, till January 4, 1910. At that time I westward took my way, came to the First National Bank of Wichita Falls, and so located in this growing agricultural, manufacturing, railroad, natural gas town. I was married June 16, 1910, and have my home at 1210 Tenth Street, Wichita Falls, Texas."

Before joining 1906 in Senior year, Barron took a Ph. B. from Baylor University in his native state, Texas.

BARROWS writes: "From New Haven I went to Chicago, where I was employed by Hibbard Spencer Bartlett & Company until last March (1910). The wholesale hardware business suited my tastes but it was mighty hard on my pocketbook or rather, I should say, on my credit. I decided to try a new line—something that I hoped would prove more profitable. It *didn't*, so after trying it for four months I returned to the hardware business again—this time in a little southern Indiana town, Washington, Ind., of less than ten thousand people. Our store here does a retail business in

hardware and farming implements, and we keep four or five men busy traveling around the surrounding towns peddling our wares. I have two partners—both Irish—and both good fellows. We work seven days a week and most every evening, and as we don't have much chance to spend what we make I have hopes that my credit will be better than it was in Chicago, where I had no chance to make what I spent."

Barrows is married and has a daughter.

BARTLETT writes: "Upon leaving college in June, 1906, I found my brain had become overtaxed in studying for Kitty Norton's trade statistics and deemed it wise to take a much-needed rest. The woods and lakes of Maine looked good to me, so I visited the Rangeley Lake region, doing a good deal of fishing, some shooting (craps mostly), and a lot of tramping; so that by Labor Day of that year I was trained down fine and ready to face the cold world. And it was cold, for I entered the employ of the Boston Ice Company, of which my father is president and treasurer. For two years I was on the street a great deal, booming trade, collecting bills, in fact, doing most everything but lug ice. These first two years, during the harvesting season, I acted as timekeeper, the men employed consisting mostly of Frenchmen and Italians, and pretty tough ones. For the next year or so I passed my time at our different offices around the city, of which we have seven. Then, in the latter part of 1909, they thought they would take a chance with me in the main office. Of course, the *pater* helped some, but he is one of those strict, square old fellows, so you can take it from me, I had no soft snap. Since then I have been here and it looks now as if I would stay for some time. I never let business interfere with a Harvard-Yale football game at dear old New Haven, or a Class reunion, and no one is look-

ing forward to the Sexennial next year of the grand old Class of 1906 with more pleasure and anticipation than your humble servant."

Bartlett has continued to live at the family home in Malden, just outside Boston. He is a member of the Kernwood Club of Malden, a gentlemen's social club, and the Bellevue Golf Club of Melrose, Mass.

BARTON writes: "The year following graduation I lived at home and attended the Law School of the University of Chicago, the co-educational atmosphere of which was quite a contrast to my previous eight years' experience. Then, being short of funds, as usual, I took a photographic outfit and two friends up into Minnesota and Wisconsin to two militia camps, and took in \$900 in four weeks. Feeling that the possession of so much wealth in a large city might have a pernicious effect on my character, I immediately started for Wyoming with the same two and one more friend, and we took a thousand mile trip with six horses, starting from Lander and including the cosmopolitan metropolis of Thermopolis, Yellowstone Park and Jackson's Hole. After a month in Chicago it seemed to me the most profitable thing I could do then, under all the circumstances, was to look round the West some more, and incidentally earn my own living, inasmuch as I couldn't raise enough money to go to Harvard Law School; so I bought an 8,000 mile round trip ticket (including Phœnix, Arizona, and Victoria, British Columbia), and started the latter part of November. Among other things I wholesaled from San Diego to Seattle my own photographs of the Atlantic Squadron, then on their way round the world. Had a little office in 'Frisco and two or three assistants. On this trip I made at least 20,000 prints and covered about 15,000 miles in all.

Returned to Chicago in July. The following two years, which I spent at Harvard Law School, I look back on with a great deal of satisfaction.

"For the past six years I have made some kind of a Western trip each summer, and feel very familiar with the country out there. This past summer I returned to Chicago about October first, passed my bar exams, and got a job as attorney for Charles Hall Ewing and the Helen Culver estate, starting at seventy-five dollars a month. Am living at the Quadrangle Club, opposite the University.

"I still have the New York bug to a mild extent, but of course can't see into the future. The West is a great place for one or two months each year. But if Chicago continues to improve on acquaintance, I am well satisfied here."

Besides the Quadrangle Club, where Barton is living, he is also a member of the City Club and of the Yale Club of Chicago. In the recent mayoralty campaign in Chicago he was a helper of the Merriam forces, serving on a finance committee, etc.

BAUER is one of the several men who have come to Yale from Crete, Neb. Like practically all the others, notably the two Fairchilds at Yale, he is now an assistant professor of economics. Bauer is one of two in the Class who so far have achieved the distinction of an assistant professorship in a large university. He writes: "Having taken most of my college course elsewhere and only my Senior year at Yale, I remained at New Haven after graduation, so, as far as possible, to correct my earlier misguided course. Forthwith I proceeded to absorb further Yale spirit, to work my professors assiduously—myself, too, incidentally—and at the end of two years, in June, 1908, I was properly decorated with a Ph. D. in economics. The following October I took

a position as instructor in economics at Cornell University. Again for two years I worked my professors ardently, and once more, at the end of the period, I was meritoriously rewarded—this time by an assistant professorship. Last October I started with strenuous labor as before, but, I fear, there will be nothing doing in further rewards for some time. Altogether, I have been pretty busy since graduation, consequently have had no time for foreign travel, had to miss the Triennial and several New York Class dinners, and, in fact, have not been able to do a good many things which I have wanted to do. However, I have done at least my social duties, to wit: married a wife, founded a home, and begotten a son, who is scheduled for Yale '31."

Bauer is a member of the Town and Gown Club of Ithaca. His writings have been in the field of economics and have largely been printed in the *Economics Bulletin*, a quarterly publication of the American Economic Association, of which he has been assistant managing editor during the past two years.

BAXTER writes: "In June, 1906, I went 'across the ditch' for about three months. On my return, I attended the Pennsylvania Law School whenever I happened to think of it, because 'cuts' did not count. After two years of this intermittent training, I registered with Johnston & Johnston (junior partner is Johnston, '03), and took the Delaware Bar exams in April, 1910; was admitted and have since practiced with Johnston & Johnston in Wilmington, Del., although not actually a member of the partnership. Can generally be found at the office when not out shooting or industriously engaged in making a complete collection of the wedding invitations of the rest of the Class of 1906. I hope to continue a member of the ranks of the single men

for some time to come, although there appear to be only a few of us left, 'of all those who went out with him.' Here's a health to them all!"

Along with this comparatively formal statement for Baxter, he sent this more natural explosion: "What do you mean by bothering a busy student of the gentle art of practicing law? And you also tell me that you expect a *complete*, that is to say, *truthful*, account? Fie! Fie! what's the matter with you? Do you imagine that a lawyer would dare to tell the truth, or to give his *own* special opinion so hastily and without ancient and tabulated authority? Having carefully perused Blackstone, the Bible and the Almanacs, I find nothing said against sending you the above account (enclosed), beyond the fact that no man is compelled to incriminate himself. Wherefore, you are the recipient of the above-written fragments of a riotous (?) existence. P. S. You are allowed to form your own opinion!"

Baxter has lived, while in Wilmington, at the paternal residence on West Eleventh Street. He is a member of the Wilmington Yacht Club, "several shooting clubs," the Yale Association of Delaware and the New York Yale Club.

BEACH writes: "Soon after Commencement in 1906 I started working for Patterson, Gottfried & Hunter, Ltd., New York, hardware and mill supplies. My chief interest there was the advertising and follow-up work, but I drifted out of that and into selling. I left this concern the beginning of 1908 and started with C. Tennant Sons Company of New York, with whom I am still connected. I attend to the selling of various metals and raw materials and in the course of earning my salary travel over a good part of the country. I have been married three years—am getting fat and bald—have made several starts at exercising in the

morning before breakfast but these attempts have been short-lived, so am looking forward to the day when my waistline will outmeasure my chest and my head will be covered with a toupe for warmth."

Beach makes his headquarters and his home in New York City.

BEAL writes: "After attending the Yale Y. M. C. A. Conference at Hotchkiss School, I spent the rest of the summer of 1906 at my family's place on Oneida Lake, in Central New York. In September, 1906, I arrived at Concord, N. H., and without moustache or other visible means of support became a master in St. Paul's School. I was frequently taken for one of the boys. Latin and English were the subjects I taught to the lower formers; my residence in the 'New Upper School' made me 'guide, philosopher, and—I hope—friend' of fifth and sixth formers. It was all good fun as well as work. The summer of 1907 was spent first at Northfield and then at Oneida Lake. In June, 1908, I left St. Paul's, first going as a counselor for a few weeks to the camp for poor city boys, which the School missionary society started that year at Danbury, N. H. Then the rest of that summer also was loafed away beside Oneida Lake. In September, 1908, I entered the General Theological Seminary, in New York City, to study for the ministry of the Episcopal Church, and enjoyed a year of life in quiet Chelsea Square, very near the heart of the city. Immediately after the Triennial I went on to Pawtucket, R. I., where I spent the summer tutoring a boy at his home there. We had a good time working together; for recreation there was a touring car. In the fall of 1909 the studying for the ministry was resumed when I came to the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, Mass. John Magee and I

agree that it is a wonderful place. During the Christmas vacation of 1909 I attended the Student Volunteer Convention in Rochester. The summer of 1910 was spent partly in Cambridge, helping run a summer conference, and partly at Oneida Lake."

In June, 1911, Beal was graduated from the Episcopal Theological School and was made a deacon in the Episcopal Church by the Bishop of Central New York. He is now in charge of three country missions in Lewis County, N. Y., and is living at Port Leyden, N. Y.

R. B. BENNETT writes: "Before leaving college I had made up my mind to enter the fourth estate and become a journalist. Knowing something of the vicissitudes which a 'cub' is likely to experience, I first acquired some financial resources by doing private tutoring at home for one year. Then I took my first job as reporter on the Utica (N. Y.) *Daily Press* and for about a year rose in the afternoon and went to bed about sun-up in the morning. Then I went to Oswego, N. Y., as manager of a branch office for the Syracuse *Post-Standard*. After some experience there, I decided that I'd like to find out how it felt to be a 'sure 'nuff' editor and went to Canaan, a small town in Connecticut, to run the *Connecticut Western News*. Having had the idea for some time that I would eventually like to buy a paper, I heard the call of the West, where I was convinced the opportunities would be better, and came to Oregon in October, 1909. Since that time, I have been employed on the *Evening Telegram* of Portland, part of the time as reporter and part as telegraph editor."

In the summer of 1911 it is reported that Bennett, with his brother, L. S. Bennett, purchased a paper, *The Ashland Tidings* of Portland, Ore., of which he is now editor.

R. C. BENNETT writes: "1906 produced two Ralph Bennetts (woe the while, for one was ample sufficiency) ; to wit, Ralph Blackhurst Bennett and Ralph 'Blackguard' Bennett. The latter more technically carries the appellation of Ralph Culver Bennett. Said Ralph Culver got off to a late start at Yale, for he entered as a 'scrub Senior' (flying bricks now justly in order). But noting his mistake in not making the acquaintance of Old Eli earlier, he hung around New Haven, after 1906 had scattered, to imbibe more of the refreshing atmosphere at Yale. In 1909, it appeared that Yale gave him Master of Arts and Bachelor of Laws degrees, though he was a master of no art and knew mighty little law. The only correct portrayal in the degrees awarded was that he was indeed a 'bachelor,' having found no 'fair flouncy' whom he could interest—a truth that holds good to date. In 1909 he went to New York to put in a required six months' residence preliminary to taking the New York Bar exams. Incidentally he taught, or, rather, held a teaching position in the Sachs Collegiate Institute, New York City. At the end of the year he went to Harvard for additional and much-needed further study in law, getting the Doctor of Laws degree there in 1911. He also inveigled Harvard into bestowing on him a fellowship for a year's study in comparative law at Breslau, Germany. So, at the time of this script, he is about to migrate to Deutschland, knowing little Dutch and less law, but bearing a high regard for Harvard's generosity and for the personal attitude of her law professors.

"Harvard is 'right keen' on the matter of law and of legal instruction ; is A1 ; 'can put it over' anything in that line in the country, the writer believes. But, emphatically, for pleasant memories and associations take me back to dear old Yale and put me, though a mongrel member, with that 1906 bunch."

In the fall of 1911 changing the plans outlined above Bennett returned to the Yale Law School, where he is studying for the degree of D. C. L. During the year he is living at 387 Temple Street, New Haven.

Bennett is a member of the Yale Club and the Phi Gamma Delta Club of New York City.

BERGH writes: "To make up for my strenuous years in piloting my roommate, the present editor of this some-day volume, between the Scylla of a Yale faculty and the Charybdis of an attractive New Haven girl, I first took a two years' vacation, a profitable rest cure, at the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md. There I enjoyed the social and the outdoor life, and for a few hours a week taught English (military fashion) to the 'middies.' During my second year there, I enrolled in the Law School of the University of Maryland, at Baltimore, and attended regularly—the examinations. This goodly vacation over, during the school year of 1908-09, I slaved sixteen hours a day teaching English and combating the Brooklyn dialect at my old school, 'Poly Prep,' and studying law at the Brooklyn Law School [from which he received an LL. B. degree in 1909]. I was also indiscreet enough to lecture for the New York City Board of Education (and I have continued to do so with decreasing frequency) on naval subjects (apologies to Bob Neeser). After putting in my fourth consecutive summer as a master in a boys' camp in the White Mountains, in September, 1909, I adopted the dual rôle of instructor in public speaking and argumentation at the New York University and student in the law school. The major part of this teaching I gave up on January 1, 1910, in order to accept an appointment by District Attorney Whitman of New York County. However, I retained, and still conduct

with enthusiasm, evening courses in the University. My pupils—accountants, lawyers, school teachers (co-eds admitted reluctantly), Japs, and business men of varying ages and assets—are keen and keep me busy bluffing. My work in criminal law, which is principally presenting cases to the grand juries, is very interesting, for, unlike most branches of the law, the criminal branch is simply chock full of human interest.”

Bergh has been living, while in New York, with his mother and younger sister and brother in Brooklyn. He took a part in the New York municipal campaign in New York in 1909, supporting the Fusion candidates.

BIDDLE entered the Pennsylvania Law School the fall after graduation, and received his LL. B. there in 1909, together with Russell Wolfe. Biddle remained in Philadelphia to practice, and after a summer at his home in Carlisle, Pa., entered the law office of M. Hampton Todd, attorney general of Pennsylvania. During the past year he has been in the office of Joseph S. Clark, 321 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. He is a member of the University Barge Club and the Racquet Club, both of Philadelphia, and of the Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish Society and various civic and alumni associations. He writes: “My particular talents have been and are occupied by trying to be a country lawyer in a big city. A trip to Europe in the summer of 1907 and one to the Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama, in the summer of 1909, have been the extent of my travels to foreign parts during the last five years.”

Biddle is now traveling in South America, accompanied by J. Dayton Vorhees, Princeton '05, and will be absent until about January 1, 1912.

BISSELL'S business connection, since graduation, has been entirely with Rogers, Brown & Company of Buffalo, N. Y., sellers of pig iron and coke. Bissell's work for this company for the two years 1907 and 1908 was in their office at 49 Erie County Bank Building, Buffalo, and since that time his position has been that of traveling salesman, covering on the road a great part of New York State and a portion of Canada near Buffalo. He did not start work with the company until March 13, 1907, and he was compelled to give up his work on March 31, 1911, on account of a severe attack of blood poisoning. He is unmarried, and has continued to live at his parents' home, 950 Delaware Avenue.

BOARDMAN spent the first year after graduation in a trip around the world with John Stevenson and Kenneth Weeks, going by way of San Francisco and the Suez Canal.

"On returning home," he writes, "I entered the office of Crawford, Dyer & Cannon, to learn something about the stock and bond business. In May, 1907, I started out for myself on the New York Stock Exchange, my seat having been transferred to me from my father's estate. On March 16, 1907, I was enlisted in Troop 1, Squadron A Cavalry, N. G. N. Y."

He is a member of the Yale Club and the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club. He makes his home in Huntington, N. Y.

BORDEN has been living in Chicago since leaving Yale. Stories of his "taxicab trust" and of his social lionization have reached the eager ears of the Class throughout the country. He is a member of the Chicago Club, University Club, etc. [See roster of Chicago clubs.] He is the father

of two daughters and lives on Lake Shore Drive. Maybe fearing anti-trust prosecution, he has refused to commit himself very definitely but in reply to repeated requests he wrote: "After leaving Yale I went to Europe; returned to Chicago; was married in February; entered the Northwestern Law School, and the following February (1908) was admitted to the Illinois Bar. Since then I have not practiced law.

"As for taxicabs—we were told that there was a fortune walking the streets for some one to pick up, so we essayed the task. Unfortunately, although we have practically a monopoly of the business in Chicago, we have been unable as yet to make expenses. However, it's a nice exciting business.

"Yes, I am an opera devotee and boxholder, and may be seen enjoying (?) the music almost any night during the Chicago season. Just at present, I am in Santa Barbara with my family, recuperating from the arduous labors herein before mentioned. Out here we do everything, but mostly polo."

BOUSCAREN writes: "I would rather write somebody's else life. To relate the adventures of Cleany Hosford and Bob Chase during our voyage to Italy after the boat race; to tell the doings of Jake Warner and his crew those two summers when we went down to the sea in ships, in 1907 and 1908, cruising on Chesapeake Bay with Jake as chief, myself as able seaman, and Brooks, Brinsmade, Van Tassel, Clarke and Leach as common or garden seamen; this would indeed be a pleasure to me as well as a profit to the reader. But since I must leave these pleasant fields to enter the jungle of my own dark history, I will begin.

"The date of my graduation is not known, as I was at Gale's Ferry that June, constituting, with Platt Rogers, the famous Yale pair-oar. I spent the summer in Europe, and

in September entered the Cincinnati Law School. I enjoyed every bit of the three years there, and met among the professors some of the best men I know. Judson Harmon and William H. Taft are on the faculty, but Taft of course was 'absent on leave' at that time. I took part in three inter-law-school debates and went on the stump for Taft at the 1908 election. After my admission to the Bar of Ohio in 1908, I went into the office of Stephens, Lincoln & Stephens, First National Bank Building, Cincinnati, and continued in that position after graduating from the law school, until June, 1910, when I decided to come West. I had lived in Cincinnati until that time.

"I chose Oklahoma, which I believe to have the brightest 'immediate future' of any of the states, and Tulsa, the third city in size, but, I believe, the very best city in the state,—clean and busy and surrounded by oil-fields, Indians and good quail country. Our firm name is Kates & Bouscaren, lawyers."

He is a member of the Tulsa Country Club and the Tulsa Commercial Club. While in law school, he was a member of the law fraternity of Phi Delta Phi.

BRANDON writes: "The year after graduation I enrolled in the Yale Medical School. The next year I was business manager and treasurer for a theatrical company on the road, 'The Knickerbocker Stock Company,' playing week stands. I tried to learn the technique of the stage; I hope to show the results in *the* American play, some day, but I can't foretell what year that will be. After a four months' vacation in Canada and the Lakes, I took a rush course at Eastman College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; and went from there to Spencer College, Jersey City, N. J., where I taught shorthand and English until December 15, 1909, when I got a

notion into my head that I could show them how to run the railroad at New Haven, and was stenographer for the mechanical engineer for four months. In May, 1910, I entered the employ of Eaton, Crane & Pike Company, Pittsfield, Mass., as cost clerk, factory accountant and systematizer, and am with them now. In September, 1911, I expect to open a school of commerce in or near New York City; take unto me a helpmeet, and exchange single blessedness for double happiness. *Hæc olim meminisse invabit!*"

BREUL writes: "On the day of graduation, June 28, 1906, I was at a loss as to what vocation to take up. I had much natural talent in music and felt that my only success in life would lie in that channel. However, an inducement was offered me to teach at the King School, Stamford. The money was a temptation, and teach I did in Stamford, 1906-07, and the following two years at the Cheshire Academy, Cheshire, Conn.,—1907-09. However, being continuously involved in music, more or less, all this time, I resolved to devote my energies all to one subject and with the money laid by from the years' teaching, I took advanced work in music at Yale, along theoretical and practical lines. During this time, I found time for a three months' trip to Germany; took an M. A. at Yale, and was assistant organist in a large church in Bridgeport, Conn., in addition to being superintendent of the Sunday school of this church, where I feel that I am still doing a good work. At the time of the Secretary's communication in regard to this information, I was advanced to the position of organist and choirmaster of St. John's Episcopal Church, having charge of a large boy choir, a wonderful big modern organ, and I am filled with the hope of greater advancement along the lines of my profession."

BRINSMADE writes: "I was with the Western Electric Company, as a student at their New York plant, during the first year after graduation, then later on, with the Bristol Company, manufacturers of recording-instruments, in their sales department, partly handling correspondence and partly outside work. After leaving them I returned home and worked with my father for some time with an intermission of a few months in Bridgeport with the Electric Cable Company. Last November I came out here to Brackenridge, Pa., in the Pittsburgh district, and am now getting the point of my wedge into the steel business with the West Pennsylvania Steel Company, and hope to be able to stick to it permanently. That is about all the personal dope I can give you. Don't expect to get East again very often, but I hope to see you at Sexennial, if not before."

Brinsmade's position in the Steel Company was assistant to the foreman of the finishing department. He is at present a graduate student in physics at Harvard University. He was married in September, 1911.

BROOKS writes: "In the summer of 1906, after staying in New Haven until July to finish up matters in connection with the baseball and crew ticket department, I took two Groton School boys from New York for a trip up the Great Lakes and then out West through the Yellowstone Park and then down into the Jackson's Hole country on horseback. Returning to Cleveland in the fall, I entered the Junior class in mechanical engineering at the Case School of Applied Science, from which institution I was graduated in the spring of 1908 with the degree of B. S. After spending a rather unsatisfactory summer trying to get a job during the slack times of those months, I was finally taken into the Cleveland office of the National Malleable Castings Com-

pany, a large Ohio corporation engaged in the manufacture of steel and malleable iron. My work has been of a varied nature, as I am employed in the capacity of an engineering assistant to one of the vice-presidents. The nearest approach to routine detail work I have to do is the handling of patent matters for the company.

"Shortly after entering the ranks of the toilers, I became a member of the Cavalry Troop A, of Cleveland, Ohio National Guard. My connection with this organization has involved a trip to Washington at the inaugural of President Taft, at which the troop acted as personal escort; a disagreeable trip to Columbus, in the summer of 1910, supposedly to suppress violence in a street car strike, but actually to sit around on our tails on the State House grounds in the heat and flies and wish we were dead. I have lived in or near Cleveland ever since graduation—except for various short trips both East and West—during the winter in the city itself and in the summer at my father's country home at Chagrin Falls, Ohio. As a bit of personal retrospection, I wish to go on record against the time-honored fallacy that the days in college are the best in a man's life,—I have had a finer time every year since graduation; the going is still good, and the end is not yet, I trust."

Brooks was a member of Sigma Xi and Tau Beta Pi at Case School and is a member of the University Club of Cleveland.

* **B**EN O. BROWN, after graduation, returned to Denver and entered business with his father's firm, the J. S. Brown & Brother Mercantile Company, and was promoted until he became manager of the coffee, spice and fancy groceries department, a branch of the business which he had

*See also under Necrology.

been largely responsible for developing. He was a member of the University and Country Clubs of Denver and was a member of the Executive Committee of the Colorado Yale Association. He belonged to a shooting club at Berthoud, and was an enthusiastic golf and tennis player, being a member of the Tennis Committee of the Denver Country Club. In February, 1910, he went to California and traveled on the Pacific coast for several months for his health. In June of the same year, he was taken with pacchi meningitis and died in Seattle, Wash., after only a few days' illness, on June 13.

A letter received from Brown in the spring of 1909 says:

"Your 1906 enthusiasm promoter arrived several days ago, and while I am a firm believer in keeping close, yet I am one of the worst to sit down and let you know what is going on out here in the woolly West. Our 1906 Denverites are sadly broken up, leaving only Platt Rogers, Jr., and myself here now. Lester Grant and George Struby are floundering around in the East somewhere, presumably improving their minds with study. Although there has been this separation, yet we are planning to hit New Haven in full force about the 20th of June and will bring Mahlon Thatcher along with us—maybe. He is planning to drive a machine back and he may get lost in the mud of Kansas or some other intervening state. The Colorado supporters of the Codille all seem to be heart whole and fancy free, and from my point of view, I don't know of any of them that are in a delicate condition, so to speak, regarding love or affairs matrimonial. I have been leading a quiet life this spring—question on the spring. I never saw more snow out here in all my life at this time of year. Have been unable to enjoy many outdoor sports and have pursued the wily duck but once this spring. Well, *tempus fugit*, and I am getting hungry."

N. C. BROWN writes: "During Senior year I decided to take up forestry, so after graduation I spent a most enjoyable summer at the Yale Forest School Camp, at Milford, Pa., along with Barry Moore and Bob Rogers. The two years at the forest school were nearly as pleasant as the Vanderbilt Court life of Senior year, but just a trifle more industrious. During the summer of 1907, I went down to Milford again to try to impart some of the knowledge I had gained in my short career to some more embryo foresters. In July, 1908, I entered the Forest Service, going first to Montana to classify and value the Northern Pacific Railway holdings under their original land grant within the national forests. The winter of 1909 was spent in Florida, in the interests of the government, making a report on the forest conditions of that state. During my rambles through Jacksonville and the sunny east coast, I happened across many an old familiar face from New Haven town. During the summer of 1909, I had charge of a survey party on the Gallatin and Absaroka National Forests in the neighborhood of Yellowstone Park and enjoyed a most welcome visit from my old roommate Van Waterman. While on a furlough, in 1910, at home in South Orange, N. J., I was enticed into the vortex of Wall Street and sold bonds for the banking house of Lee Higginson & Company for awhile. But the 'call of the wild' and the lure of the western hills was too much for me, and an attractive offer brought me back to help look after one of Uncle Sam's big domains of timberland, otherwise called the Kaniksu National Forest."

Brown resigned from the Forest Service to take a position in the fall of 1911 as assistant professor of forestry at the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames, Iowa. He is a member of the New York Yale Club and the Society of American Foresters. His marriage occurred in August, 1911.

BRUCE writes: "Since the career of mechanical engineer and of naval architect had ever seemed, throughout my college course, so equally enticing that a decision between them was exceedingly difficult, it was perhaps only natural that after graduation I should have clutched eagerly the birchen rod of the school teacher. For two years I was instructor of mathematics and physics at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass. Having thus given myself ample time for choosing between the above-mentioned careers, I promptly entered the Yale Forest School, where I spent another two years in trying not to remember with what contempt I had, as an undergraduate, looked upon all members of the graduate departments of the University. Last March I passed through the ordeal of Civil Service examinations with sufficient success to be ordered westward, in July. Ever since I have been contentedly busy on the Helena National Forest, a very scattered area of some nine hundred thousand acres, lying anywhere from one to forty miles from the city of Helena, Mont. My work has been as diverse as is usual in this line of activity—including timber-estimating, land classification, surveying, mapping, and trying to remember which side of a horse it is more orthodox to attempt to ascend—but the major part of my time has been devoted to the Boulder Nursery, where I serve as chief nursemaid to some four million infant pines and firs."

Bruce has been transferred from the Helena National Forest to Coeur d'Alene National Forest at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

While in the forest school, he acted as a member of the teaching force, during the second summer of his course, at the Yale Forest Camp in Milford, Pa. About the end of the summer term he was stricken with a very severe case of typhoid fever, from which he recovered only in time to take up his study again late in the fall.

BULL writes: "The summer after graduation I spent abroad. I left New York at the end of July with R. Leech, J. Wickwire, and A. W. Eddy and occupied two comfortably full months doing more or less the 'grand tour' of the Continent and England. The two things that I did at all out of the ordinary were a rowing trip on the Thames from Oxford to Pangbourne (about forty miles) with Bob Leech and Jim Brinsmade, stopping overnight at a quaint sixteenth century inn called the 'Barley-Mow'; and a motor trip from Paris of three days, to the chateau district of Touraine with Leech, Wickwire and Eddy.

"After returning in October I went immediately to the Harvard Law School and spent that year in Cambridge. That following summer I spent with my family at York Harbor, Maine. Having decided not to continue studying law, I entered, in November, 1907, the office of Gunn Richards & Company, production engineers and public accountants in New York City, where I have been ever since. My work has been on the accounting side and has consisted almost entirely of auditing. I have lived at home during this time, except for two or three brief business trips. Of course now, I feel capable of telling anybody how not to run his business, having seen how many opportunities there are for wasting money, which poor human nature takes advantage of. This work helps one to as many interesting sidelights on humankind as a doctor's or a lawyer's, and in many ways is a combination of both.

"My family have had a house in Litchfield, Conn., for the past three summers and I have spent my vacations and Sundays there."

Bull is a member of the New York Yale Club, the Heights Casino of Brooklyn, the West Side Tennis Club and the Sanctum of Litchfield, Conn. His home is at 45 West Fifty-third Street, New York.

BURGESS was another of the members of 1906 who made up for his late start at Yale by a continuation of university residence after the graduation of the Class. "June, 1906," he writes, "did not sever my connections with Yale; for I returned to see three more Junes come and go. In June, 1907, I stole quietly away with the letters M. A.; in June, 1909, with the coveted title of Ph. D. Since then, I have been trying to convince the University of Wisconsin of my abundance of Yale spirit. There are some twenty Yale men here now and we make the Harvard bunch realize our presence. I am an instructor in mathematics. Madison is very pleasant on account of its natural beauty, especially the lakes. I am still riding my old hobby, mathematics. My work, teaching engineering students math., is very pleasant and I have plenty of time for research work. I have as yet no great deeds or publications to report. However, work is progressing along these lines and I hope my future will be worth relating in the next volume."

He is a member of the University Club of Madison, Wis., and of the American Mathematical Society.

CARVER writes: "Immediately upon graduation, I shipped on board one of the North German Lloyd steamers as an inexperienced but confident first-class passenger. The event is worthy of record, as it was on this trip I had the pleasure of really becoming acquainted with Prof. William Lyon Phelps, unembarrassed by the necessity of inquiring about my daily stand. He, by his delightful personality and charming description of a college life, influenced me, consciously or otherwise, to return to New Haven the following fall in an endeavor to add two more letters after my name. It was not long before I realized that each class is a unit in itself and it is not comforting to remain in the

Elm City after your intimate friends have graduated. That winter I discovered, although thoroughly enjoying the work, that my tastes and inclinations were such as to exceed the possibilities offered by the remuneration generally incident to a literary career and, therefore, to satiate my philistine desires, I returned to Philadelphia. Here I became identified with a large real estate office and occupied numerous humiliating and servile positions for about six months. Then having laid aside sufficient funds to rent a couple of offices and hire a stenographer and possessing the confidence of the ignorant and the hope of the desperate, I opened under my own name. Since then, I have remained at the same trade, with the addition of an office boy and a few trusting clients. In four things am I fortunate—health, still single, a sense of the absurd, and that I graduated from Yale in 1906.”

Carver's offices are in the Stephen Girard Building, and he lives in Haverford, just outside Philadelphia. He is a member of the University Club of Philadelphia, the Merion Cricket Club, the Animal Club of Philadelphia, the Delaware Country Club, and the Graduates Club of New Haven.

CHASE has divided his time since 1906 between the plow business in the Middle West and the lumber business in the far Northwest. He is now city salesman in Seattle, Wash., for Schwager & Nettleton, Inc. He writes: “Immediately on graduating, I went to Europe for three months with W. D. and R. S. Hosford and T. S. Bouscaren. On returning I engaged in real estate in Chicago for three months; from there I went to Moline, Ill., to learn the plow business with Deere & Company. Going from there in August, 1907, to Seattle, I started in to learn the lumber business, which I have been trying to do ever since, in different firms and localities. Seattle has been my headquarters, except for the year

previous to July, 1910, when I lived in Tacoma. A good deal of the time in Seattle, I have lived with F. S. Dickinson, 1906, and Yale men of other classes."

Chase is a member of the College Club of Seattle.

ARTHUR H. CLARK, after nearly five years with the Long Island Loan & Trust Company, resigned the connection last winter and has since been devoting his business hours to trading on Wall Street on his own account. He has the distinction of being one of the first members of the Class to be married after graduation, and his son was born a little over three months later than the Class Boy. Clark writes: "July 5, 1906, after enjoying my delightful vacation of a whole week in the wilds of Connecticut, I entered the employ of the Long Island Loan & Trust Company, located at 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. I was initiated as general assistant in its various departments until December, 1906. I was then transferred to the accounting department, which position I held until my resignation, February 1, 1911.

"Immediately after graduation, I decided that such a little fellow as I should have a helpmeet in life. Accordingly, I married on August 6, 1906. We lived for two years at 772 Union Street, where Arthur H. Clark, Jr., was born, November 25, 1907. In due time he became a husky football enthusiast and we soon found it necessary to move into our own home at 326 Rutland Road. Here I return every night, after an exciting day's trading in Wall Street."

***R**OBERT LINCOLN CLARK, after graduation, continued his studies at Yale in a postgraduate course in English, receiving the degree of Master of Arts in 1907. In October, 1907, he entered the Harvard Law School. He

*See also under Necrology.

had completed his first year there and was expecting to resume his studies in the fall. On September 27, 1908, while on a summer travel in Switzerland, he went out alone in a boat from St. Gingolph, Switzerland, on the opposite side of Lake Geneva from Vevay, with the intention, it is supposed, of going in swimming, as he was an expert swimmer. The water was deep and cold and he was not seen again after his plunge into the lake. He possessed a great love and desire for travel in foreign countries and had spent eight summers in Europe, covering nearly the entire continent in the course of his journeys. He was especially fond of mountains and rugged scenery and enjoyed walking trips through the Alps, Tyrol, and the Norwegian fiords. During the summer of 1908, just before his death, his travels had been in Northern Italy, the Tyrol, the Dalmatian coast, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Spain and Switzerland. He had made noteworthy achievements as a linguist and had mastered the French, German, Italian and Norwegian languages, besides possessing a considerable knowledge of modern Greek and Spanish.

W. W. CLARKE is one of those who returned from college to grow up in that prosperous section of the country included in the term "Middle West." He is assistant cashier and a director in the Jackson City Bank, a bank reporting, in 1910, a capital of \$200,000, and a surplus of the same amount, and in 1909, he was one of the organizers and secretary and treasurer of the Clarke-Carter Automobile Company of Jackson, Mich., manufacturing the "Cutling 40." In Jackson he is a member of the City Club, the Country Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He writes: "The first day of October, 1906, I started in to earn my daily bread, as general office boy in the Jackson City Bank of Jackson,

Mich., and having earned enough daily bread during the succeeding eight months to support a family, I was married in Douglas, Wyo., in the spring of 1907. Evidently believing it necessary for my existence, the directors of the Jackson City Bank raised my salary (being myself a director I voted for the raise) and put me to work on the books, from which task I graduated to assistant cashier. During this transition, a small daughter came to live in the house—the delight of the mother and father and even of some of the neighbors, so they have been kind enough to say. This stimulated me to further effort and not finding the office hours of the bank long enough to occupy me, as they only extended from eight o'clock in the morning to five in the afternoon, I have during odd moments dabbled, and am still dabbling, in the manufacture of automobiles, corsets, machine-tools, concrete mixers and foundry products. At this stage of the game, I find myself hoping against hope that each oncoming pay-day may bring me in enough to provide the necessities of life, including gasoline."

COE writes: "After graduation, I returned to Cleveland and spent most of my time during the summer months at the Country Club, playing golf and tennis, and on the first of October, 1906, entered the employ of the Cleveland City Forge & Iron Company, a manufacturing concern, which makes car axles, heavy shafting and engine forgings, blacksmith work, car forgings of all descriptions and pressed steel work. During the following year, I went through the various grades of clerical work, such as invoicing, billing and book-keeping. In July, 1907, I purchased an interest in the Cleveland Car Specialty Company, and became its vice-president, though I still retain my connection with the Cleveland City Forge. In January, 1908, I was made paymaster of the

last mentioned concern, until September, 1909, when a change of officers took place, and I became its vice-president.

"In the early summer of 1910, I managed to find time to take a trip abroad, and leaving in July, with my family, I spent four months motoring through England and traveling in France and Italy, the last few weeks of my Italian trip being marred by the cholera epidemic. Since my return to Cleveland, last November, I have been spending all my time in business affairs."

Coe's home is on Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, and he is a member of the Union and Country clubs.

CONDÉ took a position in his father's concern, the W. W. Condé Hardware Company, in Watertown, immediately after graduation and has continued with this company, being now its vice-president. He has become one of the pillars of Watertown; has served as a delegate to his county political convention, is a trustee of the City Hospital, and a member of the Black River Valley Club and the Jefferson County Golf Club. During the first five years, he lived at the paternal residence in Washington Street; but on June 10, 1911, he established a home of his own and has set up his lares and penates at 614 Sherman Street. He writes: "After graduation, I had the usual ambition of settling down to the strenuous business life. And in a few days after I arrived in Watertown, I found myself selling nails by the pound, and of course in my imagination by the carload. The first step from a high and mighty Senior to that of the ordinary working man is quite a big one, although not so bad after all, unless you compare your earning capacity with your allowance.

"My travels have been very extensive—Watertown and vicinity. But the best part of life is the future and that is

the way I feel in regard to my foreign travels. One's life confined to a small community has without doubt a great many good parts, but an occasional glimpse of a 1906 man in Northern New York is a most welcome sight."

HARRY COOK has had one of the most unique careers of any of the men of 1906. He built a house just outside of New Haven almost wholly with his own hands and is now operating on his place a successful poultry farm. His life on the farm was determined by threatened ill health which compelled him to give up the ministry as a life work, though he had completed his theological course, receiving his B. D. from Yale at the same time as his A. B. Of his work in "creating" his home and farm, Cook writes: "In March, 1906, I bought eight acres of cheap land with a good building site on the Derby trolley, fifteen minutes' ride from New Haven Green. In June, I built a shack, twelve by eighteen, in which I lived for a year, until one room was finished in my dwelling. In May, 1907, I was married. My better half pioneered with me that first summer. We had many aims and interests in common and I believe very few fellows and girls have had a happier experience than we. The house is done now. It is a substantial ten-room affair, with broad first-floor and sleeping porches and all modern improvements. The first spring, I started an orchard of various fruits, which we are now enjoying. By building the house myself (designing, contracting, masonry, carpentry, plumbing, painting, etc.), I saved two thirds of the price a contractor would charge. This made it possible for me to raise money on it to start my business—poultry raising. I began getting experience in a small way from the first. But don't think raising chickens is as easy as it seems. Though I have been studying the problem five years somewhat more diligently than our course at Yale, I see I shall not graduate for a

while. I'm learning though, and my enthusiasm is not dying. The first two years, I lost money, and came out about even the next. Now I think I have graduated from the University of Hard Knocks, for I am making a decent living and imagine I can double it each year for a while."

RICHARD A. COOKE has been in his native land, Hawaii, since 1906. His letter follows:

"CHAPTER I. July 6, 1906, found myself in company with two other savages, who had had the misfortune to go to Harvard, on board the *America* bound for Europe. There the pool and billiard tables were a great disappointment. After having walked around Norway, sailed in a ferryboat up the muddy Rhine, and rowed on the open sewers of Amsterdam, I met my father and mother and went over to England. Here I saw a lot of pictures and bought some pipes.

"CHAPTER II. I arrived in Honolulu on October 6 and on the following day began work with the firm of C. Brewer & Company, sugar factors and commission merchants. My chief duty here was to get the letters, but since a mail arrives here only once or twice a week, I was not overworked. I compiled valuable statistics on the number of letters which might be expected by each clerk, but these arduous labors were never appreciated. I also mailed letters. After three months of this, I was offered the position of foreign exchange collector in the Bank of Hawaii, Ltd. The short hours of bank life appealed to me. During my employ at the bank I was promoted to receiving teller and also got married.

"CHAPTER III. In January, 1909, I left the bank and was employed by my father, who had decided to retire as much as possible from an active business life. Unfortunately for us all, he made this decision too late, and within a month he suffered a stroke of paralysis, from which he never

recovered. Shortly before his death I became the proud and happy father of a little girl. Since my father's death, in August, 1909, I have been in charge of his estate with the assistance of my brothers."

*COPPS, after graduation, studied law in the office of his uncle, Thomas W. Moloney, of the firm of Butler & Moloney in Rutland, Vt., and was admitted to the Vermont Bar in October, 1908. From that time until his death he had been actively engaged in the practice of his profession with an office in the Mead Building. Continued poor health interfered with his work and his death occurred October 18, 1910, as the result of typhoid fever, which on October 2 had attacked a system already weakened by months of suffering from pneumonia.

The following are extracts from letters of Copps written to a classmate in the fall and winter of 1909-10:

"I hoped to get down to Triennial and see you, but things have been different with me here for the past year. My uncle's partner went on the Superior Court Bench a year ago, so that left my uncle and myself alone in the office, and as he took an auto trip through New York and Pennsylvania during the week of Triennial, I couldn't get away. I do not get much time to myself. My end of the work here takes me out of town to try cases a good share of the time. Of course it is the roughest end of things but good practice and good money. Wish I could get down to see the Harvard game, but cannot. I started out for a short vacation this summer and stretched it out into a month. I went down to Virginia and spent two weeks there, and on the way home spent two weeks with Nick [Costello] at Indian Neck, Branford, on the shore. . . . Just now we are very busy here preparing for our March term of court. They want me to

*See also under Necrology.

run here again for city prosecuting attorney this spring. You know I held that office for a year. I do not know yet whether or not I shall do so. I don't care to spend another year here, although there is every inducement just now."

Other letters indicate that Copps was not entirely satisfied with his practice in Vermont, and that he was anxious to get a practice either in or near Chicago. Offers of positions in New York and Florida had been refused while he was still watching for an opening in the Middle West.

CORNING writes: "After a summer's loaf I went to work in the fall of 1906 for the Ludlum Steel & Spring Company, then building a new plant at Watervliet, N. Y. In January, 1908, I was elected secretary and treasurer of the company, and in November of that year was married. During the 1908 and 1910 primary contests in the Albany County Democracy, I sided with those opposing the powers that be, but at both the Carnegie Hall and Rochester conventions our contesting delegations were not seated. A year from now we expect a different outcome. In December, 1910, I was elected president of the Ludlum Steel & Spring Company, which office I hope to hang on to for good.

"My life since leaving New Haven has not been full of wild adventure, travel or varied occupation. I have been right here in Albany County almost all the time, and I like the place and my work. I am in hopes that my young son will turn up in New Haven in the early thirties, and feel sure that with the various other offspring of 1906 who will reach Yale about that time—and there are quite a lot of them—they and the rest of us will have some extra special parties."

Corning's home is on Chestnut Street in Albany. It was joined by a son in 1909 and a daughter this spring. He is a member of the Fort Orange and Country clubs of Albany,

the Graduates Club of New Haven and the Yale Club of New York. He has served on committees of the Yale Alumni Association of Northeastern New York and true to his undergraduate promise as secretary of the Yale City-Government Club, he has taken more than a nominal interest in the politics of his home city. An effort to get him to describe his political struggles against the present powers was unavailing; but a threat to desert the Democratic ranks brought forth this mild protest: "Sir, Albany was famous before the senatorial deadlock—has been and will be famous and infamous by turns for all time. I'm a regular agin Sheehan and don't you quit the party just because it's foolish. If you turned Republican, think of the job you would have supporting the government, whereas a Democrat can say, do and feel anything he likes with the knowledge that some other and greater Democrat is doing worse. We are of the Superior Race, and Lamb would have changed his essay had he lived these days."

COSTELLO entered the Johns Hopkins Medical School in 1906, graduated there in 1910, and was thereupon appointed interne at the Hartford (Conn.) Hospital. His residence address continues that of his parents, 61 Belden Street, Hartford.

COURSEN writes: "One hour after my diploma was handed out I was in a small boat sailing up the coast toward Cape Cod, along whose shores I spent that summer, as I have several weeks of every summer since then. In September I was back at the books again, only this time it was with the serious intent to crowd a stiff three years' law course into my head in two years. After two years of grinding, interspersed with numerous good times, I graduated

from the Dickinson School of Law at Carlisle, Pa., in June, 1908, obtaining the degrees of LL. B. from the law school and M. A. from Dickinson College in the same year. On July 6 and 7 I took and passed the Pennsylvania State Board Law examinations. On July 16 I was married and spent the greater part of the summer traveling, returning to my home in Scranton in September, 1908, to be admitted to the bar. The only events of national importance that have happened since that time were the birth of a daughter in April, 1909, and the Class Triennial of the same year, together with sundry alumni dinners. I am what the novels call 'a struggling young lawyer,' practicing by myself, but have safely passed the starvation period and am gradually acquiring a good practice."

Coursen practiced in a large office for the first three months of his career in Scranton, before opening an independent office, which is in the Connell Building. His residence is on Adams Avenue. He is a member of the Country Club, Liederkrantz and Young Men's Republican Club of Scranton.

COWLES writes: "The summer of 1906 I traveled in Europe with Markoe. The year following I spent in study at the musical department of Yale and was awarded the Morris Steinert prize for composition and received the degree of Bachelor of Music in June, 1907. In the fall I began my work as instructor of music at St. George's Episcopal School, Newport, R. I., and remained there until June, 1910. The summers of those three years I spent in travel abroad and visited California and the Northwest. In June, 1910, I went abroad and remained in Paris until June, 1911. During this time I studied piano and composition at the Schola Cantorum under the direction of Vincent d'Indy and worked with Widor at orchestration. In June,

1911, I was appointed instructor of pianoforte in the musical department at Yale, which appointment begins at the opening of College in September." Thus is added one more to the all too few 1906 men connected with the Yale teaching force.

In a former letter Cowles wrote concerning his musical activities: "As you know, I am trying to inculcate music in the receptive (?) minds of the inmates of this corking school. But most important of course is the music making of my own. I have just had two songs accepted by Novello & Company, New York, and a great deal of stuff on hand which is waiting to be published."

In the fall of 1911 Cowles began his teaching at the Yale Music School. He is living at home in New Haven and at the Graduates Club, of which he is a member.

C RITCHLOW wrote in May, 1911: "After leaving college I started newspaper work with the Philadelphia *Bulletin* according to my college ideas. In a few months, however, I resigned and went to the state of Washington to a lumber mill owned by my father. That wonderful life depicted so picturesquely by Connor and White lost a great deal of its romantic glamour when I was eating pork and beans from an oilcloth-covered table three times a day. Deciding in favor of an academic life, I came East and taught in the Chambersburg (Pa.) Academy for a year. The next year I came farther East to a military school near New York and at present I am teaching English at the Cheshire School, Cheshire, Conn."

During the year 1910-11 Critchlow took special work in English in the Yale Graduate Department.

C RONAN, who joined 1906 in Senior year from the preceding Class, has spent most of his time since graduation in Madrid, Spain. He is at present in Paris, France.

CROUSE on leaving college entered the employ of the Bossett Company in his native city, Utica, N. Y. In the spring of 1908 he left that company and took a position in the Avalon Knitwear Company, where he remained until the fall of 1909. In January, 1910, the Bossett Company was reorganized and he again became connected with it, this time as secretary and treasurer. His home as well as his business has been continuously in Utica. In the spring of 1909 he was married and a year later a son was born.

CURRAN, who joined the Class from Amherst in Senior year, spent the first four years after graduation in teaching and during the past year has been in business in his native city, Holyoke, Mass. He writes: "After graduation I taught for two years at the Hargrove School in Fairfield, Conn. The succeeding school year found me teaching at the Riverdale School, 253d Street, New York City, and the year 1909-10 at the Holyoke High School, Holyoke, Mass. In August, 1910, I resigned from the field of teaching and secured a position with the Baker-Vawter Company of Holyoke, Mass., a concern engaged in the manufacture of loose leaf systems and filing devices."

CURTIS has been with Kissel, Kinnicutt & Company, brokers of 37 Wall Street, New York City, since graduation. He describes himself as a trader in their bond department. His residence address is 112 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., and he is a member of the Yale, Crescent Athletic, and Underwriters clubs.

CUTLER writes: "To chronicle a life so uneventful as mine has been since graduation is a matter for which the limits of this space seem superfluous, to say the least. To appease a persistent Class Secretary, however, and to

spare him the punishment which surely comes upon the profane if they cease not from their profanity, the record of my post-collegiate existence is here laid bare—the word being used advisedly.

“Since the great day of emancipation, on which our Class was turned loose to set the world by the ears, my struggle for existence has been waged principally in Bridgeport, Conn., my home town, which was near at hand and naturally suggested itself as the scene of my first onslaught. A comfortable home and a contented family—wife and baby—would seem to indicate that I had not altogether failed in said struggle.

“Music, which was a factor in college days, has continued to be my vocation, and with a large and growing patronage, and a comfortable berth as organist in one of our city churches, the prospect for better things is—well, I’m not growling anyway!”

DAMON and Richard Cooke were both born in Honolulu and are both in business there now. Damon tried to withstand the howl of Hawaii for four years, during which time he was with McClelland, Kerr & Company, chartered accountants, 115 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, Scotland, but in October, 1910, he returned to Honolulu. He is at present a clerk with Bishop & Company, bankers, where his father has blazed the way, and is living on Nuuanu Avenue. He writes: “Since graduation, have spent four years in Glasgow, Scotland, a city of which someone has said, ‘It has no climate, merely weather samples, and a fine outlay of the worst types.’ There I studied in an accountant office and played golf occasionally. Returned here last October for good, thank the Lord, and am happily not doing worser. Unmarried and no children concludes my biographical excerpt.”

DART writes: "Immediately after graduation, in order to recover from the shock and to avoid the publicity of being the first member of the family to graduate since 1816, I retired to the woods of West Virginia to study the lumber business. At the end of five months, the fascination of loading switch-ties having worn away, I went home to Buffalo, N. Y., and there enlisted my services with the Bell Telephone Company of Buffalo. I was strongly drawn toward this occupation, as, contrary to the general custom of the young man beginning at the foot of the ladder and working up, I had the opportunity of beginning at the top of the pole and working down. This corporation refused to degrade me and August, 1908, found me still holding my former high place with the company. On August 8, 1908, a serious automobile accident laid me up for four months and, at the end of this enforced rest, I went to Dayton, Ohio, and entered the employ of the Speedwell Motor Car Company, working in the different branches of manufacture until October, 1909, when I was made assistant superintendent of the factory. I held this position until July, 1910, when I entered the sales department as traveling representative and I'm still traveling."

DICKINSON and R. R. Chase are the two men in the Class who have been learning the lumber business from the bottom in Seattle; while Shevlin has been running a lumber business from the top in and about Minnesota. Dickinson has spent the time since the fall of 1907 in the lumber yards in and about Seattle, is now a clerk with the Seattle Lumber Company, is rooming on First Avenue, West, in Seattle, and is a member of the College Club and the Municipal League of Seattle. He writes: "The year after graduation, from September, 1906, to September, 1907, I spent with A. B. Gregory, working on his father's stock

farm in White Hall, Ill. The life there was as enjoyable, physically and mentally, as it was unproductive financially, though I dare say I got more than I was actually worth, as a farmer. So I moved on to the Pacific coast in October, 1907, and finally decided to go into the lumber business in Seattle, Wash., where I have been ever since.

"My first year here was spent working as a lumber-jack in several mills and yards in Ballard, a suburb, where I lived with R. R. Chase, R. W. Forbes, '07, T. Babcock, '07 L., and R. C. Angell, ex-'08 L., who had all started out in the world to learn the lumber business from the bottom up, each one—as well as myself—picking out the same part of the same town, to make their beginning. We soon, very fortunately, found each other and started housekeeping in a miniature Yale Club. That was a great year which will long be remembered by us all. Then one by one we moved on to other and better jobs. I went in the course of time to the elevated position of straw-boss in the yard of the Seattle Lumber Company. In the summer of 1908 I was taken into the office of the same company as invoice clerk, and for the last year I have had a nameless sort of a job with a little of everything to do, both in the sales department and the purchasing department. While my plans for the future will be along the line of the lumber business, they are as yet very indefinite."

DILLER stayed at Yale a year after 1906 to make up work which ill health had compelled him to miss during the course. In 1907 he passed off his examinations and was given his degree with enrollment with the Class of 1906. "In the fall of 1907," he writes, "I entered Harvard Law School. The work was very hard, but so interesting that it was never drudgery. I had spent enough years in school though, and in spite of the pleasant years I spent in

Cambridge, it was with a sigh of relief that I safely received my L.L. B. and ended my school days. As soon as the last examination was over, four friends and I took an automobile trip up to Quebec, Canada. I got the party safely back the night before Commencement—probably owing purely to fools' good luck, for we had a very jolly time indeed. This was last June—1910. I spent nearly the whole summer studying for the Illinois Bar examinations—a most disagreeable experience that many who do not get up courage to take the examinations in June go through with—the disgrace of failing is too great to take any risks, hence one generally studies much that is of no use then, or thereafter. One is never very sore after it is over though, for the fact of its being one's last examination is cheering indeed. After a very short vacation, I started to work. It is a time certain to be discouraging; the change from school to business is a big one, and one has to be satisfied with pretty simple services. It has never been my intention to depend on law for my bread and butter. My family has been in the business of making real estate mortgage loans for a great many years, engaged in loaning our own and others' money as brokers; and also in farming—not following the plow or residing on our lands, but directing the tenants we have on our farms and making frequent visits at certain times of the year to see that things are going properly. We rent for half of the grain raised, the tenants furnishing the corn seed and we small grain seed. There is every opportunity for scientific farming in this superintending, and there is scarcely anything in this part of the country that repays diligent hard work as well as scientific farming. Much of my energies will be taken up in this work, which is to me more interesting than anything else. We make a great many loans to farmers, who are buying more land, but we also make a great many loans on city property. As for law, I

cannot tell you very much in detail. I have had my first case, and so I do not have to confess to being a briefless lawyer. It is a case to clear up the title to some land on which a party wished to get a loan. Cases in Chancery are all I expect to ever do anything with in the way of court practice, but one can never be sure of the future."

Diller's residence is at the corner of Walnut and Carpenter Streets in Springfield, Ill., and his law office address is 207 South Sixth Street, Springfield.

DIMOCK during the past year taught French and Latin at the Hallock School in Great Barrington, Mass. The years before that he had spent in the study of law and in travel. He has kept up an interest in chess and in the spring of 1907 played on a team representing his native city, Hartford, Conn., which defeated the Yale team. He is a member of the New York Yale Club. He writes: "After graduation I spent three pleasant years at Harvard Law School, satisfying a mild curiosity as to legal principles. During most of the next year I was in France and Italy. At present I am trying to teach French and Latin in the Hallock School in Great Barrington, Mass. I am neither married nor engaged. My health and spirits are good, though I fear that I am growing bald."

DODGE writes: "Immediately after graduation I became associate editor of the *Yale Alumni Weekly* with the idea of preparing for journalistic aspirations. But the attractions of the law proved too great, so I made the happy decision of studying law in company with several others of the Class, who have since let their legal lights shine before men. Upon being admitted to the New York Bar in the spring of 1909, I entered the law office of Barbour, Rush & Hare, New York City, and am still associated with that firm,

having been managing clerk for over a year. Have just been appointed assistant attorney to the comptroller of the State of New York and am assuming the duties of the position in conjunction with the regular practice of the law."

Dodge is a member of the New York Yale Club and the New York County Lawyers Association.

GEORGE S. DOLE writes: "I spent the first three years after graduation studying in the Yale Graduate School, specializing in economics. During the first year of graduate study, I took an interest in the wrestling team. The second year, 1907-08, I went to London with the American Olympic Team, and spent a very pleasant month in England. The last year I spent at Yale, 1908-09, in addition to my regular work I coached the Yale wrestling team, which aided materially in defraying my college expenses. In the fall of 1909 I accepted a position as athletic director of Drury College and instructor in science in Drury Academy. I held that position for two years, and I spent a very delightful two years at that institution. Drury is a small college in Southwest Missouri. I have been very much interested in comparing the work of the western institutions with those of the East. I have visited many of the smaller colleges and the state universities of Kansas, Arkansas and Missouri, and from all I can find out and my experience at Drury, I think that they are distinctly inferior to similar institutions in the East. The larger state institutions of Kansas and Missouri are exceptions, both universities being well equipped and turning out good students. Next year I will be located at Wellesley Hills, Mass. I expect to follow teaching as a profession."

At Wellesley Hills Dole will be instructor in languages and mathematics and athletic director in the Rock Ridge School. His permanent home address is Wilmington, Del.

LOUIS A. DOLE remained in New Haven the year after graduation, studying in the graduate school and receiving an M. A. in 1907. While in New Haven, he became an athletic member of the New York Athletic Club, which membership he stills holds, representing that club in wrestling. From 1908 to 1911 he was instructor in the Connecticut Literary Institute in Suffield, Conn., where he taught Latin, Greek, and a little English. He was also director of athletics at the Institute. He is now teaching at the Mountain School, Allaben, N. Y.

DOUGHERTY writes: "The summer after graduation I spent abroad, taking a look at Switzerland, Germany, England and France. It would certainly have been a source of pleasure to Professor Sanderson to observe the consideration with which my perfect accent was received by High Society on the Continent. Returning late in September I suddenly changed my plans and entered the Harvard instead of the New York Law School. I arrived in Cambridge one night in October; the town was then enveloped in a thick fog, and for the ensuing three years the evenings were much the same. Many members of the class had already taken up their quarters in Craigie Hall, where I joined them. Most of our time was devoted to the toilsome perusal of 'Ames Cases on Trusts,' and similar recondite books; there were, however, Saturday (and other) nights for the enjoyment of Boston's festive gaiety. During my second year I was kept busy writing up cases for the *Harvard Law Review*, but resigned from the board of editors the following year, since an attack of typhoid fever prevented me from returning until late in the fall of 1908. After hitching a second degree to my name, I took another trip to Europe and visited Greece, Turkey, Crete and some other of the less frequented countries. I was admitted to the Bar of the State

of New York shortly after my return, and took a position with Sullivan & Cromwell, 49 Wall Street, New York. My surroundings in this firm are unusually pleasant and since the autumn of 1909 I have been engaged with them in the general practice of law. The second half of my marriage license is still unfilled, so I live with my parents at 33 West Seventy-second Street, New York."

Dougherty is a member of the Yale Club and the Phi Gamma Delta Club of New York.

DOUSMAN writes: "When I left New Haven in June, 1906, I was rather indefinite as to just what vocation would claim my unlimited talents. I struck out for my home in Prairie du Chien after a look-in at city life and soon decided the country was the only place for me to live or starve in. My family for years had been identified with Wisconsin, and as we had rather large land holdings here, I decided to become a farmer pure and simple and have rejoiced ever since over my brilliant decision. Owing to renting the farms for many years they were very much run down, but by consistent and persistent plugging away things are looking up at last and at least I am busy on a proposition of unlimited problems and interest, to say nothing of real life and experience.

"I am now married, and put in my last winter at the Agricultural School at the University of Wisconsin, to learn how to put into practice the more up-to-date methods of modern farming. At present I am in the midst of a busy farming season and hope for years to come to be at the old stand, learning the ways of a true hayseed more and more as time goes on." A son was born in May, 1911.

Dousman has taken an interest in the school work of his community and is president of the school board.

FRANK C. DOWNING writes: "After leaving college I spent the summer on a cattle ranch. In October I went to Boston and began work with Bond & Goodwin, commercial paper brokers. The first of December I opened an office for them in Kansas City. Most of my time was spent in traveling through the surrounding territory and to Chicago. During the panic of 1907 I was appointed secretary of the Kansas City Clearing House, having charge of the issuance of clearing house certificates and script. After the panic I returned to Bond & Goodwin, working part of the time in Chicago and part in New York. In March, 1909, I entered the New England National Bank [Kansas City, Mo.], where I have since been."

Downing is a member of the Country and University clubs of Kansas City and the Yale Club of New York.

GEORGE B. DOWNING joined 1906 in Senior year from the Class of the same year at Amherst. He writes: "I had no definite idea as to what I ought to do when I left college. In September, 1906, a position in the High School at Holyoke, Mass., took me in. When I had remained long enough to learn a little about the subject I was teaching, I succeeded in passing the examination for teachers in New York City. In October, 1909, I received an instructorship in mathematics at the Boys' High School in Brooklyn. There I have since remained. In the summer of 1908, a little graduate work was done at the University of Griefswald, Germany."

DREW writes: "The first two years after graduation I filled with hard work at the Yale Law School. During that time I roomed, ate, drank, argued and fought with that most congenial and inspiring spirit, Fat Armstrong.

He also spent said two years working like a nigger. After receiving my degree at the law school and being admitted to the Bar of Connecticut, I entered the law office of Messrs. Williams & Harriman, who carried on a general practice of the law with offices in Derby, Conn. I remained with said firm until it was dissolved by the elevation of Mr. Williams to the Bench. From that time I have continued a general practice in Derby, remaining associated with Edward A. Harriman, Esq., with offices in Derby and New Haven. I have found the practice of the law a most interesting and attractive vocation though not one likely to make me one of those rich men of the East so often railed at by our Southern politicians. However, I consider that I have gained fair success, inasmuch as four members of the bar in this immediate vicinity have been disbarred in the past year, yet I survive. Blessed be the sermons of Lyman Abbott and the shadow of Jim Donnelly's night stick! When not practicing law, all of my time has been spent in the thoroughly difficult and strenuous task of trying to remain young. In this I think I have succeeded, as I am neither married nor bald and still go to Princeton to see the big game."

In law school Drew was an editor of the *Yale Law Journal*. He is a member of the Graduates Club of New Haven. His law office is on Main Street in Derby and he lives at the family home, 2 Moss Street.

DUNCAN writes: "Upon graduation I went to the Harvard Law School, where I remained for a year. I then went West and spent a couple of years in the law school at the University of Chicago. I was glad to learn something of the great Middle West about which I knew absolutely nothing, having lived all my life in the South with the exception of the five years in the East. I was fascinated by many things I found in the West, but not with the people I was

thrown with. It seemed to me they took themselves too seriously. Perhaps we who have been educated in the East are not serious enough. Since leaving the University of Chicago I have been attempting the practice of law in Kentucky, having obtained my license at Madisonville, Ky., last February. I am now located at Russellville, Ky., and am practicing any kind of law that the good citizens are not afraid to intrust to my tender care.

"I have not yet become of so much importance to my good state as to be fully convinced that my loss would be a matter of irreparable injury to her; nor have I up to the present time found it impossible to push my way through the crowd of clients who every morning assail my office. To be perfectly frank, I still have time to pursue my studies without being very seriously disturbed, but really have done as well if not better than I could have expected. I take a mild interest in politics in this section but so far have not attempted anything practical in this line."

DUNLAP studied at the University of Pennsylvania after leaving Yale, receiving his law degree there in 1908. He is now assistant manager of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts situated at 120 North Broad Street, Philadelphia. His residence is at 1344 Spruce Street, Philadelphia. He is a member of the Yale Club of New York City and the Bala Golf Club in Philadelphia.

DUNN joined 1906 from the University of Wooster and he has now returned to the faculty of that university. Besides his regular teaching, he is at work on a three volume life of the former president of that university and has contributed frequently to literary publications. He writes: "In September after my graduation, I began work as professor

of English language and literature in Davis and Elkins College, Elkins, W. Va. After a year of successful work here, I was called to the adjunct professorship of English language in the University of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio, which position I have held since September 1, 1907. I have also taught in the summer sessions of the university in 1908-09-10. (This is one of the largest summer sessions in America, 1,020 enrolled in 1910.) What leisure time I have had has been occupied in study, literary work and lecturing on educational subjects. I have recently been appointed biographer and literary executor of Sylvester F. Scovel, LL. D., former president of the University of Wooster, and a noted man in National Reform Movements. I am at work on his 'Life and Works' (to be published in three volumes), and expect to be for a year or so, yet. From these brief statements, it can be seen that I caught the Yale spirit of work, and am too busy making history (in my little way) to record it."

DUSTIN writes: "Work being quite the popular pastime several years ago, to say nothing of its necessity in my case, I immediately started in to enjoy my 1906 summer vacation by going to work, on July 5, for the Western Electric Company of New York City. New York has often been called the greatest summer resort in the world. The Bible mentions a certain place, which, from the description given, certainly applied to the summer resort I chose for my last summer vacation.

"Well, I bumped along there as a mighty small spoke in the big wheel for just two years; and in July, 1908, the country looked so good to me that I beat it for Hartford, taking a position as salesman for the local agency of the Burroughs Adding Machine Company. A year and a half of Connecticut rapid transit joys, plus other better reasons,

led me to mix in with the Columbia Motor Car Company of Hartford, and I remained there until November, 1910.

"But business didn't entirely occupy me, for I found time to marry and settle down, September 15, 1910; now I can't find time to settle up.

"Since November, I've been with the C. W. Kelsey Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Conn., makers of the famous motorette: or it will be soon. We only want a little time. So much for that!"

EDDY writes: "About a month after graduating, I went abroad with Wickwire, Bull and Leach and did the usual round of stunts for about three months, including Paris, London, Lucerne, Maarken and Ostend. In the fall after all the other fellows had gone back to work, or to law school, Wickwire and I started down through Eastern Germany into Italy, over to Greece and Egypt. To cut the story short, in order that it may not seem like a guide-book, I will say, that we went round this little globe of ours, doing the usual and a few unusual things. The best thing we did, however, was to have a 1906 reunion with Flinn, Wilson and B. Smith at Delhi, India, on or about January 30, 1907—probably the first reunion of our glorious Class and the most memorable event in that staid town since the mutiny some fifty years before.

"On my arrival home, about a year after I had left, I settled down intending to take a good long rest after the strenuous work of traveling. The aforementioned 'rest,' however, resolved itself into two days, and on Monday, July 15, 1907, I started to work with Hathaway, Smith, Golds & Company, note brokers in Chicago, several degrees below the office boy, in his opinion, and soon in my own. He was fired a couple of weeks later and my 'chance' arrived. I could

then put up the mail, open windows, etc., with but small competition. We soon got another boy and then I became messenger, later, 'on the books,' registry clerk, billing clerk, a few other odd jobs, city salesman, and lately have been taking care of country business, salesmen, etc. Am glad to say, I have been able to stick to the same firm that I started with—the best in the business, of course. My residence since graduation has been unchanged, Forest Avenue, Evanston. Aside from work, my principal business seems to have been helping others to get married. My recreation has been golf—sometimes termed the old man's game, but really the grandest in the world. It is keeping me young, in spite of the years and years that have elapsed since my under graduation days, and I hope (*deo volente*) to be able to get back to Sexennial and show the students that we old fellows have some life and youth in us still."

Eddy indulges his love of golf at the Glen View Golf Club and the Evanston County Club, and exercises his tendencies toward good citizenship through the Young Men's Civic Club of Evanston.

EDMONDS writes: "Immediately after Commencement, I went to New York, landing there with \$4.85 in my pocket, the remnant left after graduation hilarities. I took charge of a summer settlement in the Ghetto, at 130 Stanton Street. During this summer, I wrote a few articles for the New York papers on East Side life, and a more pretentious article entitled, 'The Children of the Ghetto' (illustrated) for *The Churchman*, the official organ of the Episcopalian Church.

"From late September to June, I taught English in Cheshire Academy, Cheshire, Conn. For the summer I returned to New York as supervisor of the summer settlement work for the Federation of Churches. During this period, I wrote

more articles for the papers and 'For the Children of the City,' for the (Baptist) *Examiner*.

"For the next two years, I was principal of the Erie Academy, Erie, Pa. I was also connected with the Erie Teachers' Bureau as secretary-treasurer. During the summer of 1909, I managed the Erie Teachers' Bureau in the absence of the manager. Then, steps having been taken to merge the academy with the public school system, I returned to newspaper work, which I had followed before coming to Yale, and became telegraph editor of the Erie *Herald*, and correspondent for the United Press. During this period, I was also secretary of the Civic Club, and member of the board of managers of the Associated Charities.

"In October of 1910, I came to Cincinnati as financial secretary of the Associated Charities. This position includes all the publicity and literary work of the organization. Since coming here, I have written constantly for the papers, have contributed to the *Club Woman's Magazine* an article entitled, "The Regeneration of the Trawigs," and have done a little in the way of lecturing at churches.

"The only thing I have done since leaving college that I am very proud of was a trip with another fellow made last summer down the Allegheny, shooting rapids and missing everything else we shot at, camping out at night, doing our own cooking, and Robinson-Crusoe-ing it generally."

ELWELL writes: "After graduation, I spent the summer of 1906 on the Thames River, taking life very easy and wondering what I was going to do to make a living. Not being able to decide upon anything, I fell in with a suggestion of my father's—namely that I take a sort of course in railroading. Accordingly in the fall, I packed my trunk and went to Webster, Mass. There I started in trucking freight in the freight house, during the next six months grad-

ually working up and learning the duties of the baggage-master, ticket seller, yardmaster and freight agent, and spending considerable time learning telegraphy. My next three months were spent learning shorthand and typewriting in the Worcester Business Institute, Worcester, Mass. In April, 1907, I went to work for the Central Vermont Railway, on their freight docks, in New London, Conn., having charge of the Poles and Italians who load and unload the New York freight boats. In the autumn, I went to Pittsfield, Mass., as agent for the Electric Express Company, which was just starting to carry express and freight on the Berkshire Street Railway, between Pittsfield and Great Barrington. I worked there until April, 1908, when I went to Panama to work as freight conductor on the Changuinola Railway. In April, 1910, I was promoted to the position of train despatcher on this railway and hold that position at present."

In the spring of 1911, Elwell resigned his position as train despatcher on the Changuinola Railway, and, on June 1, left for America and joined his family in New Haven, where a brother, C. C. Elwell, Jr., graduated this Commencement. In the fall of 1911 he accepted a position with the Pan-American Transcontinental Railway and is located on the Uruguay section.

Elwell's experiences in Panama and his tribulations in carrying a robust constitution somewhat ahead of the flag are given graphically elsewhere in this Record.

ELY writes: "I was married three months after graduation, but was in no way responsible for the delay. The next year was spent in foreign travel. In June, 1907, I donned a suit of freshly starched overalls, which I completely ruined during the following year, working as apprentice and operative in various cotton mills. During this period I attended night school at the International Correspondence

School, studying by correspondence the theory of cotton manufacturing. Combined with the actual handling of the machinery, this course was of really great value, my only objection being to the college yell, as I had no stenographer at that time.

"In 1908, I became assistant manager of the Ashland Cotton Company, Jewett City, Conn. In 1909, the treasurer and manager resigned and I succeeded him. I still hold this position.

"For a year or more, I have been associated with two national banks, one savings bank, as director, and with two cotton mills in the same position. In 1909, I was a successful candidate for the office of alderman of the city of Norwich, Conn., owing to the fact that my band played the loudest, and the following year became senior alderman, and in the absence of the mayor, acting mayor. It was the first time I ever regretted not making the Dramat. Owing to the lack of any recall provision in our city charter, I still hold this office.

"I have a son, two and a half years old, and a daughter six months old, and reside in Norwich, Conn., in the place where I was born."

Ely is a member of the Norwich Club, the Norwich Golf Club, the Arcanum Club, the New York Yale Club, the Chelsea Boat Club, the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, the Society of Colonial Wars and the Pea Island Gunning Association. He was instrumental in the organization last spring of the Yale Alumni Association of New London County.

EMBREE spent the first six months after graduation as reporter on the *New York Sun*, covering the Jefferson Market Police Court for both the morning and evening editions. That fall marked one of the bitterest campaigns in

New York politics, and Embree squeezed a few extra dollars from his newspapers by contributing special articles of a political muck-raking nature against William Randolph Hearst, the facts for which he raked up in the police court mire. In January, 1907, he accepted a position as associate editor of the *Yale Alumni Weekly*. In the fall of 1909, the title of his position on the *Alumni Weekly* was changed to alumni editor, and on February 1, 1910, he was appointed director of the Class Secretaries Bureau, of Yale University, a new alumni office, which he was largely instrumental in establishing. He continued to conduct this office, at the same time carrying on his work on the alumni paper, until July 1, 1911. He then assumed the duties of alumni registrar and executive assistant to the secretary of the Yale University, a position to which he had been appointed by the Yale Corporation. During this summer the Class Secretaries Bureau was moved into new offices, fitted up for it in Woodbridge Hall, where Embree will continue to direct that bureau as part of his work as alumni registrar. His new position carries the rank of an assistant professor, the first appointment from 1906 to that rank at Yale. In 1907, he removed his residence to New Haven and made it permanent by marrying that summer and by the addition to his family of a son the next year and a daughter three years later. He resided, until the summer of 1911, in a rented house in the suburb of Westville, and in the summer of 1911 bought a house on East Rock Road. His foreign travels have been limited to a short trip to the British Isles, in the summer of 1910. His writings, aside from continuous, regular journalistic work, have consisted of occasional contributions of articles on Yale topics to magazines, and in the compilation, in coöperation with class secretaries, of numerous class records, including this volume. He is a member of the Graduates Club of New Haven and the Yale Club of New York.

ENGLE writes: "After graduation, I entered father's store as bookkeeper and remained there until September, when I packed my trunk and left for the University of Virginia to enter the law school and be associated with Stanley Reed and Alf Thom. On the 16th of June, 1908, I received the degree of Bachelor of Laws and the following September was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Virginia. I came back to Pennsylvania and the following June (1909) I left, with my family, for Huntington, W. Va., to practice law. We remained there for one year, after which we returned to Palmyra and I took the examination to practice law in Pennsylvania. Being successful I am now practicing law at the Lebanon County Bar, having offices in Palmyra and Lebanon."

Engle was married in 1908, and a daughter was born to him in 1910. He is a member of the orders of Masons, Elks, and Odd Fellows, and of the Fraternity of Delta Chi.

ETHRIDGE writes: "After graduation, I took a trip around the world. It seemed to be a nice place and not as frigid as reported, particularly in India. However, it got colder later, along about January 1, 1907, when I began taking my lunches at Child's and walking to save car fare. Yes, on that date, I started work in the advertising business with the Ethridge Company, 25 East Twenty-sixth Street, New York City, with which I have since been associated. In November, 1909, I was made a member of the firm. In the matrimonial way I have been extremely fortunate—I am still unmarried. I am living the peaceful, happy life of carefree bachelordom in an apartment in the Sumner, 31 West Eleventh Street. A lady of Irish descent, weighing about 450 pounds, attends to the culinary department and sweeps out. Briefly summing up the routine of my post-collegiate days—I go to work, work, and come back from work."

Ethridge is secretary of the Ethridge Company, commercial artists (which means that the firm designs illustrations to accompany and form advertisements). Rowden King is Chicago representative of the firm. Ethridge is a member of the Yale Club of New York, the Aldine Club, and the Rome Club.

EWERS writes: "As four years at Yale were not enough for me, I entered the Yale Law School in September, 1906, and graduated in June, 1908. In July, 1908, the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children induced me to come to Boston to assist Sam Wright in a crusade against domestic disorder and marital infelicity and in looking after the general welfare of the children of the Commonwealth. The task has been a big one and I am still at it. The law of domestic relations is my specialty, but I am frequently asked for advice about the scientific method of feeding infants and the best way to rear a family of twelve children on an income of three dollars per week. If 'the old woman who lived in her shoe' had consulted me, she would not have found her family problem quite so perplexing. I am not yet married. My experience has not been conducive. In February, 1909, I was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar, and I have been prosecuting (some call it persecuting) non-supporting husbands, unfaithful wives and neglected and delinquent children since. Last February, I was appointed assistant counsel for the before-mentioned society with the long name."

Ewers is a member of the Boston City Club, the Boston Y. M. C. A., and the Monday Evening Club.

FAWLEY writes: "The first year after graduation, I spent in the Yale Graduate School, studying chemistry and engineering subjects. I was also an assistant in the

Kent Laboratory in elementary and organic chemistry. To complete my studies in chemistry, however, would require two more years' study. Two years seemed like a long period of non-productive activity, and I decided to enter the engineering profession, for which I had an inclination and some experience. I had been employed during my college vacations at Pencoyd, Pa., as draughtsman, with the American Bridge Company and it was there that I began to work in June, 1907. After nearly a year there, I came to New York, to the firm of Post & McCord, but stayed only a few months, accepting a position, in July, 1908, as structural engineer for the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company at Pottsville, a coal mining town in Pennsylvania. I remained with them about a year and a half. In February, 1910, I received and accepted an offer from Milliken Brothers, Staten Island, steel contractors and engineers, with whom I am still located, living on the Island and trying to convince myself that I am a resident of New York City, in spite of the evidence to the contrary of the open country around me and the hour's ride to the city."

FERGUSON, though he spent but a year at Yale with 1906, has spent four years at the University since graduation. He is one of the few members of the Class now officially connected with Yale, having served since September, 1910, as instructor in Latin in the College. He rooms in what, in our time, was West Divinity, now called Taylor Hall. He writes: "The first five years out of college have been spent largely at New Haven. The first three found me in the Yale Graduate School studying classics, and incidentally learning how to work. During all that time Ken Latourette and I enjoyed the luxuries of the remodeled Farnam Hall, and after our previous experiences there,

it was real luxury. In the summers I taught in a summer school in Seal Harbor, Me., trying to help certain unfortunates to get into Harvard. It was the first real service I had been able to do Yale. Last year [1909-1910] I was at Williams as instructor in Greek and Latin, and this year I have been at Yale in the same subjects."

Ferguson's engagement to be married was announced in the fall of 1911.

FERRY writes: "After graduation, I was connected with Granger, Farwell & Company and the Farwell Trust Company of Chicago, for one year (September, 1906, to September, 1907), in stocks and bonds and in trust company business. From September 1, 1907, to July 1, 1908, I was in San Francisco connected with mail order business, importing business and insurance. From September, 1908, to May 1, 1909, in McCormick Theological Seminary as student. From May 1, 1909, to September, 1909, traveling in Europe; September, 1909, to May, 1910, at McCormick Theological Seminary. May, 1910, to September 1, 1910, pastoral work in Colorado. October 1 to present, student at Union Theological Seminary, New York. Travel has been in England, Germany, Holland, France, Italy, Switzerland. Imbibed university atmosphere for a short time at Halle, Germany. My attempts have been along the line of learning the art of living, my brain engaged in telling others how they can profit from my errors."

Ferry writes further of the summer of 1910, spent in pastoral work in Colorado: "My work consisted in preaching twice on Sundays, conducting a Bible class, helping out the Christian Endeavor meeting and leading Wednesday evening prayer meeting and other duties incumbent upon a pastor. I did this in Aspen during May and June and in Gunnison

during July and August, while the regular pastors were away on their vacations. My spare time was consumed in walking in the mountains, riding, seeing beautiful scenery, trying to ride bucking bronchos, following the parson's usual pastime of going fishing, and this in one of the best trout-fishing localities in the United States—(i.e., Gunnison County).

“The best outing days I had were three, with three women and two men, one a cowboy. This was a horseback ride of twenty-eight miles and back to Marble, where is one of the finest marble quarries in the world. Marble perfectly white, and as good as Italian marble—town has only been going about ten or fifteen years. The ride was through canons of solid rock—high, jagged, precipitous things and awfully inspiring. Lots of water and waterfalls, some meadow and forest land sprinkled in for variety. We went through the quarry next day and came home finishing up on the dead run with the cowboy whoops, and then had supper at a ranch a couple of miles out of town, where everyone raised Cain. They were O. K., though, for they didn't forget their manners a bit when it came to eating supper, they made the parson say grace. I spent all of the next day on horseback with a cowboy, rounding up some cattle and helping him, whenever he needed me, to catch a calf and sit on its head, etc. It was a fine day altogether and good breathing—8,000 feet in the air. You see I didn't get a chance to be real wild, as I kept working most of the time. The people were all great, whole-souled and hearty, and nice and reckless. I saw all kinds—from bank presidents to mine prospectors and miners and they were all a funny lot, but easy to get along with.”

Ferry graduates from the Union Theological Seminary this June [1911].

FIELD writes: "In September, 1906, I took a position with the American Pipe & Construction Company of Philadelphia as timekeeper and later foreman on reservoir construction and pipe line work. I remained with them until November, 1907, being located variously at Mifflintown, Denholm, the Lewistown Narrows and Cresson, Pa. (Chorus by company: We never heard of them.) During this time I had ample opportunity to study the inner workings of the ornate mind of the 'Guinney,' the Pole, the Slovak, and other choice European nationalities; I numbered among my fast friends the American railroader, from waterboy to locomotive engineer; and I learned how to sleep without a murmur in the lookout of a freight caboose. (Let the scoffer who would belittle this last feat try it himself.)

"In January, 1908, I took a flying trip to Searchlight, a mining camp in Nevada. Searchlight consisted of saloons, sage bush, burros, cactus, saloons, mines, unlimited and joyous legalized gambling, and saloons. Recently the state legislature, being temporarily in the mood for desperate civic uplift and enlightenment, illegalized the gambling, whereupon nine tenths of the inhabitants began running around in circles uttering loud screams and exuding large portions of deep gloom. Not knowing that a certain rowdy affair between a gentleman of color and Rex Beach's abysmal brute was to take place on the nation's birthday two years later in another part of the state, I decided after three months not to wait any longer and took a train for the East. In this I differed from said abysmal brute: I came back. In May I became associated with the brokerage house of Robert P. Field & Company of Philadelphia, as a member of the firm, and later, in November, 1910, was elected secretary of the Armstrong Engineering Company, being actively associated in both at the present. I was married in April, 1911.

"Taking things by and large I have conducted myself as

an eminently law-abiding citizen during the past five years, with the exception of a brief time during June, 1909, when I deliberately turned pirate. The only fly in the ointment of an otherwise deliriously blissful week was the inability to get on a tennis match with B. Fitch. (Chorus by company: He'd have beaten you anyway.) Incidentally I might mention that I have devoted myself spasmodically to the study of various sundry effects and combinations that may be produced on a piano in rendering a low and vulgar form of music known as ragtime, and—Mutt and Jeff are *most* esteemed friends of mine."

Field is living at "The Sherwood," Thirty-eighth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

FINLEY, who joined the Class in Senior year, having previously, in 1904, received the degree of Ph. B. from Pennsylvania College, is at present with the *Times* in Los Angeles. He writes: "Addresses since graduation: 53 Washington Square South, New York; National Arts Club, New York; 219 West Twelfth Street, New York; Bernio, New Mexico; Bisbee, Arizona; Los Angeles. First year out of Yale did sociological work with New York Federation of Churches; this under a fellowship offered annually to some graduate of Yale. Wrote my findings for various newspapers and was given credits toward an advanced degree in Yale. Was next press agent for the Charity Organization Society of New York and at the same time acting secretary for the Men's Club of St. Bartholomew's Church. A serious illness made it necessary for me to go West. Spent eight months on a ranch in New Mexico, twenty-six miles north of El Paso, Texas. Was with John C. McNary ('06), who is part owner of this ranch, which is one of the finest in the Southwest. Was for several months on the staff of the

Bisbee (Arizona) *Daily Review*, which position I resigned to go to Los Angeles. Have been on the *Times* [Los Angeles] nearly two years and narrowly escaped being a victim of the dynamite outrage of October 1, when the entire plant was destroyed and twenty-two employees killed. Am still on the *Times*, which is again the biggest newspaper in the world and up and at 'em in the same old vigorous way. Expect to stick to the newspaper game and am ambitious to do something in the magazine field, having already contrived to break into the latter in a way that is fairly encouraging."

FITCH received the degree of LL. B. from the New York Law School in 1908, passed the law examinations that spring, and after a three months' vacation took up law work in the fall with Parsons, Closson & McIlvaine at 52 William Street, New York City. He is now manager of the New York office of Tabet's Tours Company, 389 Fifth Avenue, New York City. He was married in January, 1911, and is residing at 759 West End Avenue, New York City. He is a member of the Yale and West Side Tennis clubs of New York and the Graduates Club of New Haven.

FITZPATRICK writes: "In July, 1906, I engaged in manual labor in a graphite mine and mill, located among the hills of Central Alabama, ten miles from the civilizing influence of a railroad. I was fully convinced that I had made the greatest find since Klondike was discovered and I wanted to learn graphite from the ground up. If you should pulverize several tons of coal to the fineness of dust and then let a Kansas cyclone come in contact with these finely divided flakes of blackness, you can get some idea of the atmosphere that continually permeates a graphite mill. 'How the Other Half Lives' in a graphite mill, I don't know.

I was buried there eight months, then the graphite bubble burst and I started working in a department store in Montgomery, Ala. [the A. S. Knowles Dry Goods Company]. I sold goods, wrote ads and asked for raises in this business until I got enough to get married on, in November, 1907. I directed the publicity and advertising of the above department store for two years, was made a director in the business and during the last year have handled a large part of the management."

FLANDERS writes: "After graduation and a summer at home I went up to Cambridge and entered the Harvard Law School in company with about a dozen others in 1906. I roomed three years at 506 Craigie Hall with Dick Aldrich, and for one year Billy Johnson was with us. When he left, Jim Cunningham, '07, took his place. After graduating there in June, 1909, I went to Europe for several months and did everything which one is expected to do on the first trip over. Returning home about the middle of November, 1909, I spent some time preparing for bar examinations, which I passed in January, 1910, and began active practice as an assistant in the office of Windsler, Flanders, Bottum & Fawsett [Milwaukee, Wis.] immediately thereafter. This brings me down to date, as I have made no changes since January, 1910."

Flanders is a member of the Milwaukee, University and Country clubs of Milwaukee, the Racine Country Club, the Wisconsin Bar Association and the Milwaukee Bar Association.

FLINN is engaged in the lumber business in Pittsburgh, Pa. He writes: "After graduation, I traveled for nearly a year around the world with B. D. Smith, '06, and Hugh R. Wilson, '06. In July, 1907, I started to work in

the contracting business as timekeeper. The panic came along and nearly finished me, as it did all work going on at that time. After occupying various unremunerative odd office jobs for half a year, I gradually drifted into the manufacturing of lumber. I am still working at that, with my interest mainly in Eastern Tennessee. We are building a railroad fifteen miles long and a sawmill and expect to be cutting timber at one place for ten years. After that I expect to buy the Pennsylvania Railroad."

Flinn is a member of the Yale Club, the Duquesne Club, the Pittsburgh Golf Club, the University Club and the Yale Alumni Association of Pittsburgh. He served for two years as secretary of the Alumni Association of Pittsburgh, and served as their member of the New York Yale Club committee on business information for Pittsburgh.

FORD was for three and a half years after graduation with the Hindley Dry Goods Company of St. Louis, Mo. He is now in the business of buying and selling real estate securities, as vice-president of the Ford Investment Company, St. Joseph, Mo. He writes: "Shortly after graduation I started in the sub-basement of the wholesale dry goods business and have been going through the various stages ever since—including wrestling the cases, selling the goods in every tank station and electric light burg in the Missouri valley and the Rocky Mountains, buying the goods and acting as department manager. Since January, 1911, I have been trying to get out of the aforesaid business and am buying and selling real estate securities, in which business, if the gods look on with favor, I intend to remain. I am not married—have no intention of so doing and am not grieving to any considerable extent that I have not entered into the happiness of married life. I can think of nothing

that has been of fateful importance in changing my earthly affairs. I have had the usual allotment of bumps—disappointments and sorrows—but still with the leavening of not taking myself too seriously I have been happy. Am never more so than when I have the opportunity of seeing some of the illustrious Class of 1906 who venture into the wilds of Missouri and to fight over some of the battles which took place in the years 1903 to 1906.”

FOSTER writes: “The fall after graduation I entered the Harvard Law School and for the next three years I was engaged in the study of law. I was distinguished in the law school neither by my remarkable brilliancy nor by particular dumbness. I graduated from Harvard with the Class of 1909, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and immediately entered the office of Lord, Day & Lord, New York City, as a law clerk. It certainly was gratifying to learn that after four years of college and three years of law school, I was worth nearly as much as a first-class office boy. In June, 1910, I was admitted to the New York Bar as an attorney and counselor-at-law, and am still pursuing the learned profession in the office where I started. Until starting to write two hundred words about myself, I never realized how cheap ‘night letters’ are.”

Foster is a member of the Graduates Club of New Haven, the Yale Club of New York and Squadron A, N. G. N. Y.

FOWLER writes: “In June, 1906, I left the campus and walked down Chapel Street with Fat Boy Armstrong and Carl Stevens. Both of them were to enter law school (Yale) that fall and I told the Southerner I’d join him and pay half his room rent for the privilege of living with him—and access to his note books. So that was arranged and I

spent the summer pitching hay and cutting down juniper bushes on a New England farm. On September 26 I was looking round for second-hand law books and expecting Fat Boy Armstrong to arrive from Memphis via Broadway at any moment. On that day, however, Opportunity knocked—in the person of Tommy Thompson of Football Ticket and *Alumni Weekly* fame. He suggested that I call on Edwin Oviatt, '96, who had just taken the editorship of the *Yale Alumni Weekly* under the reorganization (Clarence S. Day, jr., '96, and taken over the alumni paper from its founder, Lewis Welch, '89). Mr. Oviatt was searching for a young Yale graduate to become business manager of the *Yale Alumni Weekly*. Eff Dodge, by the way, had accepted an assistant editorship. The chance of meeting Yale men, of learning business from Yale men and an association with Edwin Oviatt and Clarence Day led me to give up the idea of law and go on the *Weekly*. George Hurst, '03, who was my predecessor and who was to become advertising manager for the J. B. Williams Company of Glastonbury, Conn., helped me into the art of tearing the elusive dollar from such advertisers as Knox, the hatter, and teaching such as Whitehouse and Hardy to use the *Weekly's* space so the shoe would not pinch. The best thing I ever did for the *Weekly*, I think, was to encourage Colonel Embree to leave the New York *Sun* and come to the *Weekly* to become associate editor, as Dodge had decided that law was to be his future mistress.

"January, 1908, I began a campaign with the Colgates to secure advertising. June closed the fight and the *Weekly* was assured a back cover for the year September, 1908-09. Better—or worse—than that, there was talk of my going with the great firm of Colgate & Company and learning the selling and advertising ends of the business under that very forceful group of men—all Yale graduates: Richard, '79, Gilbert, '83, Sidney, '86, Austen, '87, and Russell, '96. I

closed my work for the *Weekly* by a trip to various cities in the Middle West—meeting Yale men. On January 4, 1909, I began to think seriously of soap! Don McGee, who had preceded me at Colgate & Company, helped teach me the difference between Cashmere Bouquet and Octagon, and why Ribbon Dental Cream, even if it does come out flat—doesn't taste so!

"A month in New York, February in Pittsburgh, the next two months in the Sunny South, and May first found me heading home again. Yes, I did sell some—enough at least to make me feel warranted in accepting blushinglly a 'howdy' from the firm. Granted a furlough from the soap army, I hurried to the little town of Mount Carmel—just outside of New Haven. There I told fascinating—yes, wonderfully interesting—stories of my travels, and finally prevailed upon the now Mrs. Fowler to cause her father to insert an engagement note in the New Haven papers. And so they were married and lived happy ever after—that is, on April 6, 1910, I really began to live. May, 1910, we moved our lares and penates to Glen Ridge, N. J., where I spend a good bit of time with Gene Peirsel, '06. Number 33 Lincoln Street, Glen Ridge, is near New York—and not too near."

Fowler is a member of the New York Yale Club and the Glen Ridge (N. J.) Club. While living in New Haven he was a member of the Graduates Club. He served the Class as secretary for the first three years after graduation, resigning at Triennial after his removal to New York.

FREEMAN writes: "The day after graduation I 'hiked' to Independence, Kan., where I had a job waiting for me as night bookkeeper for the Prairie Oil & Gas Company. After a year of 'ink-slinging,' finding the work confining and the salary insufficient to keep me in 'Battle Axe,' I started 'chasing' a surveyor's chain on the engineering corps of the

same company. From Chicago, Ill., to Baton Rouge, La., I legged it as chainman, rodman, transitman and finally engineer-in-charge of mountain division, Choctaw Nation, Oklahoma. After finishing the survey for the Standard Oil Company's southern pipe line to the Gulf, I returned to the effete East on January 1, 1910, as far as Pittsburg, Pa., where I entered the employ of the Price & Lucas Cider & Vinegar Company. Since June 15, 1910, I have been trying to live up to the requirements of the pure food laws (both state and national) as manager of their Scranton Branch."

Freeman is a Mason and a member of the Y. M. C. A. of Scranton.

GEBHARD, who joined the Class in Senior year, writes: "June of 1906 found me somewhat rich in diploma, but poor in money. I didn't go to Europe, or take a trip through the West, or spend the summer in a mountain camp following my graduation. I harkened to the call of the bread line. After leaving New Haven I went to work for the American Book Company, with headquarters at Toledo, Ohio. It was my duty to convince boards of education that this concern published the only real text-books on the market. This work brought me in contact with varying styles and types of humanity. I followed it with some degree of success until October, 1906. My father, who is the president of a manufacturing concern, was at that time advised by his doctor to take a vacation. I went to Edgerton, Ohio, and assisted in the management of his business until January 1, 1907. I was always ambitious to be a lawyer. Why, I have never been able to explain. In the closing days of 1906 I met a young attorney, who had a growing practice, and more business than time. We formed a partnership January 1, 1907, under the name of Newcomer & Gebhard, and our shingle has been a beacon light to the litigating public of

Bryan, Ohio, and vicinity ever since. My first four years as a lawyer have been rather busy years for the reason that the business was on hand and all I had to do was to go to work. I have drafted contracts and legal documents, have done considerable work in the court room, have guided several worthy ladies and some good men through the stormy seas of divorce. I have kept fellows out of jail and at times, through my lack of skill, I have helped to get them in. In fact, I have done the work that usually falls to the junior member of a law firm. I was married June 17, 1908. My wife is still living with me, for all of which I am duly thankful. [Twin girls were born in 1909 but died shortly after birth.] I have been mixed up in politics some, but have never been a candidate for office. I was offered a judgeship nomination last summer, but turned it down. When I read the election returns and the newspaper accounts of the slaughter I wondered where on earth I had secured the wisdom with which to make such a choice. As to foreign travel, I satisfy my passion in that direction by reading Carpenter's Geographical Readers. I can't get away myself. I am too busy shying bricks at the proverbial wolf. My principal recreations are fishing and raising White Wyandotte chickens. I find in Northern Michigan plenty of satisfaction for the former; as to the latter, fresh eggs are something more than a necessity and almost akin to luxury. Owing to the fact that the next Congress will be largely Democratic I am unable to prognosticate as to the future. I expect to be in Bryan until something better comes along and calls me hence."

Gebhard is secretary of the Williams County Republican Committee, 1908-12, and is chairman of the Republican Committee for the Fifth Congressional District of Ohio. In the summers of 1909 and 1911 he was the moving spirit in successful "Old Home Week" celebrations in Bryan.

In a letter written during the past summer Gebhard says:

"I am quite busy inducing the fellows who used to live here and were lucky enough to get away, to come back and look over the ground so that they can go home and feel satisfied for another year. That is the philosophy of a home coming. I wish you could come out. I would like to show you a country town with its Sunday clothes on, out having a good time. It takes quite a little work, but I enjoy it.

"After the show is over, I would like to take a little run to Northern Michigan and put in about a week fishing. I have been talking it over with an old fellow down in the country who is a good friend of mine. We may roll up our tent and blankets about the first of September and take a hike.

"It is time for me to move towards my vineclad cottage, that means home to me and spending-money to the landlord's wife."

GIBSON is secretary of the drug firm of Walker & Gibson of Albany, N. Y. He writes: "After graduation I spent several months traveling through the Western states. In the autumn I began learning the wholesale drug business [in Albany, N. Y.] and have been learning it ever since. My first position was the important one of mail clerk. On further experience I was promoted and when the business was incorporated in 1908, I was made secretary. In 1907 I conceived a desire to learn something of the retailer's point of view and therefore entered the pharmacy department of Union University and after much difficulty (pill rolling is not one of my accomplishments) I was graduated in 1909 with honors in chemistry and utter ignorance of prescription work. I received the degree of Ph. G., which means pharmacy graduate. The recipient thereof is not graced with any title. During my studies I had devoted

my spare time to business and after graduation I turned to it in earnest and with great relief. A year after, I was given a position on the faculty of my latest Alma Mater with the title of lecturer in commercial pharmacy. My five years have thus been spent in an attempt to learn the wholesale drug business and I find that for wealth of detail it surpasses any Greek course I ever took. If I have specialized in any part of it, it has been the legal end and I have become conversant with many pure food laws and much anti-trust legislation."

Gibson is a member of the Fort Orange and University clubs of Albany.

GLAZIER writes: "It was from no desire for exclusiveness on my part, but rather from a somewhat unanimous concurrence of opinion of those higher up, that I took my degree in the pleasant days of early autumn in 1906 instead of sultry June. This happy attainment was accomplished through the usual channels, of predigested knowledge taken in not altogether palatable form. At this juncture, with the rare perspicacity of youth, matrimony, I opined, would be the most desirable step. This particular step, however, was doomed to halt for some two years and a half—for it was ordained that, less than a week after the necessary entries and erasures had been made at the Dean's office, I should pack the belongings mutually owned by myself and certain well-disposed Chapel Street merchants, and tender my services to the advertising agency of Calkins & Holden in New York. With them I sang as I wrought with merry glee some two years. At the end of this flight of time my sufferings were partly abated by finding one Van Tassel pursuing a parallel course one floor below me. But unlike conventional parallels we frequently met. In the summer of 1908 answering a call at which I willingly got

up, I returned to my native bushes of Glastonbury [Conn.] to assume an humble position in the J. B. Williams Company. In April, 1909, I took unto myself a wife and with her set out to visit 'furrin' parts. We took the Mediterranean trip, making the island stops, worked up to Paris and sailed from Cherbourg—then for a year Glastonbury was our residence, there being one available house in that hospitable burg, to wit, a parsonage unencumbered by a parson. At the end of this period, however, a parson possessed of wife and children appeared and Hartford provided the next shelter, in which haven this past year has been spent—and I have had the untold joy of commuting to Glastonbury with the pleasant prospect of continuing to do so. A short trip to Bermuda has almost imperceptibly interrupted the monotony of this winter."

Glazier is a member of the Hartford Club.

GOODWIN writes: "On July 13, after graduation, I traveled abroad, visiting the British Isles, France, Germany and Italy, returning to New York on September 13. Arriving in Hartford, I became engaged in manufacturing, with the Hart & Hegeman Manufacturing Company, remaining with that company until March 1, 1907. On that date I entered the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, and have been located there ever since. Resided at my old home, 880 Asylum Avenue, until my marriage, June 9, 1909. I then moved to 158 North Beacon Street, and have since resided there. [A son was born in 1910.] From this you will note that my life since graduation has been quiet. I have not startled Connecticut with political glories or literary spasms. I know of no change which is apt to influence my existence to any marked degree except possibly the approach of Sexennial next year. Unfortunately I was unable to attend Triennial."

GOODYEAR writes: "Of the five years since graduation, four and a half were spent in the lumber business in the state of Louisiana, except for a trip to Europe in the summer of 1908. The territory where the operations were conducted, having been heretofore undeveloped, meant a more or less rugged life and varied experiences. It was not a long time, however, before conditions were improved by the building up of a modern town and the completion of a large sawmill plant. In December, 1910, a change was made and Buffalo became my permanent residence. Since that time I have been engaged in the lumber and railroad business in Pennsylvania."

Goodyear's present business connection in Buffalo is with the Goodyear Lumber Company. With his wife, a son and a daughter, he lives on Highland Avenue. He is a member of the Saturn and Country clubs of Buffalo.

GORHAM writes: "In October following graduation, I entered the Johns Hopkins Medical School. During the four years in Baltimore, I had as roommate and sharer of my joys and sorrows, Angus W. Morrison, '06. We lived together very happily at 428 North Broadway, just across the street from the hospital. The summer of 1909 saw us working in Boston for two months in the out-patient department of the Massachusetts General Hospital. In June, 1910, I received my degree of M. D., and spent the summer months in Germany, as voluntary assistant to Professor Hans Chian, in the Pathological Institute at Strassburg. On September 1, I commenced a year's service as resident medical house officer in the Johns Hopkins Hospital. My income at present is tremendous, but naturally is paid only in the coin of experience and opportunity."

Gorham's travels include a visit to Paris, Amsterdam, The Hague and London, before taking up his work at Strassburg.

He sailed from San Francisco for a trip around the world on September 19, 1911, in company with Morrison, '06. He has written a number of papers on physiological topics, noted in detail in the bibliography.

GOW writes: "For two years after graduation, I was a master at the Choate School in Wallingford, Conn., teaching English and the classics. I found my life and work in this small boarding-school a delightful one in most respects, for it gave me the chance to acquire a classroom experience (from the desk side this time), an insight into, and a great respect for the 'boy,' together with a surer grasp of the subjects I was teaching. I took a great deal of interest, also, in the athletic work of the school, so that I ran small risk of getting 'sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought.' "

In another letter Gow writes: "I fear me I shall never be a Cicero or Pliny at this letter job, but once a decade, I suffer from inflammation of the conscience. Your letter produced some such effect today, so I hasten to retort, trusting your ability to survive the shock. After two years in Wallingford, I decided to emigrate. A voluminous correspondence of the spring and summer of 1908 (in my files) shows my heart-breaking attempts to foist my services on some unsuspecting school. The Nichols School of Buffalo (now a flourishing and endowed day-school for boys) drew the lucky number. This institution will suffer its third year of me, beginning on September 20 [1911]. I make boys men by the Latin and Greek road, a thorny one, God wot. But if I mistake not, the school is one of the best in the state and the spirit which told Jonah to tickle the whale, guided me well.

"The present summer sees me at the wheel daily, engaged in summer school teaching and tutoring, enjoying life, except when the raucous howls of a baby-girl drive me to dark

doings. Yet am I contented (in measure of course) and, seeing a rung or two under me on the ladder, am led to think I may some day step up another or so. So much for the ego."

Gow is married and has one daughter. During his stay in Buffalo he has lived at 18 Ashland Avenue.

GRANNISS writes: "In October, 1906, I began my career in active life, as principal of Milford High School, Milford, Ohio [with Louis Oppitz, '06, as superintendent of schools]. Here I abode three years, attending Cincinnati University during the last year, in order to keep up some outside lines. Left Milford in 1909, for a position in Kingston, Pa., where I again taught in high school until last May, when I resigned to come to Williston Seminary [Easthampton, Mass.], where I am now the instructor in German.

"I have not become either famous or infamous, so far, but have been steadily inculcating Yale ideals and ideas into all boys with whom I came in contact."

GRANT took a position in November, 1910, as engineer with the Braden Copper Company in South America. He writes from Las Minas del Braden Compainia, Chile, South America: "Three years of work, both practical and theoretical, during the summer and winter at the Columbia School of Mines in New York City—after our graduation in 1906—brought me the degree of Mn. E. In the fall of 1909, I went to McGill, Nev., to work with the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company. At this time, the 'porphyry' or low-grade copper producers, of which the Utah Copper Company and Nevada Consolidated Copper Company are by far the most important, were coming into great prominence. Though the ore was of such low grade that ten

years ago these properties were considered to be unworkable at a profit, the factors of ready concentration, and ability to supply and handle enormous daily tonnages at the mine, in the mill and at the smelter, completely changed the aspect of the situation. This young company in Nevada, inside of two years, became one of the six largest copper producers in the United States, and the lowest cost producer of any size in the country—turning out copper at the rate of between sixty and seventy million pounds annually, at a cost per pound ridiculously low in comparison with the old-time higher grade copper mines of Montana and Arizona. Experience at such a plant, which was most complete, offered wide possibilities of obtaining a good practical foundation.

“The first part of November, 1910, I received an offer to go down to South America for two years with the Braden Copper Company. This offer I accepted and sailed for Chile the middle of that month. The mines of the company are situated high in the Cordillera, close to the Argentine border, about one hundred and seventy-five miles by railroad, south-east of Valparaiso.”

Grant is a member of the New York Yale Club, the Country Club of Denver, Colo., and the society of Tau Beta Pi and the Senior Mining Society of Columbia.

GREELY from Fort William McKinley, Philippine Islands, writes: “I went to work on the *Boston Herald* at \$10 a week. I interviewed Admiral Evans in his pajamas at two a.m.; covered thirteen Harvard class dinners in one night; discovered what wasn’t a murder; did a little police work; lied gloriously to the desk to cover my shortcomings; got kicked out of one tenement three times one night; and quit about September, 1906.

“I went to Europe with gold gleaned from the Yale papers, saw Naples, Genoa, Milan exposition, the Riviera

and Paris; went broke, and came home about November, 1906.

"I went to work for the Pennsylvania, surveying in Western Pennsylvania. I froze, starved, and quit when I couldn't get a vacation to marry Phil Hunt off. This was in January, 1907.

"Married Phil off, and borrowed enough money to get to my family in Chicago, loafed four months, then prepared for examination for commission in the army; passed in October, 1907, and was commissioned in January, 1908. Sent to Fort Sill, Okla., in March, 1908; went to maneuvers in Texas in July, 1908; took command of Battery C, 1st F. A., in January, 1909, and fired it in target practice in October.

"Went to Europe on two months' leave in April, 1910; Paris, two weeks in Florence with my family, and back to Sill. Spent two weeks in K. C.; two in June on 1st Field Artillery Polo Team, and left Sill in October, 1910, arriving in Manila with Battery C, in November. Am still here on duty with battery.

"I play an excellent game of bridge, a fair game of polo, and can shoot the stuffing out of things up to two miles with a three-inch rifle. I am the poorest pistol shot in the Army."

GREENE writes: "Letters and postals as well as threatened telegrams have had their effect. Here's the story. I spent the winter after graduation teaching at the Thacher School in Southern California; the intimate acquaintance with numerous Yale and Harvard men and the rare opportunity for 'learning' California, were the pleasantest parts of an exceedingly profitable year. The following summer, I spent at Lake Tahoe, in the Sierra, tutoring the boys of William Kent, '87, and the two subsequent years

at the Harvard Law School, living the first with Ned Kochersperger, and the second, acting as proctor over some very agreeable Harvard undergraduates, and acquiring a little of that Cambridge 'finish.' Each summer, I returned to California, and managed to do some excellent Yale visiting on the way. A trip with Tim Bouscaren to the Jamestown Exposition in 1907, and an expedition by automobile in the following year from Boston to Cleveland with Henry Sheffield, Wally Taft and Charlie Hopkins, all of 1907, were worth-while events.

"In the fall of 1909, my serious work commenced in the law offices of Page, McCutchen & Knight in San Francisco, and has continued since that time." Greene's engagement to be married was announced in October, 1911.

GREGORY writes: "From June, 1906, until October, 1908, continued in the management of my father's estate, Gregory Ranch, Green County, Ill.,—2,000 acres of very rich Illinois farm land. Part of it being in a creek bottom, I got during this continued residence there full of chronic malaria, rented the farm, and turned my whole attention to my business in St. Louis, which I had been dabbling with, even while I was in college. Succeeded finally in working up a fairly good business in selling farm loans and some first-class bond issues of Public Utility Corporation—a general investment business. January 1, 1910, took on also some special diplomatic work for the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company—being detailed as 'special agent' for the St. Louis Branch office, working on precarious prospects through Missouri, Illinois, and Kentucky. This fitted in very well with my other business, and they were paying my expenses and a comfortable salary, and I was making really more money out of my own business, on the side, while I was traveling as their representative. Hav-

ing made renewals for them of considerable business, which had been transferred, a year or two previous, to other companies in their line of business, and feeling rather cocky over the glowing recommendations which the district manager wrote me, congratulatory upon my success at the beginning, I was suddenly brought up sharp and made excessively huffy by his sudden and vigorous kick on my expense account (which the Lord knows was modest enough). I dropped in the St. Louis office March 2, 1910, packed up my personal stuff, collected my salary and said 'Good morning,' at which we were both greatly pleased.

"Shortly thereafter, the fourteenth of March, to be exact (1910), I left St. Louis for Philadelphia, where I met John Warner and was taken by him to Berkeley County, W. Va., and put in a minor executive position on his company's new cement plant, then in process of construction in Berkeley County, W. Va. The tenth of April, 1910, I was advised to consult a nerve specialist as to the condition of my shattered nervous system; he advised me to take a complete rest; I gave up business immediately and loafed until the middle of December. I then opened an office in the Equitable Building, Baltimore, and have since been engaged in the line of business outlined above in this region. January 15, 1911, I received telegram announcing my father's sudden death in St. Louis, at my birthplace, 3750 Lindell Boulevard. I was kept in the West attending to the affairs of his estate several weeks, returning to Baltimore the thirteenth of February. It is probable that I shall continue in this business, always maintaining headquarters at the Security Building, St. Louis, and possibly keeping up this branch office here in Baltimore.

"My farm is rented until the first of March, 1912; in all probability, I shall always live—I have always voted there—in the country as God meant all real men to do; if I can get

a good foreman for the farm and a good man to represent me in Baltimore, it will be very simple to manage all three places and will give me more diversion of interest to prevent my going stale.

"I am the only Gregory born since my father was born, in 1839, and some day, I suppose, I shall have to take unto myself a spouse in order to keep this glorious name alive; up to the present writing, however, I concur fully in these sentiments expressed by our old friend Sam Pepys' drinking companion in the old song, 'Pho! Pox with thy nonsense! I prithee give o'er,' etc."

Gregory is writing a thesis for an M. A. at Yale on the History of Farm and Plantation Conditions, economically speaking, from Colonial times to the War of 1812.

GURLEY writes: "The summer after graduation I passed on the beautiful seagirt isle of Nantucket, where I assisted in the running of 'Cottage Content' as a restricted summer resort that offered the advantages and the seclusion of a refined home. The patrons and patronesses were of an exceedingly interesting type, especially the young ladies, who were taking a rest cure from the exhausting ordeal of a winter in society. Through one of these patrons, a prominent son of Old Eli, I obtained a position for the following winter as tutor in a Boston family, spending their first winter in New York at a pretentious home a few doors east from Fifth Avenue, in the vicinity of the Pittsburgh 'multis,' whose palaces line the northern end of that thoroughfare. I soon found that my sphere of activities was not limited to those of the ordinary tutor, but extended to those of governess, nurse, and *chargé d'affaires* of the kingdom 'below stairs.' After seven months of this novel experience, in which the dignity of a Yale Senior was often sorely tried, I returned to the beautiful isle. Plans

in the meantime were being made through a secretary of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. for me to go to Hankow, China, to live in the family of the commissioner of education of that province, and teach his children English, later bringing them to this country to enjoy the benefits of the American school and university. This scheme, however, fell through, as the said Chinese official was sent to Europe to represent his nation at some foreign port. Then another plan was launched by visits to Northfield and Silver Bay, Lake George, N. Y., by which in the fall of 1907, I was to sail for Bangalore, India, to be secretary of the Y. M. C. A. there, and take up this service as my life work. My passage was secured to Ceylon and my goods crated and shipped to New York, but the Lord willed otherwise. Two weeks before my departure, I was forced through a domestic emergency to indefinitely postpone my sailing, and through a telegram received from the late Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, who had just completed a tour of the world, found myself in the course of the next month a student for the Christian ministry in Union Theological Seminary, New York City. For two years, I studied at this institution, commuting every day from Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y., where I lived with the family. The summer of 1908 was passed at Corey's, Upper Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks, where I watched over a flock of natives, guides, and others, preaching to them in the evening on Sundays, and on Sunday mornings occasionally holding forth from the pulpit of the Chapel on the Isle. My second year in Union was more turbulent than my first. Its theology was not of my school. What theology I had, came to me from my Christian experience at Yale and had formed convictions which no authority, modernist, scientific or philosophical, could shake. In the following summer the opportunity was offered me to study in Scotland, so accordingly on September 25, 1909, I sailed on the Anchor

Line Steamer *California* for Glasgow, where I entered the Glasgow College of the United Free Church of Scotland. I took lodgings, or 'digs' as they call them over there, with an old Highland Scotch lady who had been housekeeper for the late Professor Henry Drummond. The six months spent in Scotland were full of interesting experiences, and in the way of theology, I found what I most desired in the teachings in the classroom, and in private interviews held with the Rev. James Denney, D. D., who has been rightly called the Defender of the Faith in Scotland. Towards the end of my stay there, I took a trip through the Highlands, Inverness, and the Caledonian Canal and Scotch Lochs with a Princeton 1907 man, who was also a student at Glasgow. After visiting London and Oxford and leading a Yale cheer by American students in Glasgow and Edinburgh, I sailed from Southampton on the S. S. *Oceanic* on April 6, and arrived in New York the morning of the thirteenth. Two months later, June 13, 1910, I was licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of the City of New York. During the summer, I conducted open-air evangelistic services at Nantucket, Mass. On February 1, 1911, I am to receive a formal call to the First Presbyterian Church of Pottstown, Pa., and will thus begin my definite labors in the ministry in that parish."

GUYUN, who entered the Class in Senior year, writes: "After leaving Yale in 1906, I undertook the East Side slum work, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. Of my experiences with the seamy side of Manhattan, I wrote at some length in the dailies, yet volumes will not tell the poverty and crime and daily tragedy there. One day while tramping with a boys' brigade along the Palisade, we were set upon by some villagers and in the skirmish which followed, I saw good opportunities for social settlement

work among my antagonists. As a result of the skirmish I was brought before the town mayor, to whom I stated my wish and secured the principalship of the school. Trying to see the boy from the boy's point of view, I immediately formed athletic clubs, and nature study clubs, according to ages, and afterwards established an evening school, a literary club, a debaters' club, a Bible study club, all of which have proved successful. Incidentally, I became interested in the English courses of Columbia, took my Master's degree there and almost completed work for the Ph. D.

"My school has doubled in numbers. A high school [Ridgefield High School, Ridgefield, N. J.] has been established, ranking, in quality of work, among the first in the state. Yet it seems I have done so little, for my whole thought has been for the development of the young men in body, mind and spirit."

Guyun is married and lives in Ridgefield, N. J.

I SAAC S. HALL writes: "The vacation habit had so grown upon me that work during the summer months of my first year out of college did not seem quite in the natural order of events. I took, therefore, one long last shot at loafing on the shores of Cape Ann. Choosing a suitable business seemed difficult, so I started with life insurance in Boston for a 'filler in' (this expression refers to time only). This appealed to me but little, and rather less to my prospects. Small wonder, then, that I succumbed to the lure of the Big Cit., in February, '07, and 'accepted' a position with W. R. Grace & Co., principal owners of South America, in hopes of getting a glimpse of that wonderful land. After working with them for about a year of days and nights and Sundays, and having got no further south than Battery Park, I decided to change to a business which had some other reward

than experience, and so in February, 1908, I went with the American Bank Note Company, as assistant to the sales manager. I assisted 'to' and 'at' for almost ten months. In December, 1908, an accumulated hatred for 8-point, 10-point and various other points of the printing business had grown so intense, that I forsook Greater New York for smaller Boston and took up a position with the Malden Electric Company [Malden, Mass.], a public service light and power corporation, in charge of the office of which I am at the present writing. I was married last spring and have settled down to a quiet and comfortable existence." A daughter was born in the spring of 1911.

Hall is now, in the fall of 1911, general office manager of the executive offices of the Chas. H. Tenney Company of Boston, a concern controlling gas and electric companies throughout Massachusetts. He is a member of the Boston Athletic Association and the Boston Yale Club.

WALTER HALL with Clarence Andrews has successfully practiced the gentle art of popularity in teaching at Amherst. These teachers represent the newer human-individualistic methods in education, carrying gracefully the spirit learned from a number of Yale professors. "There are no buds or blossoms to be found here," writes Hall, "neither children, degrees, nor even a published manuscript. Three years at Columbia University, and two at Amherst make up the uneventful five; add to the compound a smattering of work done in the British Museum, mix in some considerable misbehaving of eyes and ears, and the result—why, he is not quite sure of anything save that the teaching of history to undergraduates is quite the most fascinating work in the world."

HALSEY writes: "I am trying to write this midst the strains of music, etc., emanating from a body of men called a band, who are leading visitors of the I. O. O. F. in convention here (Wilkes Barre) around the city. I am reminded very forcibly of the time I took my physics exam in June of Sophomore year and I suppose I am making the same progress, as during the whole exam, the Barnum and Bailey circus parade was passing down Elm Street, and cries of fire and 'Ain't she a peach?' could be heard from the students outside, while we perspired, etc., inside the building. I have always thought that Professor Kreidler took that fact into consideration in marking the papers. During the summer of 1906, I loafed. In the fall of that year, I took up the study of law, in Wilkes Barre, Pa., in the offices of James L. Lenahan and C. B. Lenahan, Yale '96 (author, composer, builder, etc., of the first sample life, furnished us by his Nibs Embree. That I received good instruction goes without saying, because we all know our Class Secretary must have used great care in the selection of the samples). During my law student days, I received many appointments to administer bankrupt estates through the kindness of the Honorable R. W. Archbald, United States Court Judge, and an enthusiastic alumnus of Yale College (now one of the Judges of the new Commerce Court, having been appointed as a member of the Court by President Taft). After the apprenticeship of three years as a law student, I took the Pennsylvania State Board Law Examinations, was successful, and was admitted to the Courts of the State of Pennsylvania on the nineteenth day of February, 1910. I then practiced law with my father here (Wilkes Barre) in the firm of Halsey & Halsey, as junior member. In February of this year (1911) I had the great misfortune to lose my father and since then have taken over the business of the firm. I have made a yearly pilgrimage to New Haven in the fall of each year,

since leaving college, to the championship football game that is played in New Haven. I presume I will make the annual pilgrimage and be in attendance at the Class reunions as long as I live. 'Here's hopin'!'"

Halsey has lived, since graduation, at his family home, 239 South Franklin Street, Wilkes Barre. His summers have been spent in White Haven, Pa. Among his foreign travels, he mentions frequent trips to Scranton and occasional trips to New York, where his sister is the wife of Bill Wurts.

HAROLD HAMMOND writes: "Since graduation I have been continuously associated with my father in real estate and other investments in Chicago, Ill. In this connection I have been in touch with the growth of the steel city of Gary, Ind., dating from the time when it consisted of a few shacks on the sand dunes. I visited New Haven for about ten days in February, 1907, and had another very pleasant breath of Yale in November of the following year, when Professor Phelps was my guest at the time of his lectures in Chicago. The last three summers have been spent for the most part at Eagle's Nest Camp, Oregon, Ill. In May, 1910, I blossomed out as librettist and composer of an operetta entitled, 'Elysian Fields, Ltd.,' which had three performances at the large studio building of Lorado Taft, the sculptor. About four hundred invited guests were present. I incurred additional guilt by playing one of the parts and drilling the performers. The following July, I was admitted to the Cliff-Dwellers, a club composed of men identified by profession or taste with the various arts. Like most of my classmates in this vicinity, I belong to the University Club of Chicago."

HANNAHS writes: "I have resided since graduation with my parents at 31 Roseville Avenue, Newark, N. J. I have been connected with the bond house of Harris, Forbes & Company since the fall of 1906, my first position, and have traveled considerably in buying bonds for their account. I have enjoyed the business which has been my sole occupation, except becoming engaged to be married on June 10."

Hannahs' marriage took place as scheduled and he is now living at 332 Park Avenue, Newark, N. J.

HARRINGTON gives this list of his residences since Commencement: "June, 1906, to September, 1906, Riverdale, N. Y.; September, 1906, to April, 1907, New York City; April, 1907, to June, 1908, Brooklyn, N. Y.; June, 1908, to September, 1908, Riverdale, N. Y.; September, 1908, to December, 1908, Washington, D. C.; December, 1908, to February, 1909, Atlantic City, N. J.; February, 1909, to December, 1910, Marine Officers' School, Port Royal, S. C.; January, 1910, to March, 1911, U. S. S. *Idaho* (Home Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.); March, 1911,—Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. War with Mexico!!!"; and the following list of his occupations: "September, 1906, to April, 1907, New York *Evening Sun*; April, 1907, to September, 1908, W. R. Grace & Company, New York City; February, 1909, to date, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps; January, 1910, to April, 1910, cruise to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; November, 1910, to December, 1910, to English Channel, Gravesend, England and Brest, France; January, 1911, to March, 1911, to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba."

A more typical if less illuminating account of his life under guise of "The Ancient Mariner," its vagaries explained only in part by the heat of Guantanamo Bay, is to

be found among "Some 1906 Experiences," elsewhere in this volume.

***W**ILLIAM D. HARRIS, after graduation, had been with the New England Furniture & Carpet Company, of which his father was president, and had also taken up the study of mining engineering. While spending his vacation at Cass Lake, Minn., he was drowned after the overturning of his canoe, August 30, 1908.

WILLIAM H. HARRIS writes: "Upon leaving New Haven in June, 1906, I spent three years in instructing my father in the hardware business, which he conducted in Binghamton, N. Y., and in applying my knowledge of Latin, Greek, and the sciences to the purveying of iron and steel. Mr. Harris was dubious as to results, but after several months admitted that the falling off in business was only slight. During these first years I could see few advantages in business life over that offered in New Haven from 1902 to 1906, and I sadly missed the Codille atmosphere generated in Vanderbilt Court and elsewhere. No one in my new surroundings could qualify by word or action and no one showed any sign of intelligence or light when greeted by a Codille classic. In October, 1908, with the assistance of Messrs. Sprague, McClintock, Dart, Arms, MacDowell, Smith, Mackay and other lights, I was married to Miss Carrie Warfield of Baltimore. In November, 1909, we left Binghamton for New York City, a place just as large as our former home and possessing every indication of being a promising town. We were accompanied by a daughter, who had arrived in the meantime and whom we decided to take along. In New York I entered the insurance broker-

* See also under Necrology.

age business with Mr. Frankland Briggs, a Princeton graduate. My business and social relations with him I thoroughly enjoyed. Here was a vocation I liked extremely, and due to some physiological phenomena, work appealed to me for the first time within my recollection. After a successful year in New York, I accepted a position with the Fidelity & Deposit Company in Baltimore, one of the largest casualty and surety companies in the world. After taking up my duties there, I paused long enough to welcome a second daughter to 'our hearth. In November, 1910, I was appointed manager of the casualty department of the Fidelity & Deposit Company, and in January, 1911, was elected vice-president of the Philadelphia Casualty Company, a subsidiary company of the Fidelity & Deposit. This business I like exceedingly and I hope to fill my present position acceptably for some years to come."

HAYNIE writes:

"*Longæ.*

Ambages; sed summa sequar fastigia rerum.'

"In the fall of 1906, I commenced my business career on Wall Street, first studying bonds with the intention of confining myself to that branch of finance; circumstances, however, led me to stocks, and in the spring of 1907, I acquired a seat on the New York Curb. Later I became associated with a partner and in addition to regular 'Curb' operations, we undertook the publication of a financial paper.

"From Wall Street my path led to 43d Street, corner Hudson River, where I participated in the manufacture of a metal which should have supplanted brass or possibly gold.

"Leaving the crucibles and overalls, my services were acquired by the New York Taxicab Company, with which company I spent a very interesting period.

"While in New York, I lived on 104th Street, near Broadway; at the 57th Street Y. M. C. A.; on 56th Street and Broadway, and at two places in Brooklyn.

"Having tried everything in the way of business and lodging, I left New York and returned to St. Paul with my fortune. Here I entered into the insurance business under my father, first as stenographer and later as solicitor in St. Paul and Minneapolis. In November, 1909, I spent a month in Hartford with the Travelers' Insurance Company, getting the benefit of their insurance course.

"In January, 1911, I was appointed state agent for the Pacific Coast Casualty Company in St. Paul, Minn. I have adopted the trade name of Minnesota Insurance Agency and do a general insurance business, everything from life insurance to bonds."

Haynie is a member of the Minnesota Boat Club.

H EADLEY writes:

"In the Court of Inquiry.

Class of 1906

vs.

Harold W. Headley.

} SS: Affidavit of Confession.

"Harold W. Headley of full age being duly sworn, according to law, on his oath deposes and says:

"He was duly graduated from Yale College in June, 1906, and thereupon returned to his paternal domicile at No. 270 Riverside Avenue, in the City of Newark, County of Essex and State of New Jersey.

"He at once began the study of New Jersey law, reading and at times working in the offices of W. C. & E. Headley, at 800 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., and in October, 1906, entered the New York Law School.

"He was duly graduated therefrom in June, 1908, but, partially realizing the confined extent of his legal knowledge, he returned for another year for evening work, also acting as assistant librarian in said law school.

"Deponent further says that in June, 1909, he was duly admitted to the Bar of the State of New Jersey, that he has for the two years last past been very busy in the practice of the law, still continues so, and hopes to continue so for many happy and prosperous years to come.

"Deponent also says that in December, 1909, he became engaged to one Hilda H. Carter, that in September, 1910, they were duly married, and that at the ceremony one Ben H. Mead proved an efficient best man.

"This deponent further says that in June, 1910, he began the construction of a house on Baker Street, Maplewood, N. J., that said house was completed before his marriage and that upon their return from a short trip, he and his bride moved into same and still reside there.

"This affidavit or statement is made to pacify one Edwin Rogers Embree, Secretary of the Class of 1906, and to enlighten said Class of 1906 as to certain facts regarding this deponent.

Harold W. Headley.

Sworn and subscribed before me
at Newark, N. J., January 24, 1911.

Edward I. Croll
Master in Chancery
of New Jersey."

HEATON writes: "For three years I studied medicine at College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City—the chief event of which being that two of the three dogs I operated on died. A trip to Europe did not result

in any radical changes in the medical knowledge of the U. S. A. I got a job as interne in St. Luke's Hospital in July, 1909, and have been busy ever since, having now been forced up to house surgeon by those coming after me. The reputation of the institution deters me from naming the number of funerals for which the undertaker credits me, and the number of nurses I have proposed to."

Just after taking his degree from Columbia, Heaton wrote: "I received my degree of M. D. and an appointment to St. Luke's Hospital (N. Y.) where my address will be in July. At Columbia Commencement, Bill Sprague, Arthur Rinke, Roger Anderson, Guy Arms and Shelton got their Bachelor of Laws degree, though you have probably heard all about it from one of them. I suppose we all are sick and tired of the plugging and are darned glad not to have to look a book in the face for awhile. The Commencement here was crazy, in that, first, the academic bunch got up and cheered the president and eleven honorary degree men, including the new prexy of Harvard, each in turn, and then the Science crowd did the same thing, so I didn't know whether it was a football game or a farce."

On completing his internship at St. Luke's Hospital, Heaton in the fall of 1911 opened an office for the practice of medicine and surgery at 214 West 110th Street, New York City. He is a member of the New York Yale Club.

HECKSHER writes: "After graduation, went to Newfoundland for four months studying copper mining; spent next three months studying mining and smelting, chiefly zinc, in the Middle West. Was married February 6, 1907, and spent wedding trip of three months in Europe. [A daughter was born in 1908.] Became treasurer of the Vermont Copper Company and later general manager, also general manager of the Sharon Power Company. Live in

Huntington, Long Island, in the summer and New York City in the winter. During the last two years I have been made a director or officer, or both, in the following companies, in addition to the two mentioned above; Commonwealth Real Estate Company, McDonald Land & Mining Company, Benson Mines Company, Eastern Nodulizing Works, and Somerset Chemical Company. For relaxation, of which I more often feel the need than attain the realization, I play racquets, shoot, and dabble in motorboat racing. On espying a college chum, I leave all others and cleave closely unto him, until the fear of what wifey might say causes us to part. Said college chums are fewer and further between than is either just or proper. Various evenings are taken up with Elton Parks, '04, in the study of Spanish, by which we hope ultimately to profit by a large accumulation of pesos and skidaldos taken from the unwary Dagos.

"I am a great admirer of Dr. Cook, the New York Giants, Wils McClintock and our present tariff system."

Hecksher is a member of the Racquet and Tennis, Yale, Tuxedo, Rockaway Hunting, Huntington Country, and Blue Mountain Forest Game clubs, and the Motor Boat Club of America.

HESS, who joined the Class in Senior year, writes: "Shortly after graduation I found myself perusing the ancient pamphlets of Blackstone in the office of a Pittsburg lawyer. There I remained until the fall of 1908, when my health having failed, I was advised by my physician to cast all cares aside and hie myself to a land of sunshine and recreation. Thereupon I journeyed to Augusta, Ga., the winter home of President Taft, Mr. Rockefeller and other noted men. There I found many diversions, one of which was looking at the celebrities; when I grew tired of that, the game of golf and the sport of automobiling

afforded me amusement and then perchance a hunting or fishing expedition was a pleasant pastime. When the spring-time rolled round, my health had returned and I was my real self once more, and in July of 1909, I again entered upon my law work, and on July 7, 1910, I passed the final examinations for admission to the Bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Shortly afterwards I was formally admitted to practice in the courts of Allegheny County, and also the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and since that time I have been practicing law in Pittsburgh.

"On the seventh day of January, 1911, my engagement to Miss Nellie C. Lawson of Fort Wayne, Ind., was announced, to whom I am to be married on the fourteenth of June, 1911, a more complete account of which I hope to give in my next life's story."

Hess' marriage took place on June 14, 1911.

HIGGINS writes: "After a rather colorless summer vacation, I entered the Harvard Law School in the autumn of 1906. The three years required for the law course passed pleasantly and quickly in the midst of a quite large Yale colony. I went to Cleveland in September, 1909, and studied for the Ohio Bar examinations, in the office of Blandin, Rice & Ginn. In January, 1910, I become a law clerk in the same office. One month later I received my first pay envelope, and found that by close economy in telegraphing and long distance telephoning I could break even with the firm on the first of each month. Once there was a balance in my favor.

"Early in December of 1910, I inadvertently called on a physician. He promptly punched me until I admitted that it hurt. He then explained that an appendix is a perfectly useless organ and that mine was not even a good one of its kind. He said he would pluck it out. He did—with a safety razor. At least I suppose it was a safety razor. I nearly

bled to death. In February I sailed from New York expecting to spend a week or two in Algiers and be back in Cleveland before the first of April. This plan did not work out, however, and I am now (June 1) just home after spending the early spring in Southern France, and a few weeks in Paris. One word of advice—if you have anything—keep it.”

HILL entered the Class in Senior year from Ohio Wesleyan University where he received a B. A. in 1905. He had previously entered Yale with the Class of 1905 but had left at the end of Freshman year. After graduation he commenced work in New York with the New York Telephone & Telegraph Company, remaining with them three years. In June, 1909, he took a position as broker with a real estate concern in Chicago, and after a few months started a real estate brokerage business of his own under the name Matson B. Hill & Company, with headquarters at 7 West Madison Street, Chicago. He is living at 4540 Sheridan Road, Chicago. His engagement to be married has been announced. This biography is incomplete.

HOLADAY writes: “On my recent visit to New Haven I found a large collection of letters waiting for me, among them several of yours relative to 1906 Class Record. You can see at a glance that I don’t land in New Haven very often these days, for I would have to have a heart of stone to withstand some of your pleading cards and letters. I can tell in a very few words my history since leaving Yale. In the fall of 1906, I accepted a position with the General Electric in Harrison, N. J., and have remained with them ever since. Have lived during that time in and around Newark. At present am boarding in the Roseville section of that city. Have to date escaped from the troubles and trials of matri-

mony (a road I perceive a good many of my classmates have trodden) but I cannot say I have escaped Cupid altogether. You need not be surprised if you hear of my doing something desperate in the near future.

"I have not had the pleasure of any foreign travels to date, but if my present plans carry, I intend to visit some of the European countries before many more years are past.

"I was very sorry not to have been able to attend the Triennial, but 'business before pleasure,' you know. I intended to be on hand until the last moment. Won't be guilty of such an offense again.

"Everything has gone pretty smoothly with me. My only mishap was to spend two months in a local hospital with scarlet fever. To make it worse, it was during the holiday season, so that I had the pleasure of spending Christmas and New Year's in bed. I didn't catch it. It just came.

"I haven't by any means forgotten Yale, although my only show of patriotism to date has been to attend the big games each fall."

HOSFORD writes: "I left college and made a bee-line for Italy accompanied by my brother, Yale 1909, Bob Chase and Tim Bouscaren. Six weeks of foreign travel satisfied us that the United States was a pretty good place to live in and I returned home about the middle of September to take up the serious work of life. I had to learn the plow business with the John Deere Plow Company, and fortunately they decided that Omaha would be a good place for me to start in. I say fortunately, because, while I came to spend a year or two, I have been here four years and expect now to stay for some time. I spent only one year in actual plow business because about that time the possibilities of the automobile trade began to be realized and a line was added to be sold in connection with our other jobbing lines. I did

everything from washing automobiles to running around the country fixing imaginary and real troubles. Finally we decided to manufacture the Velie automobile, our trade settled down to that one line and I got someone else to wash the cars while I tried my hand at selling them. I am now spending my time trying to sell more automobiles than anyone else in this state and am succeeding—fairly well. In leisure moments I attend Yale banquets and bet on Yale against the field.”

Just before the Triennial Hosford wrote: “If anyone thinks business is dull, he ought to come out here and see us sell everything from a plow to an automobile to farmers who have been growing rich in the last few years. I am managing the auto department of this business and having a good time into the bargain. I haven’t seen anyone in the Class in so long that I have simply got to go back to Triennial and see what the fellows look like.”

Hosford has been active in Yale alumni work and is an alumni correspondent for the Yale Association of Class Secretaries. He is a member of the University Club of Chicago and the Omaha, the Country and the Racquet clubs of Omaha.

HOWE writes: “After graduating from Yale, I spent a year and a half in the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, taking my M. A. there in 1907. Luckily Yale won the football game that year so life was very tolerable there. In June, 1908, having nothing especial to detain me home, I went abroad for the summer and liked it over there so well that I did not return until nineteen months had rolled by. First, I went to Jena, which University was then celebrating her three hundred and fiftieth anniversary, where I followed the vacation courses. Next, I went to Salzburg, Austria, where I was the only Anglo-Saxon who fol-

lowed that vacation course, which was given largely as a grand rally for the Germanic elements in the Austrian-Hungarian Empire and was a sort of answer to the Pan Slavic and Hungarian agitations. Did my best here to add my moral support to our German cousins and for maintaining the integrity of the Hapsburg monarchy. Then, tired of work, I took a six-weeks' tramp through the grandest mountain scenery in Europe, through Tyrol, northern Italy and Switzerland, arriving back at Leipzig University just in time to begin the winter semester. Here I assisted Prof. Karl Lamprecht in his new seminar for Kultur and Universalgeschichte and was invited to conduct a seminar course under him the following semester. From Leipzig, I went to Paris and here studied part of two semesters at the Sorbonne, hearing the most eminent historians of that nation. During the summer, I followed a vacation course at Grenoble. Then in the early part of 1910, I returned to America via England, where I was just in time to enjoy the excitement of a most thrilling, but indecisive election. My life since then has been uneventful. Now I have gone out West to see and learn something of our own country [as instructor in history and Latin at Marietta Academy, Marietta, Ohio]. The main advantage I feel I have got during my five years has been an unusual opportunity of meeting men from all parts of the world, of all nationalities, and of extensive travel."

Howe's writings have included an account for several American papers of the new historical library of Professor Lamprecht of Leipzig. During his travels he studied at first hand and with considerable care, German, French and English politics, and attended numerous political mass meetings. He is a member of the Marietta Country Club and the Mahlzeit Club at Marietta, Ohio, and is a member of the National Education Association and the American Historical Association.

HOYT was the first of our Class to attain social distinction after graduation, being appointed private secretary to Ambassador Whitelaw Reid at the Court of St. James. He writes: "Immediately after graduation I went abroad, coming back in September and crossing again in January to spend a year in London as private secretary to the American Ambassador. The year 1908, I spent working with my father's banking firm down town, and with the exception of three months in 1909, continued my work in the financial district. The summer of 1910, I also spent abroad, and after returning home, I began a new career as a law student at the New York Law School, where I shall remain for another year and then try for the bar exams."

Hoyt is a member of the Knickerbocker and Racquet clubs of New York. He has lived at the home of his parents, 28 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York City.

HUDNUT is at present in the correspondence credit department of the Liquid Carbonic Company in Chicago. He writes: "After a strenuous three months, following graduation, in Europe with M. Toole, I unsuspectingly came back to America with the sadly mistaken idea that all would be easy. It hasn't been and I should have remained in Munich. Straightened circumstances and the call of the family allowed me only a few parting shots at New Haven and New York and I found myself at home, the idol of all. A few brief days of rest and I awoke one cold morning to find myself ordered to a Chicago factory at twelve hours a day and fifty per. I stuck six months and then went to Colorado for three years to forget it. A gentleman's job in an Eli bank out there netted me a mighty fine time and a few bills. So I came back to Chicago and landed in a good business with a bright future for the right man. I'm

it, but very few others know this, and making the bluff stick is a tough proposition. I am not there yet, but at least am gradually settling."

Hudnut is a member of the Yale Alumni Associations of Chicago and Colorado.

HUGHES, who entered the Class in Senior year, writes: "After graduation, 1906, I spent the summer in Connecticut and Massachusetts, but paid a short visit to my relatives at 'My Old Kentucky Home,' Auburn, Ky., and did M. A. work at Yale the first year, majoring in modern languages (English and German). Not securing the work preferred, I was forced to take for the year 1907-08, the principalship of the Orange (Texas) High School, where I taught Latin and German, after which I was given the chair of Latin in the Central State Normal School at Edmond, Okla., and remained there two years, when (last summer) the board of regents transferred me to the same position in the Southwestern State Normal School at Wetherford, Okla. In the normals, we ordinarily teach only six years of Latin, but I have taken one student through seventh year Latin and a part of the eighth, and I now have the pleasure of knowing that my graduates and advanced students are teaching Latin in many of our state high schools; also that five of said students returned to the normal at Edmund last summer term and desired some (for them) advanced Latin. I gave them selections from Horace's 'Satires and Epistles.' During the summer of 1908 and 1909, I studied four courses in Latin, one in French and two in law; last summer I read some law and this year in addition to my Latin work am reading some German. Latin greatly delights me and, if I ever come to where I think myself competent and some other person doesn't do it first, I plan to write a Beginning Latin

Book that will not only prepare the student for the second year's work, but will have enough of myth, story and fable in it to make it more attractive than any first year Latin so far seen.

"You will remember that I am the oldest in our Class; hence many of the items recording marriage, etc., are pre-historic in my case. My oldest son, Freeman, is with me and leads his class (eighth grade) in average scholarship. I weigh one hundred and seventy-seven pounds; am well, happy and doing all the good I can with my students. *Valete.*"

HULL writes: "From July 2, 1906, to December 4, 1907, I worked in the Pittsfield National Bank of Pittsfield, Mass., but on the latter date was obliged by ill health to give up. For some time it was out of the question that I should have any regular employment, and it was while seeking for something to do that I hit upon story-writing. I first put pen to paper in September, 1908, and have been writing ever since with some profit and much enjoyment. [See bibliography for list of published writings.]

"On the same day that I went to work in the bank my engagement to Miss Marion Bosworth Withington of Boston was announced. We were married on September 29, 1909, and have lived in Pittsfield ever since. We are now settled pleasantly in a house of our own. We have one child, a boy. [A girl was born in August, 1911.]

"I have been clerk of the Boys' Club of Pittsfield since 1907, and was last year elected its treasurer. Two years ago I was chosen a deacon of the First Church (Congregational) of Pittsfield. I have been interested in the Yale Club of Pittsfield, serving on its executive committee for three years, and I have been a member of the executive committee of the Berkshire County University Club for two years and

was its president for the year 1909-10. I manage to keep busy."

In September, 1911, Hull entered the brokerage investment business as Pittsfield correspondent of Kidder, Peabody & Company. He spent March and April of 1908 in South Carolina, Virginia, and the city of Washington and has at two different times spent several weeks in Maine. His other absences from Pittsfield have been on frequent trips to Boston. He is a member of the Yale Club of Pittsfield, the Berkshire County University Club, the Corporation of the Boys' Club of Pittsfield and the Pipe and Pen Club of Pittsfield. He belongs to the First Church of Christ (Congregational).

HUMPSTONE writes: "After graduation I spent the summer resting after the strenuous labors of getting a diploma. In October, I started in Wall Street as a runner, ink-well cleaner, etc., in the firm of Alexander, Thomas & Davies at 34 Pine Street, to learn how money could be made quickly. After about two months of menial labor I left that firm and went to work for Chisholm & Paulk at 18 Wall Street at a slightly larger salary, but at a much higher class of labor. I worked as a clerk there for two years and when the firm changed its name to Chisholm & Chapman I entered its bond department and in April, 1910, became manager of this department. Every man expects and hopes to make a fortune out of Wall Street; some do in speculation, but they are few. Naturally I expected to become a 'Napoleon of Finance,' but reward comes only from hard labor here, as in other lines of work. However, my hopes are still as high as ever. From the time I left college up to January, 1910, I lived at 291 Ryerson Street with my father, since then have been living at 129 St. James Place. On December 8, 1909,

was married to Louise Violet Morse and have been living a quiet and sensible life ever since.

"As for aspirations, mine are certainly high, for the 'sky is the limit' to what can be done and I am trying to realize them as fast as possible."

On October 1, 1911, Humpstone was admitted to partnership in the firm of Chisholm & Chapman. He is a member of the New York Yale Club.

PHILIP W. HUNT is vice-president of the National Carbon Coated Paper Company of Cincinnati, interested in making carbon paper by a new process. His business, as well as his home, is in Cincinnati, as it has been continuously since graduation. He is a member of the Country, Duckworts and University clubs of Cincinnati. "My first attempt at work," he writes, "was as a lath hand in a brass foundry, expecting in a short time to be picked out and elevated to the general managership at least. However, after four months' work, not finding any particular elevation coming my way, I quit and devoted all my time and efforts to preparing to get married. This came off the second of January, 1907, and we immediately left for a Mediterranean trip, visiting most of the cities on that sea and finally ending with a trip up the Nile.

"After returning home I went into the automobile business as agent for the Oldsmobile, but after a year and a half, not finding it remunerative enough to support my increasing family [he now has two daughters], I went with a paper house as salesman for about a year, after which I took up with another fellow and began the manufacture of carbon paper in a new way. I am still struggling with this and hope in time to make a very good thing of it."

WILLIAM G. HUNT is residing in his native city, Florence, Mass. He has refrained from giving any information concerning his work or habits during the past five years.

HUNTER, who joined the Class in Senior year from Maryville College, Tenn., writes: "The summer following graduation found me busy as a ways and means committee for funds to prosecute a year's graduate work. I was connected with the Boston Elevated Railway Company, and spent odd hours in looking up historic places around Boston. The autumn of 1906, I returned to New Haven for an effort to absorb, in a year of P. G. work, some of the Yale spirit and inspiration that I might have missed in not being a member of the Class of 1906 in its earlier years.

"I located in Bristol, Conn., as assistant principal of the high school, in September, 1907, where I remained two years, teaching Latin and mathematics, and organizing and developing a boys' club, as a side line. The summer of 1908 I spent camping among the lakes and mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee, most of the time at Reelfoot Lake, where the myriads of mosquitoes and Night Riders made things hum around us. Fortunately, though many of the former spilled my blood, none of the latter did, for I got away shortly before Captain Rankin was killed.

"In September, 1909, I came to Farmington, Conn., as principal of the Center School, where I am completing my second year of work. Have also been occupied in tutoring Masters Sheffield Cowles and Quentin Roosevelt in work for Groton School. Last summer (1910), a friend and I spent our superfluous energy (and vocabulary) in driving (and towing) a runabout over most of the highways and all the byways of New York State, and making a flying trip in the

car from Buffalo to near Cincinnati, thence to Clark's Lake, Michigan, and back to Albany and then home."

Hunter is a member of the Royal Arcanum and Patrons of Husbandry.

HUTT writes: "Not being of that common multitude to whom the price lists of Cunard, White Star, North German Lloyd, *et al.*, appealed, for obvious reasons (see detached income blank), and yet not being sufficiently removed from the classic idleness to go to work, I started to 'commence' by spending the first summer out under the eaves of the Arctic, in Nova Scotia, the land that made Longfellow famous or *vice versa*, according to your view of it. There I took in everything in sight except money and laid the foundations for later marked increase in avoirdupois—and matrimony.

"Failing to gain the fame of Peary, Cook, or even Borup, '07, I returned to the lists and engaged in the task of 'journalism' (used advisedly, for is not 'journal' (French) a 'daily'?). Opening my engagement in January, 1907, in Danbury with the *News*, made a household word by the wit of James M. Bailey, its founder, I added my mite in recording what I could discover of the daily history of that home of phrenological adornment for some five months. Since then, the 'even tenor' of my way has lain in the vales of Quinnipiac, holding up the mirror to it and progressing somewhat at the æonless rate of wind erosion to the present foothill country of city editorship of the New Haven Morning *Journal Courier*. Varied with one other trip to Evangeline land, with the culmination of the afore hinted at romance, the years have passed. With the aid of a bishop and a priest I have been set a-sailing on the so-called sea of matrimony and—yes, we have a 'little fairy' in our home."

***S**TANLEY N. JAMESON entered the Class in Senior year, having previously studied at the National Normal University in Lebanon, Ohio. On graduating, he was first connected with a stock and bond firm in Hartford, Conn. A year later he went to New York and engaged in the banking business, in a confidential capacity, with H. W. Bennett & Company, 20 Broad Street. In November, 1908, he went to St. Petersburg, Fla., and took a position in the First National Bank there, where he was promoted successively to be assistant cashier and on January 4, 1911, just two months before his death, to be cashier and a director of the bank. His death, which occurred March 4, 1911, in St. Petersburg, was due to typhoid fever complicated with pneumonia, from which he had been suffering since January 19.

HAROLD B. JAMISON writes: "When in those last declining days of June, 1906, I left New Haven, it was probably with a different feeling from that possessed by most men in the Class, for I knew that although undergraduate 1906 was dead, I should for the next two years be living with its ghosts. Vanderbilt, the Oval and the Campus would still be present to my mere material sight and like the few other embryo lawyers from 1906 studying in New Haven, I would simply have my activities transferred from Momauquin and Savin Rock to Hendrie Hall and my dinners at Mory's (in my moments of financial ease) to legal feasts á la Bracton. So events took their heavy course. After a glorious vacation, my life was for the next two years the bromidic one of the average disciple of Blackstone. I 'ground' its grinds, debated its debates, 'joyed' its joys and flunked its 'flunks.' When I was ready for my second certificate of *quid pro quo*, the shades of Horace Greeley pursued me and per-

* See also under Necrology.

force I must go West. The next decision involved a choice of vehicle, as western life is very expensive, the ties were many and I no Weston. After some search, I found the vehicle in the United States Forest Service, legal department. On August 10, 1908, I set forth to take my throw with the dice. I was to spend four months in Washington becoming familiar with the essentials of public land and forest law, all of which is extremely specialized work. After weltering four months in a Washington summer, I 'exalaunied three parasangs' (railroad) on this same aforesaid vehicle, a government appropriation, to Albuquerque, N. Mex., which was to be my official station and from which I was to wander in the pursuit of official duty to divers places in Arizona, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Florida. I lived in a house with Bob Rogers as long as he stayed in Albuquerque and incidentally, we celebrated Triennial there with what appeared to us excellent results.

"Legal investigations took me to many 'untutored wilds' where there existed an intense hostility to the Forest Service. One hungry-looking denizen of the mountains of Arkansas was so ungentlemanly and rude as to threaten to take my gun, beat me over the head with it and throw my body into the river. Also an associate of mine was attending a homestead hearing in the mountains of Arkansas, where it was suspected that the homesteader was to introduce perjured evidence. Four or five men, evidently sons of 'soil,' but by no possibility of toil, announced what they would testify before the hearing began. My associate read the United States statutes on perjury to them and after hearing the charmed words 'United States Penitentiary' all of them 'reckoned they didn't know much to which they mought testify.' The everyday monotony of life was most positively avoided on trips of this and similar nature.

"However, increment, not merely excitement, seems to be

the habit of our modern age and since I did not want to hitch my chariot to Uncle Sam for the whole course, I resigned February 1, 1910, to enter into the private practice of law in Albuquerque and became connected with the office of Neill B. Field, where I still am. With our struggle for statehood and then after the enabling act for good constitution, 'dull care' has been chased away and there has always been lots of 'dope.' With an almost perfect climate, lots of excitement and live, keen work, I still find great joy of living and exceeding enthusiasm in myself for the Great Southwest, no longer the Land of Poco Tiempo."

JANNEY, on graduation, formed with J. T. Monzani a partnership to engage in preserving and selling fruit at Clintonville, Conn. He was married in 1907, and a son was born in New York City in 1908. The preserving firm was discontinued in 1908 and the year 1909 Janney spent abroad, and he is now living at 21 Claremont Avenue, New York City, engaged chiefly in "free lance" writing for magazines. This biography is incomplete.

JARVIS graduated from Johns Hopkins Medical School in 1910, and was thereupon appointed interne at the Hartford (Conn.) Hospital. His home address is Gilder-sleeve, Conn.

DUDLEY C. JOHNSON, who joined the Class in Senior year, writes: "Of course, I never intended to make teaching my life work, but somehow, for some unknown reason—perhaps the novelty of it—before I knew what I was doing, and while in New Haven, I agreed to teach science in Coronal Institute, an old college in my home town where I

had received my early education. I was full of youthful enthusiasm and energy and took charge of my classroom and laboratory with mingled pride and awe. I remember the first morning I took my seat at the old desk and how my mind reverted to the time not long back when I sat back there to the right digging away at physics, looking up periodically to smile covertly, and wondering if I ever would know as much as the big man who was teaching me. I expect my chest measure grew some as I pondered on the fact that I was now occupying his place. However, I succeeded in assuming a very dignified and learned look as the first class filed into my room. I could not help noting with a kind of vanity that they were only a few years my juniors. Perhaps the two years that I spent with those young people will be the most pleasant—I am sure the most profitable—in my whole life. From the first there was a mutual feeling of congeniality between us that made us friends for life. It was all a pleasure. Whether it was tugging away with some heavy fellow over problems of falling bodies, or encouraging some weak sister in her hated chemistry, or pulling over the spring hills with my natural history classes or on the athletic field trying to make a winning team of a bunch of embryonic cowboys—it was all pleasant. It was with a feeling akin to leaving home that I at last gave up teaching to go into business. I don't think it an original injunction to suggest that every man ought to teach sometime in his early life. It will inject more of the love of humanity into his make-up than anything I know of. It will incidentally educate him.

“I was very fortunate in that there was offered me the managership of the large oil mill here [San Marcos, Texas]. Kindly imagine a young man, inexperienced and unsuspecting, suddenly snatched from the circle of congenial and sympathetic young people and thrown into the whirlpool of cold-blooded business, where he has to fight with old

heads every hour of the day. I wonder now how I kept my feet. My concern does an annual business of about a half million dollars. Its main business is to buy cotton-seed as cheap as possible and sell the extracted oil and by-products as high as possible. It is a great and growing business with a great future before it. I have not traveled extensively. I have seen a deal of my own state during the five years and have been out of it only once. So far have had no dealings that permanently implicated my heart and hand, but am still of good spirit and on several waiting lists."

Johnson wrote at another time: "My life has been strenuous so far. I think I was born to scrap. There has been a whole lot of Professor Baldwin's 'strife' in it and I have got to the point where I like to fight. I wonder how many of the fellows that I knew and liked are making a success of it. . . . I wonder why some of the young fellows don't come to Texas. It is a great place, growing in every county and lots of chances for a man that can go the gaits. I am finding a great deal of pleasure in living. It is a fine old world we are living in and the more I know her the more I like her. I am making some money, lots of friends and able 'to sleep three times a day and eat eight.' Some of these times you may have an inclination to drift. Make it convenient to drift south and west and let us know when you arrive. Somebody pulled the latchstring off our door, so come right in."

***W**ILLIAM K. JOHNSON, after graduation, spent the first year at the Harvard Law School and the succeeding year at the Columbia Law School. He was married in the City of Mexico, November 18, 1908, and while on a wedding tour around the world he died of heart failure in Kandy, Ceylon, May 4, 1909.

* See also under Necrology.

***W**ITTER L. JOHNSTON entered the Class in Senior year, having graduated in 1904 from Coe College. On completing his course at Yale, he took a position for a year with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company in Chicago. In 1907 he entered the credit department of the Carnegie Steel Company in Pittsburgh, and in January, 1910, was appointed manager of the credit department of the Waverly warehouses of that company in Newark, N. J. Since the first of the year, 1910, he had resided in Elizabeth, N. J. In April of that year, while staying for a few days in Montclair for a rest, he was taken ill and died of heart disease at the Mountainside Hospital, Montclair, N. J., on July 29, 1910.

KEITH writes: "My next two years [after graduation], 1907 and 1908, were spent in the Yale Law School; which seemed too much of a come-down for an Academic Senior. However, I recovered from the shock by the reflection that in 1910, two years of college work would be required for admission, and with the firm belief that ultimately a B. A. would be the only requisite. This two years was both pleasant and profitable, although somewhat strenuous in spots; and especially the last week of the collegiate year, 1908, in which two sets of law examinations and my own wedding were successfully encountered.

"The three months following my graduation from law school and marriage, were spent at my home in Winchester, Tenn. We recuperated and rusticated; and I browsed about the attorney-general's office. In October we came to Oklahoma, where, after two weeks 'prospecting,' we landed at McAlester. I formed a partnership with W. H. Jones, an old Tennessee lawyer, for the general practice of law, with the

* See also under Necrology.

understanding that I should assist him in all of his old cases. The fact that he was frequently indisposed brought me into all the courts immediately. After one year, that is in September, 1909, I was so fortunate as to become junior partner with Wallace Wilkinson, an old timer of Indian Territory, an able lawyer and a successful business man, since which time the firm of Wilkinson & Keith has been engaged in the general practice of law."

A daughter arrived in the Keith family in June, 1909.

KELLEY writes: "Have lived since graduation at 20 West Eighty-eighth Street, New York City. In the August following, on one very hot day, I met by chance an elderly gentleman on a train. It was perhaps due to the heat that he offered me my first job as 'boy' with A. H. Bickmore & Company, bankers at 30 Pine Street. On January 1, 1908, I was made assistant cashier. Gee! but I felt big. On the first of February, 1909, I went with the firm of MacKay & Company as a bond man. In December of that same year I succeeded in borrowing the money for a seat on the stock exchange where I remained as a 'two dollar broker' until the first of February, 1910, when I was taken into the firm of MacKay & Company as the floor member."

On October 2, 1911, Kelley became associated with Edward B. Smith & Company in their investment department in New York City. He is a member of the Seventh Regiment, and the Yale and Phi Gamma Delta clubs of New York City.

KENT writes: "After leaving the grand and glorious Alma Mater away back in 1906, I loafed the first four weeks. Then father needed a husky man servant to pitch hay, etc., on a large farm. I attended to that duty and dur-

ing the month of August of that year I summered near South Norwalk. In the fall I entered Columbia Law School, and remained until January of 1907. At that time a severe illness caused me to lose that school year. I again entered Columbia in the Class of 1910 L, and remained there two years. In June of 1909, I took my first examination for admission to the bar. In the next year I took the same examination and last January I passed same. While not in school or studying I have been assisting my father in the management of a large dairy farm. I also acted as my father's chauffeur. I am not married nor am I likely so to be."

Kent was sworn in as an attorney and counselor at law on March 8. While working and studying in the office of Dulon & Roe at 41 Park Row, New York City, during the past year, he has made his home continuously with his family in Patterson, Putnam County, N. Y.

KING has probably held more different positions in more different cities than any other member of the Class. The most evident line of connection between these several lines of employment has been a constant betterment of his own position and a constantly widening area of work and influence. He began at once after graduation working with his father's firm, Albert B. King & Company, printers. In the winter of 1906-07, the spark of newspaper instinct burst into flame and he took a position as reporter with the *Hartford Courant*. The following winter he accepted a similar position on the *New Haven Journal-Courier* and was in a few months made associate editor of that paper. Following a severe illness from typhoid fever, which confined him to his bed in New Haven and New York for nearly the entire fall of 1909, he took a position on the editorial staff of *Printers' Ink*, in New York City. On October 1, 1910, he resigned that posi-

tion to go with the Ethridge Company, commercial artists, in New York, of which company Al Ethridge is secretary. Later that year King went to Boston for the Ethridge Company as Boston manager and in the spring of 1911, after his marriage, he went to Chicago as Chicago manager for the same company. In Chicago, King is living in an apartment on East Fifty-fourth Street, the Hyde Park section. His writings have consisted of regular contributions to the various newspapers with which he has been connected, and of occasional contributions to advertising journals.

Before the last western Yale rally in Chicago, King wrote: "As you undoubtedly know, there will be a grand Yale get-together in Chicago here May 20. Just to show you that my news-nose is still dominant, as I once was a news-monger for the J-C, I hereby offer my services in writing up an account of that event. Do you want them—the services, that is? If so please let me know 'ter onest.' Things are going along here 'swimmingly,' to quote that famous jest of thine. It may be that you are planning to come for the 20th yourself—who knows? In that event I will gladly give way to thee and thy greater skill at news-mongering, and in addition would esteem it the greatest of pleasures if you would come and share the meager board and lodging which I can offer thee at 1454 East Fifty-fourth Street. If we can't find anything better, you can sleep on the dining-room table."

KOCHERSPERGER gives this laconic account of his life since 1906: "Yale Law School for some months. Then travels in Cuba and Mexico. Entered Harvard Law School in fall of 1907 along with a few other delinquents of 1906. Toiled along for three years as only a true Harvard (Law School) man can understand. Emerged from the cultural astra long enough to obtain admission to the Bar of

Massachusetts in the fall of 1909. Became a Harvard alumnus in June, 1910. Began the practice of law in Boston in July, 1910, and,—there you are, and here I am.”

Kochersperger is with the law firm of Choate, Hall & Stewart, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass. He was married in the fall of 1910 and is living in Watertown, Mass.

KOEHLER writes: “When first I was cast forth from out the shades of the sheltering elms, I bethought me of the need of protecting myself under the wing of another alma mater. I deserted Yale and, like Nathan Hale of old, went over to the enemy to pry into their affairs. Fair Harvard taught me well the ways in which I should walk, how to keep the straight and narrow path as well as how to deviate with immunity. After this baptism from the Harvard font of knowledge I felt equal to all emergencies and forthwith had a whirl at the bugbear of all young lawyers, the Ohio Bar exams. My youthful enthusiasm carried me through and, license in hand, I found employment with the firm of Kittridge, Wilby & Stimson, in Cincinnati. The Cincinnati field proved too straight a jacket for one of my soaring ambitions, so pack in hand I wandered northward to the breezy city on the lakes, where I had the pleasure of rooming with Bill Bacon of our Class at 220 North Oak Park Avenue, Oak Park, Ill. I was there connected with the firm of Adams, Bobb & Adams, in the American Trust Building. I concluded, however, that if even the great Chicago could not furnish sufficient legal interest for me I must be of a different mould. The ways of learning were forsaken and I have fallen to the career of an ordinary business man in my home town, leading the most prosaic of bachelor lives on the payroll [as assistant in the purchasing department] of the Indian Refining Company.”

In the fall of 1911 Koehler became secretary and treasurer of the newly incorporated Globe Automatic Sprinkler Company with main offices in the First National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. He is a member of the Cincinnati Country Club, the Cotillion Club of Cincinnati, the Yale clubs of New York and Cincinnati, and the Harvard Club of Cincinnati.

LARKIN has been with the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., since graduation. He writes: "To tell 'what has particularly occupied your particular talents, what has interested your budding brain, your ingenious imagination,' etc., is, in my case, to answer 'life insurance.' Shortly after graduation, I entered the actuarial department of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, where I have since been endeavoring to gain some knowledge of the principles underlying as well as the practical working of life insurance. To me the study of this subject has been most interesting and my enthusiasm for the work increases the longer I continue at it. . . . My life story since graduation is a simple one. The time has been spent in the service of the Connecticut Mutual. The days have been busy ones and many of the evenings have been devoted to study. There is nothing of interest to tell, yet to me these have been happy years, for my work proves more fascinating and my enthusiasm for it increases as each new problem is presented, while the realization of the good accomplished by insurance is ever an inspiration."

LATHROP gives the following list of his residences for past five years: "Albany, N. Y., September 25, 1906, to December 25, 1906; Westfield, N. Y., December 25, 1906, to April 23, 1907; Europe, April 23, 1907, to November 1,

1908; New York City, November 1, 1908, to August 5, 1909."

He writes further: "In April, 1907, I went abroad with my aunt. I spent May and June at Aix-les-Bains, Savoy; parts of July, August and September in Savoy, near Geneva, and parts of July and August in Paris and London. After a three weeks' visit at Geneva, I traveled South with my aunt, stopping for short stays at Turin, Florence and Genoa, finally reaching Rome where I stayed five months, spending Christmas and Easter there. A delightful time was spent studying churches, museums and Roman history and art. In April I went North, stopping again at Florence and Genoa for a few days. Then a few weeks at Bath in Piedmont near Turin and Genoa. The rest of the summer and part of the fall was spent in Switzerland between Lugano and Lucerne. Then in October I traveled to Genoa, stopping at Milan, and sailed home from Genoa, having spent a delightful and instructive year and a half in Europe.

"In January, 1909, I entered on an interesting trip through the West, visiting Chicago, New Orleans, the Grand Canyon, Los Angeles, San Francisco and the Yosemite. On the trip I was interested in the development of the country about Delano, Calif. This district includes land in both Kern and Tulare counties and forty acres at Porterville, thirty miles from Delano. Since then, I have been slowly developing my property at Delano. I now have over five acres of orange trees, two acres of alfalfa and a bed of 2,200 strawberry plants."

LATOURETTE writes: "The taste of Yale life which the year with the Class of 1906 gave me so stimulated the desire for more that I stayed on in New Haven three additional years, doing graduate work in history. The faculty granted me an M. A. in June, 1907, and a Ph. D. in

June, 1909. From June, 1908, to June, 1909, my last year in Yale, I served as University Bible study secretary for Dwight and Byers halls. During the following year, or from September, 1909, to July, 1910, I was one of the traveling secretaries of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, and visited most of the prominent universities and colleges of the Eastern states, and many of those in the West, presenting the opportunities for men in Christian service in other lands than America. The first year in New Haven had so made of me a Yale enthusiast that I had eagerly accepted an opportunity to help bring the best of its spirit to China through the new Yale. Accordingly, on July 5, 1910, I left New York for Changsha, spending, en route, part of the summer in England and on the Continent. The past six months have been spent in trying to learn some of the rudiments of the Chinese language, and in a little light teaching. After another year and a half, I hope to be doing full time in helping to develop this newer Yale, and in training through it men with the best of the Yale spirit and character to serve as leaders for this ancient people in their transition from the Middle Ages to the twentieth century."

LAUB, who joined the Class in Junior year from the University of Michigan, writes: "After graduation I spent a few weeks at home with my family in Natchez, Miss. In September, I went to work with Miller & Company, stock brokers, New York City, and remained with them about ten months when I bought a seat on the New York Consolidated Stock Exchange. In the summer of 1908, I paid a visit to my home in Natchez, and there finally decided to do what had always been my ambition: study law. I entered the Yale Law School in the fall of 1908, sold my exchange seat about Christmas, after defi-

nately deciding that I would continue with my legal studies, and remained at that institution until graduation, June, 1910.

"I was admitted to the Mississippi Bar in September of 1910, and am now practicing law at Natchez, with my books for a partner. I have the 'gang' behind me for the legislature for the autumn of this year [1911], and between politics and drawing mortgage deeds, I fail to remember the price of Southern Pacific or the great and necessary advantages of a thorough knowledge of anthropology:—course 'A, 38.' I do not believe I have any legitimate right to 'kick' about my practice thus far. I find life a bit slow here in an intellectual way, but I stick close to my books simply in self-defense. I put all of my holidays in the field shooting, or on a lake fishing, and I find these forms of sport quite agreeable."

LAVIE, after many proddings, wrote: "When I realize that I have aided in increasing the arduousness of the task you have so cheerfully and creditably undertaken, my base ingratitude and selfishness rise up and smite my already tortured conscience. Therefore, my procrastinating other self set an Augæan task and I would I had obeyed that impulse. Hence, like the immortal Hale, I regret that I have but one life to give for my country.

"After one year in the employ of the Western Electric Company, 463 West Street, New York, where I took a course through the shops—Jim Brinsmade and Ted Dustin will bear me out in testifying to the thoroughness of the course in point of hard work, for they were fellow employees—I resigned in October, 1907, to go into a real estate enterprise which the panic, closely following, carefully smothered. I then went with my father in the export business at 30 Whitehall Street, New York, where I remained until April 30,

1910, when after four years' seeking for an opportunity in the manufacturing business, I found it with the firm of Geo. H. Thacher & Company of Albany, manufacturers of grates, combustion system and smokeless furnaces, as well as gray iron and brass castings, where I now am and expect to remain.

"In addition to all of which I am well and happy, look for a safe and sane Fourth, successful season for the Giants, reciprocity and four years more of the Hon. Wm. H. Taft."

LAWRENCE writes: "The subject of this tale is the first *five* years out of college, but only the first *one* year out of Yale. I lingered to tank up on learning and degrees in history. Did resident study, 1906-08, serving part of the time as assistant tormentor to undergraduates. Then, curious to try the one remaining occupation that had not yet contributed to my support, I shipped as a cattle-nurse on the *Winifredian*, Leyland Line, Boston to Liverpool, with a cargo of twelve hundred cattle, mostly quadrupeds. This happened in December, 1908, and after 'many incredible hardships' (see volume 13 of my unpublished works), my external remains reached Paris in time for New Year's eve at the Moulin Rouge. Between January and July, I copied the Bibliothèque Nationale on four by six cards, and then escaped to America with the cards. Came back in the steerage, by the way, so I wouldn't get lonesome for the cattle. In Yale again, 1909-10, I rearranged the cards and told the faculty this constituted a thesis, whereat they called me a —doctor. By this time I'd had enough of supine indolence so I looked for a job, and that's how I came to be here today, rejoicing in the dignity of 'professor *pro tempore* of history' in the University of Vermont, in Burlington. Plans? Well, you can guess my drift when I say that I've never enjoyed anything more than this, my first year of teaching."

After a year at Vermont Lawrence took a position in the fall of 1911 as instructor in history at Dartmouth. His engagement was announced while he was at graduate study in New Haven.

LEECH writes: "After graduation in June, I went abroad with Bull, Eddy and Wickwire and met most of the Class during the summer at various historic spots in England and the Continent. Returning in October, I settled down to the study of the law at the New York Law School and two uneventful years passed before I was admitted to the New York Bar. It was then necessary to gain some practical, as well as theoretical, knowledge of the law and I began with the firm of Crocker & Wickes. About a year later I took a position with the firm of Wing, Putnam & Burlingham, now Burlingham, Montgomery & Beecher [New York City], where I am specializing in admiralty law. Having decided that everyone who is able should have some military service, I joined Squadron A, N. G. N. Y., in January, 1907, and have been an enthusiastic trooper ever since."

Leech was married in the spring of 1911 and is now living at 84 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOW writes: "After graduation I spent two years in the Adirondacks as superintendent for the Horseshoe Forestry Company, a concern interested generally in forest products. The next year I spent largely in the woods on exploring expeditions in the northeastern section of Quebec. Since that time I have been connected with the Ouiatchouan Falls Paper Company and the Chicoutimi Pulp Company, occupying the position of vice-president of the former and manager of woodlands for the latter. I am also interested in the Albany Securities Company, a concern which has various

Canadian pulp and woodland connections. I am at present living in Albany, N. Y., though still obliged to spend a considerable part of my time on the other side of the line."

Low was married in November, 1911.

LUM is living at 63 Center Street, West Haven, Conn., which is his home address and at which he roomed during his entire college course. He is reported to be engaged in engineering, but has refrained from giving any information for the Record.

LUPTON writes: "The first two years of my life after graduation were spent in experimenting with various learned professions and industrial pursuits. During these years I, like the proverbial rolling stone, gathered no moss. I tried, successively, medicine, journalism, and advertising. In the fall of 1907, I entered the Graduate School of Political Science, Columbia University, to study economics. Along with my study I ran the work of the committee on business information of the Yale Club (New York). In the fall of 1908, I entered the Graduate School of the University of Pennsylvania, as Harrison Fellow in Economics. Here I specialized in industrial management and economic geography. The following year I became an assistant instructor and taught these subjects in the Wharton School of Commerce and Finance, University of Pennsylvania. While in this work I took my classes through many factories in Philadelphia and studied the management systems in operation. In June, 1910, in order to get some practical experience in scientific management, I entered the employment of the Emerson Company of New York and went to work on their contract for installing scientific management in the plant of

the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. When this contract closed in December, 1910, I remained with the Curtis Company to continue the work and am at present trying to assist in solving the problems incidental to the publication of 10,000,000 magazines a month. My principal achievement has been my marriage to Miss Mabel L. Higbie of Rutherford, N. J., which was accomplished with the aid of Fred Beach and Harry Nelson on March 25, 1911. We now expect to settle down to a staid Philadelphian existence in one of the suburban towns near this famed city of deliberation."

LYONS was for a time in Brooklyn, N. Y., engaged in mercantile business. His home address is 323 Main Street, Indian Orchard, Mass. He has furnished no information for this Record.

McBRIDE attended the Law School of Harvard and Western Reserve, graduating from the latter place in June, 1910, and passing the Ohio Bar about the same time. He is now practicing law in Cleveland with Squire, Sanders and Dempsey. His summers have been spent mostly in traveling—1906 in U. S. A.; 1907 on a general tour of Europe; 1908, partly again in England on a bicycle trip, and 1909 in Western U. S. A.

McBride is a member of the University and Mayfield Country clubs of Cleveland and is a member of Troop A of the Ohio National Guard. He is living at the home of his parents on Euclid Avenue.

McCLINTOCK writes: "Two hundred words is a very skimpy limit for the history of a life which has been spent for the first three years after graduation in plastering vacant houses with 'To Let' signs, decorating uninhabitable

acreages with 'For Sales,' insuring every sort of an inflammable edifice against the possible ravages of fire and mortgaging home after home to the neck to enable low-salaried millionaires to keep their families in motor cars, and for the last year in the painting and repairing of said motor cars and the building of limousine bodies for the same. But I shall endeavor to do so without raising the limit. It took me the greater part of the summer of 1906 to recuperate from the terrible strain of my four years at Yale, during which time I had the double task of bearing up under a grueling strain of close application to study, and surviving a continued severe attack of Shevlinitis, from which I could gain but occasional relief by burying myself in the sacred confines of Dwight Hall. In the fall of 1906, I entered the real estate and insurance business in Pittsburgh, forming the firm of Ebbrot, Cook & McClintock and business immediately became bad. It fell to my lot to be official sign-putter-up, because I was the proud father of a one-lunged, loose-jointed Cadillac car called 'Spittin' Siz,' and I don't think there was a spot on my hands the tack hammer hadn't hit or a tack pricked, a step ladder or porch I hadn't fallen from or a dog in the residential district of Pittsburgh that hadn't taken a bite, successfully, at some part of my anatomy. I was just about as suited for this job as Moose Mackay or Grenon Ely would be for a 100-yard dash. Once I nearly sold a house, but on drawing agreements I found that by some mistake on our files the house selected by the purchaser was just about four doors from the one really for sale.

"After insuring a few automobiles, of which three burned up without any provocation whatever, one was demolished by a trolley, and two just fell off Grant Boulevard into the Pennsylvania Railroad, I began to become conscious of the fact that there was quite a field in Pittsburgh for a manufacturer of new bodies and a repairer of damaged motors, so I

relieved the congestion of the real estate field by bursting forth into the automobile world and purchasing an interest in the E. J. Thompson Company, manufacturers of automobile bodies, tops and accessories. This was a wise move. I have smashed my own car three times and have had it repaired for nothing on each occasion. By close application and nervous endeavor we have managed to get all the men I once mortgaged in for some sort of repairs or improvements to their indebted machines, and any I can't get voluntarily, I skid into and pass them a card as the city police are extricating their wives and children from the wreckage. The new business is especially attractive owing to the close proximity of the Pirates' new ball park, which is directly across the street, a commanding view of the diamond being furnished by the roof of the building.

"What other time I have is utilized as treasurer of the Yale Alumni Association of Pittsburgh, and the Class Secretaries Association's representative of this district. I have not had the good fortune to inflict myself upon a wife and as far as any suffragette in this country is concerned am in no immediate peril. I am not superintendent of any Sabbath school, do not lecture in Carnegie Library, have never been suggested for United States Senate and haven't the chance of the proverbial snowball of being President of the United States."

McClintock is a member of the Allegheny Country Club, the University Golf and Pittsburgh clubs of Pittsburgh.

McCLURE writes: "In the fall of 1906, I sailed for Scotland, where I spent the winter studying theology in the New College, Edinburgh. With six other students I lived in the New College Settlement in a crowded quarter of the city. My life there was of great interest, both in my

gradual appreciation of the sociological and economic problems confronting British and Anglo-Saxon civilization and in my growing intimacy with another national type of mind.

"The Scotch student, by temperament, weighs things carefully, is slow in arriving at conclusions and, perhaps for these reasons, develops a certain profundity—a mental trait which would strongly reinforce the American student.

"The summer session I spent in study at the University of Tübingen, in Southern Germany. On my journey from Edinburgh to Tübingen I met Mills, Ely, Hoyt, B. D. Smith, Flinn and Wilson, the last three able to say 'hurry up' in seventeen different languages. The late summer found me traveling with Perrin. The next two years I lived at home and attended McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, and during these years I decided to go to China as a missionary. Completing my course at McCormick in April, 1909, I sailed for Germany, where I had one term at the University of Jena and, after a month with my family in England, entered the University of Berlin. In the German universities I came in inspiring contact with the tremendous and irresistible spirit of research and intense devotion to truth, which is shaking and at the same time more firmly rebuilding the foundations of our civilization.

"In December, 1909, I broke down and returned to Chicago. Since that time I have been living out of doors. The past winter I spent with Rockwell, who has turned his energies to the growing of oranges on the irrigated lands of the Salt River Valley of Arizona—a land of perpetual sunshine."

McCUNE is one of the few members of 1906 connected at present with Yale. He writes: "I have remained in New Haven these five years, studying English in the Graduate School until June, 1908, and teaching in the College

since then. During this time I have been housed in Berkeley and Durfee halls, also, intermittently, in Lampson, with the youth of 1912, 1913 and 1914 before me, the crabbed age of 1906. My summers I have spent, undergraduate-like, at home in Columbus and thereabouts, occasionally wandering as far afield as Chicago, to visit Harold Hammond. Last summer Clarence Andrews and I set forth for England and France, where we wandered with much joy for two months, meeting Bob Neeser in Paris and Oxford. . . . As for my life in New Haven, there is naught to tell. My 'particular talents,' my 'budding brain,' my 'ingenious imagination,' and whatever other faculties have been vouchsafed me, have been sufficiently occupied by the undergraduate classes. As I look about me I occasionally feel chilly and grown old, but hope to survive a few more generations."

McCune is a member of the Graduates Club of New Haven.

NOAH MACDOWELL writes: "After graduation I engaged in the food products business for one year. The second year I was associated with Messrs. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company in the real estate business, and the last three years I have been in my present occupation, namely, New York City representative for Hollingshead & Campbell, bankers, Hanover National Bank Building, New York. I have lived during the winters with Guy Arms, '06 [present residence address, 25 Claremont Avenue, New York], and the summers have been spent with my family. I have been abroad twice in the past year on business, the flotation of an issue of bonds, which deal, I might add, has since been successfully completed. My budding brain, ingenious imagination, etc., have been absorbed in the pursuit of the elusive dollar with possibly some success. Guy Arms and myself have just finished a most enjoyable week's

cruise on my boat and we hope to have another before winter sets in."

MacDowell is a member of the Whitehall Lunch Club and the Babylon Yacht Club.

MACE writes: "Don and I went to New London to the boat race; and the next day, at the parting of the ways, at Canaan, Conn., we separated—in sadness. Not because of the parting, but because Yale lost that race. The ninth of the following August found me with dinner bucket in hand humbly holding out my check number to a member of the Coal & Iron Police at the entrance to the Carnegie Steel Company's plate mills at Homestead, Pa. A year later I secured a transfer to the bar and shape mills of the same company at Clairton, Pa., where, during the next two lean years, I acquired bruises and experience under the general title of "Let Mace do it." Just as I was becoming somewhat proficient as chief hustler of an international aggregation, August 9, 1909, my employers saw fit to transplant me as an embryo salesman in the metropolis. It had been suggested by certain pseudo-friends of mine that the upper metropolitan district, including the Bronx, demanded a salesman of certain characteristics; and that my first name got me the job. So be it; at the end of some fifteen months when I was feeling confident that I could continue to produce the goods, even though I should lose my name, I was transferred, November, 1910, from the New York office to the New England office [120 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.]. Since November I have been devoting my spare moments in the endeavor to develop a true theory for getting blood out of stones."

In July, 1911, Mace entered the employ of the Factory Products, Ltd., in Toronto, Canada, where he is in charge of the steel sales department which handles Carnegie products.

DONALD McGEE writes: "After a much needed loaf during the summer after Commencement, I started in the fall to learn the cotton-duck business in the New York office of the J. Spencer Turner Company. My efforts there lasted for three months, at the end of which I landed with Colgate & Company, New York, where I am still doing business. The date of this change was January 1, 1907. After knocking about through Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New England, learning the selling end of the game, I was placed at the head of the New York salesmen in June, 1908. I was married October 17, 1908, and have lived peaceably in Plainfield, N. J., since that time. I travel considerably—to Harlem, the Bronx, and Brooklyn—sometimes further. As for literary work—this that I am now writing is my greatest achievement. Office hours—Tuesdays and Fridays, one to two o'clock p.m., at the Yale Club. Will give anyone meeting me there any further information that he desires in regard to my life."

Besides his office headquarters at the Yale Club, McGee frequents, less often, the Plainfield Park Club, of which he is treasurer. He is president of the First Presidential Voters Republican Club of North Plainfield.

MACKAY writes: "Earnestly and fervently feeling the need of a certain proportion of Mory's best beverage after the exhausting exercise of graduation, I feebly wended my way to his capacious emporium and proceeded to demolish his wet supplies as far as my limited capacity would permit. Allowing a certain amount of my time for sleep, I found this a most delightful way to await the advent of the annual boat race which I proudly viewed from the café of the now deceased Pequot House. 'Poor Yorick! I

knew him well!' From this stirring spectacle I fondly rushed into the arms of a four months' vacation and following this I was assigned to an official position in the pay roll of a large marble quarry, near Sylacauga, Ala. It is known to the trade as the Alabama Cream White Marble Company. When the shooting season was closed, I decided that the marble quarry ought to be on a paying basis, so I sent in my resignation to the directors. Having extended their warmest appreciation for my valuable services, they reluctantly (I trust) accepted it.

"My return to New York found the Big City just the same as if I had not left it six months before. Though considerably astonished at this cold-blooded and extraordinary affront, I skillfully managed to conceal my chagrin and after a brief investigation of the various fields of enterprise I decided that my natural abilities and characteristics eminently fitted me for the career of a successful broker, so I organized a brokerage firm in which I held every office from the president to the telephone boy and hung out my shingle on the New York Curb. Finding business very slow and my expenses far exceeding my earnings, I closed up my firm and in the fall of 1908 I bought a half interest in the Acme Ball Bearing Sales Company of New York and became the dignified president of the concern. In the spring of 1909, I sold the company to the Schatz Manufacturing Company of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for a stock interest in their business. From that time up to date I have been associated with my father, Geo. D. Mackay, at 27 Pine Street, New York City, in the capacity of partner, secretary and head bottle washer. *Valé.*"

Mackay is a member of the Yale, Metropolitan, Republican and Crescent Athletic clubs of New York. He lives at Chappaqua, N. Y.

MACLANE is a draughtsman—the mechanical side of manufacturing—with the B. F. Sturtevant Company in Hyde Park, Mass. He writes: “My life is briefly summed up in the words, Three years of high life in Milwaukee with a little of Pabst and Schlitz thrown in. A great town! Once when I was hard up on account of hard times and short hours in the shop, I offered to furnish the music for the Yale Alumni banquet, but as the evening wore on my conscience troubled me so much that I turned my share of the proceeds into a scholarship fund. I felt kindly towards Whitcomb for the cordial handshake. The best influence in my life while in Milwaukee was embodied in the Rev. Charles H. Beale. For three years I helped on the music both in church and Sunday school and derived a great deal of enjoyment. On one or two occasions I had the honor of playing with their new organist, Mr. Clarence Shepard—well known in the West. I left Milwaukee with all bills paid, cigars passed to the boys, and a decent reputation among many friends.

“I am now living a quiet life on the outskirts of Boston. My desire is to study further on the violin and get final recognition for faithful work with a good firm. If any of you need ventilating, Sturtevents can fill the bill.”

MACMILLAN, after receiving a half dozen secretarial letters bearing the smallest possible postage to get them started on their journey, wrote: “What is garrulity, anyhow, and how do you cultivate it? Why do you write me thus! Is the ‘nonce’ Roosevelt for nonsense? Why couldn’t you in that case simply say ‘be foolish’? It is much simpler. Mr. Secretary, maybe you don’t think it is bad enough to *live* five years, without having to tell about it afterwards. Why do you send letters to me month after month and fail to get wise to the fact that an ordinary letter—a very ordi-

nary letter—costs more than three cents? The Lord hath delivered thee into my hand, and this letter is going back to you with a very small stamp on it. You will be quite angry. You will cuss, and Lord! how I should enjoy hearing you. Listen: a letter sent to any part of this dam—I mean Japan, costs five cents at least. Now then; get it? I've been here three years,—but let me tell you:

“That day the diplomas were handed out to us in bunches, I managed to grab one—I have it yet—and lit out for Casco Bay. Spent the summer by the sad sea waves in Maine, and went out one dark night to Kansas City, Mo., where was a boarding school for boys kept by a Yale man. He was the most optimistic Yale man I ever knew, except John Magee, but his school went into the hands of the receivers just the same, about four months after I arrived! After a while an offer came to go and teach English in the government school of Osaka, Japan. I went; spent two years in Osaka, and was about to return to America when my present situation in the Higher School of Commerce at Nagasaki loomed up. I stayed; I stay. I have just signed a renewal of my contract, and unless the Japanese government goes into liquidation, I am here, in Nagasaki, one of the most beautiful ports in all the world, for three years from date. *Selah!*”

McNARY writes: “On leaving Yale I turned my attention to the tilling of the soil. Went first to Torrington, Wyo. Took up a homestead under the Cary act, proved up and sold out about the first of September, 1906. From there I went to Las Vegas, New Mexico, and was associated with my brother in the newspaper business as assistant manager of *Las Vegas Daily Optic*, which position with a small daily paper means everything from collecting subscriptions to writing editorials. In November of the same year a sale

of the paper made me hit the ties and I returned to my first love. Since November, 1906, I have been at my present address [Berino, N. Mex.], at first as manager of the HO&RA-CO. Ranch Company. Later I purchased an interest in the company and we reorganized, changing the name to Lucerne Farm Company. Our principal business is the raising of the 'long green' properly called alfalfa, the best feed on earth. A rather uneventful life? Yes, but interesting, as it includes the development of a new country. We are getting a big government irrigation project, the Elephant Butte dam; are building macadam roads in the land of the 'Greezer,' and are making over a valley from barren wastes into the best farms in the world."

McNary is president of the South New Mexico Farmers' Association and is a member of the El Paso Country Club. He was married in the fall of 1910.

JOHAN MAGEE writes: "For the first two years after graduation I was general secretary of the University Christian Association. These were two very pleasant and, I hope, not unprofitable years. They were profitable to me at least. During the first year I was greatly hindered by a nervous breakdown, which occurred immediately after graduation. Within a little over a year I had recovered completely, and have been in good health ever since. My travels during vacations have included a trip to Spain, France and Switzerland in 1907, part of which was in company with Jim McClure and Lee Perrin. In 1908, I visited Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine Republic. I had a most interesting summer, in 1909, working as a missionary among the Winnebago Indians in Nebraska under the auspices of the Dutch Reformed Church. I entered the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, Mass., in the fall of 1908, where Harry Beal joined me the following year. On my graduation in

June, 1911, I expect to be ordained to the ministry. I shall probably travel for the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions among the Eastern colleges during the fall term of 1911, and will sail for China about January 1, 1912, where I am to do missionary work under the auspices of the Episcopal Church. Much to my delight, I have been appointed to the city of Changsha, Province of Hunan, where is the Yale Mission College, in which Ken Latourette is already teaching. The entrance upon this work will fulfill an ambition of eleven years, and needless to say I am very happy at the prospect."

Later Magee's appointment in China was changed from Changsha to Nankin. He was ordained to the ministry in Calvary Church, Pittsburg, Pa., June 18, 1911.

***M**ALCOLM joined '06 from the preceding class in September, 1903. Throughout his college course he kept so many of his friends and associations in the Class of '05 that members of '06 began to get acquainted with him only toward the end of the course. His drop from the Class of '05 to '06 was occasioned by ill health, particularly insomnia, which continued with him throughout his course of study and which determined him, after graduation, to start on an outdoor life. He embarked on a freighter for a trip around the world, spent four months in his native country, Australia, at hard work in the open air, and sailed thence to South America and finally from Valparaiso, Chile, in September, 1907, on the Italian sailing vessel *Limena*, for Marseilles, France, intending to reach America in June, 1908, but was killed November 3, 1907, by a fall from aloft to the deck of the vessel. A complete journal, kept during his voyages, will probably be published within a year or two by his mother.

* See also under Necrology.

MALLET writes: "On July 1, 1906, following graduation, having persuaded the Board of Water Supply of the City of New York that they needed my services, I reported as rodman and chainman at Brown Station, N. Y., for engineering work on the Ashokan Reservoir. Until August, 1910, I managed to exist in the Catskill Mountain wildernesses about Brown Station, even if the grub was beastly monotonous. By steps I was advanced to assistant engineer. Here I worked in the summer, and looked wise and put my time in, in the winter. In the summer for pastime I tramped, climbed mountains, and caught the crafty trout. In the winter I slept most of the time, and occasionally tried snowshoes.

"In August, 1910, desiring to leave the wilderness, I resigned and accepted the position of assistant engineer with the Highway Department of the State of New York. Here I have had much responsibility. At present I am immersed in an office building in Rochester, making maps and adding figures, but longing for a breath of fresh air and a mountain tramp."

Mallett is a member of the Society of Municipal Engineers of New York City, and has written technical papers for presentation before this society and for publication.

MARCUS writes: "The very week of graduation, back in 1906, I sailed for Europe, where I learned to my dismay how well I could translate French and how poorly I could speak or understand it—of course there are other things equally important to be learned in Europe. Upon my return in September, I started work with Marcus & Company [New York City], where I soon acquired the facility of distinguishing between a diamond and a pearl. I am now preparing at any time to offer my learned advice as to the proper step to be taken upon becoming engaged. If this

weighty matter does not happen to be of concern, I am at home every day at 544 Fifth Avenue from nine to five for social visits with 1906—all are most cordially invited to renew old acquaintanceship and to bring a little Class gossip. Montclair, N. J., claims me as one of its 25,000 residents,—among which number may also be properly included a wife and small daughter, the latter of course being the most important member of the family. Good luck to 1906 and its progeny!"

Marcus is a member of the Yale and Psi Upsilon clubs of New York and of the Montclair Athletic and the Montclair Golf clubs.

MARKOE writes: "After graduation, I spent the summer in France and Italy, going to Oxford in late October, and later entering Magdalen College. While there early the next summer I wrote the masque for the Oxford pageant. Returned to America in August, 1907, and to England again the following March. Spent the summer in Cornwall and the following winter, after working at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris during the autumn, took a cottage at Foxcombe Hill, Berks. Spent the following summer at Étretat. Returned to America late in November, 1909, and left early in January to go to South Africa to organize the preliminaries of the festivities for the celebration of the Union of South Africa and intended visit of H. R. H., the Prince of Wales. Returned to England, in April, to work at the Festival of Empire scheduled for last May, but postponed until this year on account of the death of his late Majesty, King Edward VII. Came to America in August, and am just returning to work again on the Imperial Celebration which includes a production of a masque I have written. Another masque of mine was produced last November in Cape Town as finale to the South African pag-

cant. Beyond these three masques I arranged, adding a prologue and epilogue, Ben Jonson's 'Hue and Cry after Cupid,' in 1907, and put on a pageant ballet in Philadelphia before the 1911 Charity Ball at the Academy of Music. While I have finished my required residence at Magdalen, I am still working on a thesis for the degree of B. Litt., which I hope to finish during this year. I am making my home in England."

MEAD writes: "The story of my being since the days of 1906 at Yale is short. After graduation I spent the next two years in the Yale Law School, graduating in 1908. I then worked for one year in the law office of James R. Mead, and in October, 1909, I went into partnership with Floyd B. Bartram, opening an office in Stamford, Conn. And here we are at the present time. We have had a very good practice, keeping a branch office in New Canaan and employing four assistants.

"My latest and in many respects most sensational connection has been with a garage. I have the high honor of being president of a large concern, so you see I get plenty of rides, and so, too, are my evenings filled, not by fussing some petticoats as many do, but by fussing with someone's machine, and trying to teach the uninitiated the art of running one. I have been appointed town counsel, so now all those in trouble are seeking free advice and I fear some of it is worth but little beside. But I tell you for many sides of life one must be in a general law practice. One day a crazy woman came in the office, running by all clerks to me; I began to shiver, then when she began to somewhat disrobe I began to shake. Of course I stopped her and sent for the police. Many such occurrences are continually arising which one can best tell about."

Mead is a member of the Odd Fellows. His residence as well as his business is in New Canaan, Conn.

MERSEREAU writes: "Nothing exciting or exceedingly wonderful has happened to me since graduation. I moved to Portland, Ore., in January, 1907, and lived there for about two years and a half, employing my spare moments in the timber and logging business. In September, 1909, I moved to Doty, Wash.; entered into the lumber business with the Doty Lumber & Shingle Company, and am still on the job [secretary of the company]. I am still a single man, but haven't given up all hope for the future."

Mersereau is secretary and a member of the University and Irvington clubs, and of the Multuomah Athletic Club of Portland, Ore.

MEYER writes: "Late in June of 1906, after the festivities of graduation were over and my few remaining possessions had been packed and shipped, I made a hurried departure from the gloom of New Haven to my home, to prepare for a preliminary examination for the Bar of Pennsylvania. The following September I entered the Harvard Law School, where I spent three years in the study of that which I *still* expect to make my life work. These were very pleasant years and there was always quite a large colony of Yale men there. After completing my course at law school in June of 1909, I returned to Pittsburgh, Pa., but not without first stopping at New Haven for the great Triennial reunion of the great Class of 1906. This was my last visit to New Haven. The fall of 1909 was spent in preparation for the bar examinations, which were held in December, 1909, at which time I toiled eight good union hours per day for two days. About January 1, 1910, I went into my father's law office in Pittsburgh, where I have remained to date. During the past year and three months, when I was not being

sworn into some court or other of the State, I have been engaged in what I might call a modest practice of the law. I have run the gauntlet of all the Pennsylvania courts and now have the privilege of going into any of them and saying 'Good-morning, Judge.' So that at the end of five years after graduation the starting gun for me has just been fired."

Meyer is a member of the Yale Club of New York and the Delta Kappa Epsilon Association of Pittsburgh.

MILLS writes: "Shortly after graduation, I went to work in the University Press, Cambridge, Mass., with an idea of learning something of the printing trade prior to entering the publishing business. I remained there during the summer of 1906 and in the fall sailed for London to enter the employ of Messrs. Longmans, Green & Company, publishers. My year in the London house of this firm (which has been doing business at 39 Paternoster Row since 1724) was an extremely interesting one. I managed to mix business with a sufficient amount of travel and recreation to form an idea of work which was sadly shattered on my return to America in August, 1907.

"At that time I joined the staff of the American house of Longmans in New York [where he is now office manager]. In December, 1907, I married and shortly afterwards settled in Lawrence, Long Island, where I lived until September, 1910. I then moved to Woodmere, a place in the same vicinity, and am at present leading a comfortable and peaceful existence there, including even the commuting on the Long Island Railroad." A son arrived in the Mills household in the fall of 1908.

Mills is a member of the Graduates Club of New Haven and the Yale Club of New York.

MIXTER, who joined the Class after graduating from Sheff in 1905, gives this statistical account of himself since 1906: "July, 1906, to September, 1906, Rock Island, Ill.; September, 1906, to September, 1907, East Pittsburgh, Pa., engineering apprentice, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company; September, 1907, to August, 1908, cashier and bookkeeper, Rock Island Buggy Company; August, 1908, to November, 1908, Portland and vicinity; November, 1908, to June, 1909, Rock Island, Ill., and vicinity; June, 1909, to February, 1911, Sheridan, Ore.; present address, Portland, Ore."

"The foregoing dates," he adds, "will show in a general way the environment of my mental activity since leaving New Haven. I have spent the time in studying the world and striking blindly at what seemed its weak points. I am not yet prepared to make an authentic statement on its condition, but I don't think there is undue cause for uneasiness on its part. I may take her in as a partner later."

MONZANI writes: "In the late summer of 1906, I formed a partnership with R. D. Janney, to enter into the manufacture of preserves. We carried on the business for a short time in New Haven and then in the late fall moved to Clintonville, Conn. There we established a factory and carried on the business until the spring of 1908. Later in the year we gave the business up entirely. In the early part of 1909, I formed a connection with G. W. Smith & Company, real estate brokers, of New Haven, and remained with the firm until September, 1909, when I took a position in the traffic department of the Southern New England Telephone Company, in the Waterbury office. I remained there until the last of March, 1911, when I was transferred to Bridgeport. On April 17, I was sent to the New Haven office."

Monzani was transferred to New Haven to take charge of traffic during the spring and Yale Commencement telephone rush. After Commencement he was again transferred to his home city, Waterbury.

BARRINGTON MOORE writes: "After graduation I entered the Yale Forest School, and spent two years absorbing important knowledge. In April, 1908, I took the civil service examinations for the forest service. The following year I spent studying forest problems in all the important foreign countries where forestry is practiced. The trip was interesting, not to say exciting in spots, particularly the four months in India, where I tried conclusions with a wild buffalo and a tiger, successfully in the case of the latter. On my return to the United States, July 1, 1909, I entered the forest service and was sent to District III, the Southwest, headquarters, Albuquerque, N. Mex. During the two years which I have spent in the service, my work has been almost entirely what is called reconnaissance—mapping and estimating timber for the future management of the forests."

Moore married in December, 1910.

DON MOORE writes: "In July, 1906, I commenced earning my daily bread with the Van Norden Trust Company in New York City. The road was easy and for two years and a half I loafed along, resigning as receiving teller in December of 1908. Then through the efforts of one of our Class, I joined the selling force of Bayne, Ring & Company, dealers in commercial paper at 55 Wall Street, and ever since have been daily endeavoring to induce New York bankers to buy my merchandise. And there you have it."

MOOREHEAD writes: "Mislike me not for my complexion, the result of my coming to Pittsburgh the fall after graduation. Here I registered as a student in a law office and matriculated at the Pittsburgh Law School. I became managing clerk in the law office in the autumn of 1907, continuing, however, my course at the law school. —In the spring of 1909, I got my degree, was admitted to the bar, resigned my position as managing clerk, but remained with the firm as a hired lawyer until the fall of 1909. I then weaned myself and opened an office of my own. In the meantime, I was offered a position as instructor in the Pittsburgh Law School. I had a text-book course the first year, and this year I have a lecture course as well. Last spring I took offices with John S. Wendt, with whom I am still associated.

"The Law is my mistress—would that I could say, I shall not want! For further particulars of my short and simple annals, see Pittsburgh Survey."

Moorhead is a member of the University Club of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh Golf Club and the Greensburgh Country Club. His interest in political work is evidenced by his membership on the executive committee of the Civil Service Association of Allegheny County.

MORRIS, who entered the Class from 1905 at the beginning of Senior year, is at present office manager for the Associated Press in New York City. He was married in the fall of 1908, and is living in Flatbush, Brooklyn, where his son was born in the fall of 1910. Following graduation Morris was for one year on the staff of the New Haven *Palladium* while he was continuing study in the Yale Graduate School. In 1907 he joined the staff of the New York *Evening Sun*, where he served a year and a half as telegraph

editor. In the spring of 1909 he was appointed city editor of the Associated Press in New York City.

MORRISON writes: "Here follows no history of fortune amassed, business worlds conquered, or the establishment of an infant industry. The summer after graduation, in order to recoup from the arduous endeavors of Senior year, I took a trip West, camping through Yellowstone Park and visiting some of the wild '06 Indians in Colorado. In the fall, I entered Johns Hopkins Medical School and for four years partook of some of the joys and many of the sorrows pertaining to the unsophisticated life of a medical student—which unsophistication rapidly disappears. In the summer of 1907, Whit Gorham and I toured from Baltimore to Chicago. Later, with a number of other members of the Class, we enrolled ourselves as students in 'Smith's Boarding School' in Lake Forest, where we conscientiously followed the course prescribed, and some of the members graduated *summa cum laude*. The succeeding summer was spent in work in the Bender Laboratory in Albany and in a fishing trip in Canada. After the finish of the third year in medical school, I worked a couple of months in the outdoor department of the Massachusetts General Hospital, attended Triennial and spent the rest of the vacation home in Minneapolis. In June, 1910, I completed the course at Johns Hopkins, and, together with seventy other embryonic doctors, received my degree of M. D. The following month, I entered the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal as one of the house physicians and am now completing a profitable and pleasant year."

Morrison is a member of the New York Yale Club.

On September 19, 1911, he sailed from San Francisco with L. W. Gorham, '06, for a trip around the world. His

writing has been of a technical nature connected with the study of medicine.

MORSE has probably done as important work as any member of 1906 in public school organization and direction. He writes: "My first real move after graduation was to enter a life partnership with Miss Susanna Davis of Union Springs, N. Y. My increased weight and proportions bear ample testimony that from that time to this I have been only too well cared for. In September, 1906, I assumed the duties of principal of the high school in Shelton, Conn. In June, 1907, we moved to Southington, Conn., where I had been elected superintendent of schools. In September, 1908, the State Board of Education appointed me supervisor of schools in the town of Cheshire, in addition to my work in Southington. Later when the Southington-Cheshire supervision district was formed, I was elected superintendent of that district. In 1909, I was asked to take charge of the William L. Gilbert Home in Winsted, Conn. In recent years much has been said about the size of families reared by college graduates. My family is not reared yet, but, on the contrary, it is very much with me. It devolves upon Mrs. Morse and myself to play the part of father and mother to two hundred and fifty children. And this so soon after leaving college! Will someone kindly mention this to Theodore? Ours is a very interesting work and I am sure that any 1906 men who are attracted by social work and problems would be much interested if they would give us a visit. Come and see us."

NEESER, after graduation, went abroad. "Then tired of that," he says, "spent the good part of a year in Washington upsetting the archives of the government, after which I was ready to publish a dull work on the Navy; a

summer of rest from these labors prepared me for an uneventful winter in Wall Street; but frenzied finance soon disgusted me and drove me back to New Haven where I attempted to learn something from the faculty of the graduate school. The winter of 1910 found me at sea with the battleship fleet on its winter cruise as the 'guest' of the Navy Department; then I went abroad to study foreign navies, and now, after having traveled over the world between twenty degrees and sixty-five degrees of latitude, I again find myself trying to lead the sober and well-regulated life of a student."

Neeser has beyond question produced the most important piece of research work of any member of 1906 or of any other recent Yale graduate in his monumental work on the United States Navy. Extracts from reviews of the work are printed elsewhere in this record. Some sketch of his life with the battleship fleet on its winter cruise is given in this volume among "1906 experiences."

Neeser is a member of the University and Racquet and Tennis clubs of New York, the University Club of Washington, D. C., and the Graduates, Lawn and Country clubs of New Haven.

NELSON writes: "My first business connection after graduation, was with the Consolidated Cotton Duck Company of Baltimore, Md. Remained with them about a year, part of which time I was located in Baltimore and the remainder in Tallassee, Ala. Deciding this was no place for a civilized person, I came to New York and there represented the *Yale Alumni Weekly* for a year. I am now associated, and have been for three years past, with the Gibson Publishing Company at 15 William Street, New York, where my duties have given me ample opportunity to observe the 'public' make large fortunes in Wall Street."

NEWBERRY, as soon as he left New Haven, started in to learn the cement business in the employ of the Sandusky Portland Cement Company. "After a few months of office work at Cleveland," he writes, "I took up the chemical end of the business, first in the laboratory of the mill at Bay Ridge, Ohio, and later, early in 1907, in that of the mill then in process of construction at Dixon, Ill. Trollope, who visited this metropolis in the sixties, prophesied that it would be the largest city in the Middle West, but it has not as yet pushed Chicago very hard. The endeavor to cultivate an affection for automobiles in the heart of a particularly stubborn bunch—an attempt which, though not crowned with conspicuous success, made life extremely interesting at times—and several incursions into Canada and the Adirondacks in pursuit of brook-trout—a double catch in which the trout on the dropper weighed two and one half pounds and the one on the tail-fly three pounds, being probably the proudest achievement in my career—gave variety to two rather strenuous years. In the fall of 1908, I was given the position of chief chemist of the Dixon works. The taste of a pirate's life at Triennial—where I captured an M. A. degree—having roused a thirst for fresh adventures, I took a correspondence course in mechanical drawing, and, on completing it, went into the draughting room of the Bay Ridge works, taking my new position on September 1, 1910. Since that time I have been working at this mill in various capacities."

Since sending in this letter, Newberry was appointed assistant treasurer of the Portland Cement Company with permanent business headquarters in Cleveland.

O'BRIEN, in the fall of 1906, entered upon his duties as instructor of English at the Hill School, Pottstown, Pa., "where," he says, "I remained for four years. An account of the life at such a private boarding school," he

continues, "would prove of little interest, because it consists for the most part of petty details and monstrous duties which follow one another with clock-like regularity every minute of the seven days each week. . . . During the spring of each year I coached the school baseball team.

"During the summer vacations my time was spent in visiting friends, in traveling, and in preparation for the strenuous ensuing school year. Except for an occasional game, for the exercise, I have played no baseball—though that doesn't mean my love for the sport has abated one bit. In September, 1910, I came back to my old prep. school at Andover, where I am at the time of the present writing. As Doc Seaver used to say, 'Andover's a great school.' Indeed it is, and it's a pleasure to work for such an institution."

OGLE says: "After graduation, I took a vacation of two weeks. I then went to work in my father's office, and held the job down until September 24, when I was married. We returned from Europe about March 1, 1907. Since that time I have learned what real work is."

Ogle has been getting acquainted with "real work" as manager of Geo. A. Ogle & Company, publishers and engravers of books, atlases, maps and general book manufacturers. His residence in Chicago is on Calumet Avenue.

NASCH, in 1910, reported himself as in the law office of Norton, Penny & Sears of Buffalo, N. Y., and also acting as evening traffic chief of the Bell Telephone Company in Buffalo. At that time he wrote: "I am trying to hold down two jobs at the same time. From 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. I work in a law office, that of Norton, Penny & Sears in

Buffalo, having passed the bar exam a year ago last June (1909) after two years of cramming in the New York Night Law School. From 3 p.m. to 11 p.m. I work for the Bell Telephone people, having been transferred to Buffalo as evening traffic chief from New York City on January 31 last. I am leading an everyday sort of humdrum existence. I meet Paul Sheehan and Bissell once in a while in Buffalo. . . . Sorry I was unable to be present at the Class Triennial, but I was up to my neck in work at that time trying to pass the old bar exams."

Onasch's Buffalo address is 78 West Huron Street. His connection with telephone work has continued since the fall after graduation. His permanent home address is 30 Main Street, Andover, Mass.

OPPITZ, who entered 1906 in Senior year, writes: "After graduation, I became superintendent of public schools at Milford, Ohio. L. D. Granniss was my high school principal. This association, together with the fact that I sent Edward Edwards, 1911 S., to Yale, served to keep me in touch with the Yale spirit. At the conclusion of two years at Milford, I resigned and returned to Yale for further study, receiving my M. A. degree in 1909. In the year 1909-10, I was superintendent at Batavia, Ohio. This position was resigned in order to become instructor of mathematics and physical science in Lebanon University. At the end of this year, I shall go somewhere for further study."

Oppitz is now (November, 1911) a member of the instructing staff in the department of physics in the University of Michigan. He is also pursuing advanced work in physics, mathematics, and chemistry for the Ph. D. degree in the Michigan Graduate School. His address is 613 Hill Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

OSBORNE says: "June, 1906, found me unwilling to leave the academic shades of Yale and I accepted the position of assistant in the Kent Chemical Laboratory with a view of further study of chemistry as a profession. E. Ward Tillotson found himself in a similar position and we joined forces during the years of 1907 and 1908, rooming first at Lawrence Hall with the honorary titles of proctors and later taking up a precarious abode on the third floor of the laboratory itself. In the spring of 1908, I accepted the position of head of physical science in the Francis W. Parker School of Chicago, which position I still hold. My three years of teaching have been pleasant and fairly profitable. I still have intentions of completing my study leading to the doctor's degree in chemistry, and to this end I have been doing some work at the Kent Chemical Laboratory of Chicago University under Dr. Nef. Last summer the serious illness of my wife prevented me from spending the summer in the prosecution of this end, but at the present writing a similar plan holds good for the coming summer vacation."

Osborne is a member of the Yale Club of Chicago and various teachers' associations. His writings, listed under bibliographical notes, have been of a scientific nature connected with his special study.

PATTERSON has spent the past three years teaching at Selma University, Selma, Ala. He is also manager of the Patterson Gas Company of Selma, and is a member of the Grand Tabernacle of F. L. C. He writes: "After graduation, I remained in New York City studying social conditions, until the following spring. I reached a valuable conclusion—there isn't much in merely studying conditions. Therefore the late spring found me drifting homeward upon the Atlantic, really I don't remember whether 'twas on the cable or the ocean, but I eventually ran aground in Selma.

One year was spent in private tutoring. In October of 1908, I took up work with the Selma University. Here I have been doing a miscellaneous bunch of work ever since. Now, there isn't anything startling in the humdrum life of teaching, so for about three years it has been around, around, around. That's all. . . . I'm trying to do a few things and maybe some day—to-morrow say—I shall be able to write you something worth the ink and paper. It was Paracelsus, I believe, who talked about what he was about to undertake, but I never saw that Paracelsus did anything worthy. Give me a few more years, let me see, say forty, and 'pon' my word, I'll write you anything, yes, anything."

PAYTON writes: "The account of my life since graduation is briefly told. It has been spent preëminently in chasing the slippery dollar midst the hurly-burly of a great city, with the exception of something over a year, March, 1908, to April, 1909, which was spent in my home town, Westfield, Mass., with my parents, by way of respite from this turmoil, and with a view to establishing myself in another line of business, namely, the mail-order business, from the one in which I was formerly engaged and am at present reëngaged in, namely, the real estate business. The fact that I'm back in New York and in the real estate business again is not because of any final conclusion that my talents were best adapted to the real estate business, but rather because of special inducements on the part of my present employers, the Philip A. Payton, Jr., Company, of which Edward Payton is now treasurer. Nevertheless, I don't feel settled yet. I still feel like a square peg in a round hole in my present occupation. Besides, the old mail-order bee is still buzzing in my bonnet, and until that bee stops buzzing, or until I get married and of necessity have to settle down, there's no telling what may happen next."

PENDLETON, the father of the 1906 Class Boy, writes: "After graduation, I spent the summer at New London. On September 1, 1906, I was married and immediately we took steamer for a trip through the South. We visited Florida, Texas and Louisiana, arriving at New Orleans during the Carnival. We arrived at New York about the middle of February, 1907. I then made my residence at Ansonia, Conn., where I had decided to take up manufacturing as my business. I secured a position with the Ansonia Novelty Company, which had recently been incorporated with Theodore Bristol, a Yale man, as president. Here I became interested in factory system, especially that which is conducive to economy and efficiency of factory machinery. While studying this, I realized the need of practical experience, and therefore often donned the jumper and overalls. Here is a case where a fellow must show some of the 'Yale grit.' On August 4, 1907, the honor of being the father of the 1906 Class Boy was bestowed upon me. I might mention here that Theodore Bristol, my employer, was also in possession of a like honor with reference to his Class. I remained in Ansonia until November 1, 1910. On this date, I changed my residence to Hartford, Conn., having accepted a position with the Pope Manufacturing Company to rearrange their machinery and make a study of factory conditions."

THE Class Boy has sent in the following autobiography, not in his own hand:

"The family record has me down as Thurston Denslow Pendleton, born in New Haven, Conn., August 4, 1907. Personally I paid but little attention to the date. My first clear recollection is of just enjoying life for several days before there came the long line of visitors and 'the image of



THE 1906 CLASS BOY
THURSTON DENSLOW PENDLETON

his pa' and 'the picture of his ma' got on my nerves so that I sometimes kicked and yelled at a good rate. If it wasn't polite, it was a relief to my feelings, and I didn't care if they did call it colic. 'Mother's darling boy,' sounded good to me; I thought there could be nothing nicer until one day I heard Dad say, 'He is 1906's Class Boy, too,' and I knew right away that was something fine, for a thrill went through me that wriggled my toes.

"The latter part of my birth month we spent in West Haven and then went to live in Ansonia. Neither of these moves impressed me much. But in the summer of 1908, I had become interested and ready to take an active part in things about me. So that summer and each succeeding summer which we have spent in New London has been full of wonderful interests.

"We were in Washington, D. C., during November, 1908, where, after visiting the Capitol and the White House and seeing President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft, I felt an inspiration to distinguish myself as the Class Boy of 1906, and, being then fifteen months old, I learned to walk. This accomplishment made going to market more enjoyable and exciting, as I could get around among the people who generously supplied me with goodies.

"It was at the Class Reunion in June, 1909, however, that I fully appreciated the honor and importance of being 1906's Class Boy. I was so proud of that Class Cup I could scarcely let it out of my hands. I stared in wonder at the uniforms. Just one thing marred an otherwise perfect occasion—I couldn't stay to see the game. But some day I'll not only be able to see the game—I'll be in it! I can handle a ball pretty well now. Of course, a few minor accidents, such as broken bric-a-brac and window panes, don't really count when one is practicing.

"In November, 1910, we moved from Ansonia to Hartford.

I've got a gun, and perhaps now that the weather is warm enough for one to play out of doors I may have more to write later."

PERRIN, for the first year after graduation, taught at Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn.; from 1907 to 1910, he studied at the Harvard Law School, being one of the editors of the *Harvard Law Review* during the last two years of the course. On September 1, 1910, he began the practice of law with Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett at 62 Cedar Street, New York City. In New York he resides at 4 West Fifty-third Street. He is a member of the Graduates Club of New Haven and the Yale Club of New York.

While at Harvard Law School, Perrin did the work which made the 1906 Triennial successful, so successful that the work of arranging Sexennial was unanimously thrust upon him by a joyously ungrateful Class.

PETERS entered the dry goods business after graduation, first in Oneida, N. Y., later in Boston, Mass. He is now with N. Peters & Company, Syracuse, N. Y. On January 10, 1907, at Providence, R. I., he married Helen Boden Collier of that city, and spent the remainder of the year in Europe. On June 9, 1908, at Syracuse, a daughter, Boden Peters, was born. His present address is Robineau Road, Syracuse, N. Y. A sketch of the unique cottage which Peters himself designed and in which he lives on a hilltop just outside Syracuse is printed in *House and Garden* for December, 1911.

PHARR, who was with the Class only during Senior year, writes: "After getting my degree I found nothing else to do, so took a place offered me in a coeducational preparatory school in Ohio. The school was owned and controlled by a church with doctrines of the stricter sort. Here I was advertised, in the catalogue, with the imposing title of professor of Greek, Latin and ancient history. After a year there, I managed to escape one night and made my way back to New Haven, where I found a job in Yale as a graduate student. After three years of this, the classical faculty, by some yet unexplained oversight, gave me the doctor's degree. At the same time I was found guilty by the American Institute of Archæology, and condemned to a year abroad, with just enough money furnished me to do a lot of grinding, but not enough to have a good time with. I took steerage on the first steamer I could get and landed in Hamburg. From there I went to Berlin, as I had heard of that place and wanted to see what it was like. To my horror I found a Yale professor there who insisted that the museums and the University should represent the tastes and inclinations of a young doctor. We compromised matters and I attended university lectures between drinks. After that I bought a bicycle and proceeded to 'do' Germany. I saw a lot of that country and came very near settling in Munich for good, but finally left, with as much Münchener as my wheel could carry. After running over one man and being twice arrested I finally reached Brindisi, and from there came to Greece. Since then I have been roaming up and down over the land, drinking *retsinato*, viewing the black-haired damsels and getting acquainted with bugs, vermin, hotel-keepers and all such imaginable dirt and filth. I have just received a cable from the Institute to the effect that I have been sentenced for a second year, on the same terms and with the same penalties."

PHELPS writes: "After graduation, I spent the summer of 1906 traveling in Europe with Bill Sprague, reaching home in time to enter the Harvard Law School about a week late. After a year there, I decided the air of New York agreed with me better than that of Boston and Cambridge, so in the fall of 1907, started housekeeping in a flat at 15 East Tenth Street, New York, with George Struby and Fat Robertson. Incidentally, Struby and I attended the New York Law School. We lived on Tenth Street as a more or less happy family from October, 1907, to October, 1909, each one going his own way for the summer months—my summers being spent principally in Binghamton. The winter of 1909-10, I spent in New York and Binghamton reading law, and in July, 1910, I entered the law offices of Hinman, Howard & Kattell in Binghamton, N. Y., and have remained there ever since. I was admitted to the bar in the first department at the October, 1910, term of the Appellate Division. I expect to stay here in Binghamton for the present and keep at the law. I am living at home and am not married and have no prospect of committing matrimony for some time to come."

PRATT writes: "The following is supposed (see request of our talented Secretary) to show 'how far our Em-breeonic ideals have conquered the solidly sordid.' So here goes: After two months' vacation, in which to properly adjust the dignified demeanor of a lordly Senior to the proper level of a man of the world, I swooped down upon Wall Street with expectations of carrying all before me. After spending all of September in interviews with the kings of finance, I finally imposed upon the benevolence of H. C. Brown & Company, brokers, to allow my talents free play in the position of office boy and runner. There I learned a lasting respect for inkwells and nickel telephone polish. Then

followed the higher intellectual occupation of board boy, during which period I would wake up at night from terrible dreams in which miles of ticker tape would be suffocatingly binding me, while jumbled letters and figures would laugh fiendishly at my tortures. Then came work as comparison clerk and the P. & S. blotter, and through the breaking clouds beamed an opportunity in the bond department. But the golden lining of one of the clouds proved to be an offer from the New York office of Houghton Mifflin Company, publishers, and in October, 1907, after a year in the maelstrom of Wall Street, I went into the quiet and congenial occupation of selling books. In March, 1908, following the call of wanderlust, I shifted to the trade department of the main office at the Riverside Press, Cambridge, and since then have been traveling over the country endeavoring to keep the bookstores well supplied with the six best sellers and incidentally enjoying innumerable Class reunions as I have come across this or that member of 1906 in my various wanderings. My territory has increased, until now it includes the East, the South, part of the Middle West and Canada, which gives me an excellent opportunity to impose upon the hospitality of an increasing number of the Class of 1906."

Pratt is a member of the New York Yale and Aldine clubs, and of the Graduates Club of New Haven.

PRENDERGAST writes: "Lived a very uneventful life for first three years, trying to persuade the faculty at Northwestern to give me a degree, alleviating some dull monotony with three trips to Europe. Spent a great deal of the first trip investigating from a scientific standpoint the historical and antiquarian features of Montmartre.

"After second trip endeavored to get a job as expert wine taster. Turned down as a drinker of bad wine.

"Went to Texas to recuperate from the intellectual strain by working for board on a ranch for three months. Took up law, then politics, and an affectionate and admiring constituency sent me to Springfield to make their laws. It is quite a novel experience making laws. All my past experience has been breaking them."

Of Prendergast's political activities this clipping from a Chicago paper of August 9, 1910, during his campaign for the Illinois legislature, is illuminating:

Legislative primary battles are waging fast out in the state in many of the districts. A hot scrimmage is reported in the forty-first district, made up of the counties of Will and Du Page, in the northern end of the state. Richard Prendergast of Wheaton, son of the late Judge Prendergast, is said to be showing a great deal of strength in the Republican contest. Attorney Prendergast, who has offices at 900 First National Bank Building, has lived in Wheaton for the last eighteen years. He was born in 1885, and was graduated from Yale University in 1906 and Northwestern Law School in June, 1909. While his father was a Democrat, he has always been affiliated with the Republican party. Mr. Prendergast was urged to seek the nomination by many influential farmers and business men of his district.

C. W. PRICE writes: "The publication of some doggerel and near-stories while in New Haven, persuaded some of my relatives that I had a 'bent.' However, the apparently enforced prevalence with authors of life on-the-garret-poet-plan, and the seeming inability of people who write stories to write checks, induced me to try to write checks first and stories afterward. Having thus enlisted under the dollar sign, I began my attack upon corporate wealth, trying to drag away such portions as were not already chained down by the stockholders,—this was not much. During my first year out, I found how impregvably organized were the Singer, Prudential and New York Telephone companies, and

thereupon decided to devote my efforts to abetting another corporation in its efforts to gather in some of the money still loose with the ultimate consumer. With this idea in mind, I became associated with the Oliver Typewriter Company. I have been with this company in various capacities four years, and expect shortly to go into business for myself. June 30, 1910, I was married. One year of married life has made me an enthusiastic signer of the document, 'The only way to live.' "

V. D. PRICE writes: "On leaving New Haven in June, 1906, I went to Pittsburgh, where my father had a branch house connected with his business [Price & Lucas Cider & Vinegar Company]. I started in as skipper and for two years, with the exception of an occasional celebration with Tileston, Mixter, Williamson and Mace, who were also struggling along amid the turmoil of this busy 'berg,' I did little else than work. The above four having shaken the dust of this city from their shoes, I have since worked and have been forced to journey to other centers for celebrations. The meetings of the Western Federation of Yale Clubs have furnished several of these, and I recommend them as the best ever to all in the Class. A year later the death of one of my sisters caused me to devote all my time to business and reading and for the past two years that has comprised my entire occupation. In business I have been thus far successful and am now manager of my father's corporation and have established a branch in Scranton and put a 1906 man [Mason Freeman] at its head and hope to continue this in other cities. Looking back over the five years, Triennial and two Class suppers which I have attended in New York loom up bright, as joyous and memorable occasions, and now I often look up from my desk at the calendar and calculate the number of days until June, 1912."

*WARREN E. PRICE, after graduation, planned to enter the Harvard Law School, but while in Portland, Ore., in the early fall he underwent a surgical operation which left him very weak. He rallied sufficiently to start for his home in Los Angeles, Calif., where he died of cancer, December 13, 1906. His engagement to be married had been announced shortly before his death.

PRUDEN writes: "On leaving college, I went immediately into business with the W. E. Pruden Hardware Company, thereby doing my share to increase that trend of Yale men away from the profession, of which the *Alumni Weekly* tells us every now and then. I have been with the same firm ever since, and the first of the year was appointed general manager. If a rolling stone gathers no moss a still one ought presumably to gather some, but I must admit to a feeling of gratitude toward the Class Secretary that he promises not to make public the estimates of personal earnings.

"In the spring of 1910, I went abroad with Bill Pratt and spent a few weeks in the British Isles. In spite of many temptations and romantic surroundings, we neither of us succumbed to the matrimonial fever which has raged in our Class ever since graduation. Indeed, not until reading over the list of questions to be answered, did I realize how footless my life had been with neither family, political activities nor literary landmarks to answer for."

Pruden is a member of the New York Yale Club.

QUINN writes: "My history for the past five years has at least this in common with that of the happy country, it is short and uneventful. For six months after graduation, I loafed—with some invitation to the soul. The

* See also under Necrology.

latter proving a shy visitant, I turned in January, 1907, to more usual employment, and left Worcester, Mass., for New York, expecting to land in China as a salesman for an importing and exporting firm. New York reached, and the prospects in China looking somewhat dubious, I procured an introduction to the Bank of Commerce, was offered a position in its credit department and accepted with alacrity. Since then I have 'stuck,' the work being to my taste, and promotion and pay keeping pace with reasonable expectation. In the fall of 1908, I was admitted to membership in the Yale Club of New York City and this privilege, I believe, has been as great a factor as any in making life in New York for me attractive and agreeable. Of foreign travel, I have had none, the term of my vacations being now limited to two weeks, and for the rest, there is naught else that may—with seemliness—be 'published abroad.' "

RALSTON writes: "Spent the summer of 1906 in Charlottesville, Va. Took a long shot at a fortune in graphite, in the mountains of Alabama, together with Ben Fitzpatrick, in the fall of 1906. We accumulated a lot of experience, but the graphite vein disappeared from those mountains, and so did we. Returned to the classic shades of the University of Virginia early in 1907. Put in two hard years of recreation and rest—trying to get the graphite taste out of my mouth. Went to Kansas City in June, 1909, and tumbled headlong into the land business. Didn't realize, till too late, the stigma connected with this form of financial betterment. However, our crowd made up their minds to keep this game as clean as any other, and we've done so.

"The state of Florida is draining the Everglades, in South Florida, thus throwing open to settlement a rich body of open prairie land, in a tropical climate. Thousands of peo-

ple are coming to Miami to investigate the proposition first-hand. In October, 1909, I came down to Miami to take charge of our southern office, and to pilot 'the great unwashed' over the glades. We have lost only about two per cent of nearly one thousand investigators, which is not bad—as these people come to be shown. Incidentally we are building many miles of ditches, canals and roads, at our expense—besides having founded a perfectly good town. This is destined to be a great country—unlimited chances for a man with push and a little capital; it is appealing to men the country over—I wish we had more 1906 men to help build it up. A land man and a liar are usually synonymous—but I'm not alone in my faith in our future—

‘And if you don’t believe me,
Or maybe you think I lie—
Just come down to Miami town,
And see the same as I.’ ”

Ralston is a member of the University Club of Chicago, the Colonial Club of the University of Virginia, and the Miami and Biscayne Yacht clubs of Miami, Fla. His writings have been of the Everglades and mainly for the *Everglade Magazine*.

RAYWORTH joined 1906 in Senior year, having graduated from Acadia University in 1903. Like so many others he has attempted to make up for a late start by continued study at Yale. He writes: "In the fall of 1906, after spending my vacation in New Brunswick, Canada, I returned to Yale to study mathematics in the Graduate School. Here I spent the next three years, residing at 120 York Street for two years and at Byers Hall during 1908-09. In June, 1907, I was appointed instructor of mathematics, teaching in both the College and Sheff. The next year my teaching

was confined entirely to Sheff. In May, 1909, I received an appointment as instructor of mathematics in Washington University at St. Louis, Mo., my present job. My vacations have been spent in different parts of Canada, but chiefly with my mother, who now resides at Amherst, Nova Scotia."

REED joined the Class in Sophomore year, coming up from Old Kentucky, where in 1907 he had graduated from Kentucky Wesleyan University. He is now living with his wife and son in Maysville, Ky., where he is a practicing attorney and rising statesman of pronounced Democratic tendencies. He writes: "After recuperating from the arduous labors of Senior year, I entered the Law School of the University of Virginia. At the end of the first year of instruction, feeling myself thoroughly competent to pursue my chosen vocation, I returned to my native county of Mason, Ky., ready to begin work. Having had no cases up to December of 1908, my father took me South with him and I enjoyed a brief surcease from toil. In the springtime, thinking my education complete, I married. The next fall, 1908, my wife put me back in school in the law department of Columbia University. The next June, we left for Europe, where I continued my law at the University of Paris, returning home in time to open my office here at Maysville, Ky., the first day of July, 1910. Nothing exciting has happened since then worthy of being chronicled, unless it be that at present I am a candidate for State Representative on the Democratic ticket."

RICHARDS graduated from Ohio Northwestern University with the degree of M. A. in 1905, and joined Yale 1906 in Senior year. "In the spring of 1906," he writes, "I was appointed master in physics in the Hotchkiss School and assumed my duties and salary the following autumn. I

managed to stick through the first trying year of being a new master and have been sticking around here since. The summer of 1907, I went abroad and came back a-little wiser (that is, I got wise and won't do it soon again) and some poorer. Life has been for the most part a pleasurable succession of school terms—and vacations, which vacations are spent mostly in my home state of Ohio, a place much superior to Europe for spending one's vacation. As bachelor master then, during most of the year, I live a regular and well-ordered life—almost blameless except in being guilty of giving a few unmerited low marks, and a few other little sundries. However, we have some diversions, as at rare intervals a matrimonial bee buzzes around, but as yet it has not chosen to sting me. Oh, matrimony, where is thy sting! Also a few diversions are now and then afforded by the youthful and ambitious minds and active bodies of a couple of hundred boys. Sometimes it becomes necessary, for instance, to go sleuthing down a dark dormitory corridor after 'lights out' in pursuit of certain irrepressible social and gregarious spirits, who enjoy the chase just as much as the master who is trailing them. On the whole, the occupation of getting boys ready for 'Good Old Yale'—as most of them go to Yale—is not bad; we rather enjoy it."

RIDGWAY writes: "The summer after leaving college Doc Terry and I took a trip abroad, and next to the four years spent at New Haven this trip remains as one of my most pleasant memories. In the fall of 1906, I took a position with the Walter Automobile Company of Trenton, N. J., where I remained until February, 1907, when I went with the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia. After staying here a year I took a position as salesman with John R. Evans & Company of Philadelphia, a wholesale

leather house. In 1909, they opened a Cincinnati office and since then I have been spending the majority of my time in Cincinnati."

Ridgway is a member of the Cincinnati University Club.

RIGGS entered the banking business after leaving college and is at present clerk in the First National Bank at Palmyra, N. Y.

RINKE writes: "Directly after graduation, 'No. 2 Vanderbilt,' consisting of Richard E. Whittlesey and myself, crossed the briny for a three months' tour of England, Germany and Switzerland, getting back just in time for me to become a law student at Columbia University. The following summer I diversified my education by a course in Wall Street, being employed by the Investors' Agency at 55 Wall Street as 'Good Man Friday' to Philip J. Scudder and the aforesaid Richard E. Whittlesey. Owing to the fact that I was able to resist the temptations of this occupation, I resumed my law studies in the fall. In 1908, I accepted the offer of George S. Dole, '06, to be, with him, a guest of the City of New Orleans and the Young Men's Gymnastic Association of that city for the month of August. The conditions our hosts imposed upon us only necessitated my having a good time and keeping Dole straight, whereas he had to risk his world's championship wrestling title with the local champion who aspired to same—so I 'let George do it.' I graduated in June, 1909, and foregoing a trip around the world, became an attorney in the legal department of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. Ever since then I have been robbing the widows and orphans at 143 Liberty Street, New York City. Unless things go very much

amiss, I expect again to beat my board bill this May and move across the water to Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rinke was married on May 10, 1911. He is a member of the Yale and Railroad clubs of New York.

F. C. ROBERTSON is in the dry goods business in New York City with his father. He writes: "A few days after graduation, George Struby and I sailed on the *Kroonland* for Antwerp. The ship stopped so long at Dover that we got tired of waiting and landed with the bunch. We covered the northern part of England pretty well and George left me in Glasgow while I visited some relatives in Ireland. We met again in Paris. Jack Phelps was there—. Then we continued through Switzerland and Germany, paying particular attention to the beer country, stopping at München and Nuremberg, and even Würzburg. Tiring for the time being of this universal beverage we followed the Rhine to Cologne and then went merrily through the low lands to Ostend, London, and home. Foreseeing the decisions in tobacco and oil, Jack Phelps, Struby and I kept house at 15 East Tenth Street, New York City, for two years, 1907 to 1909, while attending the New York Law School. Soon tiring of Blackstone and the opportunity presenting itself, I sailed for Italy in April, 1908, and in a period of eight months traveled through Italy, Hungary, Austria, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Belgium and England.

"Since then nothing worth while has happened except Commencements at New Haven and football games. My greatest success is at auction bridge. From January 1, 1909, I have been my father's foreign representative, and at home am general office man. Thanking you for bearing with me so far and hoping that your heart is still acting normally, Ever thine."

Robertson is a member of the Yale Club, the Crescent Athletic Club, the Ekwanok Country Club, the Battersool Golf Club and the Delta Kappa Epsilon Association of New York.

W. G. ROBINSON writes: "During our Commencement week Pope Gregory showed me a letter from a former master of his at St. Paul's, asking him to suggest a classmate as an assistant to him in a new school to be started at Bedford, N. Y. The next fall saw me tramping the beautiful Westchester hills, learning the ways of horses and cattle, and having my first taste of country life, for the school was on a hundred and fifty acre farm, and boys were not so many the first year as to require my undivided attention. My second summer out of college was spent in traveling for a large mercantile agency through Central Pennsylvania, from which taste of business I was glad to return in the fall of 1907 to the delightful combination of a lovely home and school life at Bedford. We had more boys that second year, all little fellows, full of appreciation and curiosity. Each boy had a horse and daily rides were a feature of the life. Then, for the first and only summer of my life, I loafed; yet I practically completed the work, begun at Bedford, for my M. A. degree. In addition I was engaged.

"The desire for experience in a larger school brought me in September, 1908, to Hoosac [at Hoosick, N. Y.], where I seem to have found a work demanding most of my energies, and giving some returns in more intangible, but more satisfactory ways than those of pleasant surroundings and congenial companions, which it also gives. Last summer was spent at New London, Conn., in tutoring during the morning hours, and enjoying the water the rest of the day. I am now at the head of the English department at Hoosac School,

which includes debating, declamation, and the position of librarian.

"I have spent more time out of doors, played more games, and lived happier in these five years than ever before. Yet it all seems like a preparation, and I am still believing that 'the best is yet to come.'"

Robinson was married in the spring of 1909, and with heroic spirit spent a part of the honeymoon at Triennial. A daughter joined the family in 1910, and a son in 1911.

ROCKWELL writes: "In the fall of 1906, I returned to New Haven to help coach Sam Morse's Football Team. The new rules gave us considerable concern and did not make our two months' sojourn at the New Haven House one of continued bliss. [The splendid results of Rockwell's coaching are too well known to need extended comment here.—Editor.] After the football season, I did private tutoring in the family of Mr. L. S. Thompson of Red Bank, N. J., spending the winter of that year in Aiken, S. C. I came to California in the fall of 1907, where I became interested in horticulture and especially orange growing. After investigating the various districts and studying the cultural methods that were getting the best results, I located in Phoenix, Ariz., in one of the newer orange communities. I formed a partnership in 1908, with W. C. Rogers, under the firm name of Rogers & Rockwell. Our ranch is known as the Double R, not the one in Stewart Edward White's 'Arizona Nights,' but one where there is an open door and a jovial greeting to any and all classmates coming to these parts. Our neighbors include Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Columbia and Chicago graduates, and needless to say our social life lacks little. We enjoy the finest climate in the world. We are busy helping to foster an industry in a new country rapidly forging ahead. And

so our life is remarkably pleasant. I was appointed a member of Arizona Horticulture Commission by ex-Governor Kibby, in 1909, and subsequently elected chairman of the board. By carrying out the law in the destruction of a carload of infested nursery trees, I became a target for no little unpleasant criticism. Fortunately, as one of the defendants in a lawsuit, we successfully maintained the law, establishing thereby effective quarantine against all infested trees that may be shipped into the new state. I have served as a director of the Arizona Orange Association for three years and recently became its president. I am also growing lemons."

Rockwell is a member of the Phoenix Country and Arizona clubs of Phoenix.

PLATT ROGERS, JR., writes: "Inasmuch as I graduated without any very definite ideas as to just exactly how I was going to startle the world, I spent most of the first year looking things over, and trying to settle on something. Finding nothing worthy of my ability, I took to the hills and spent a year away from the higher forms of civilization, looking after the owners' interests in connection with some tungsten mining in Boulder County, Colo. I then came back to Denver and took a 'job' (not a position) with the Denver Gas & Electric Company, and have been there ever since. Though I am not a director or officer of the company, my job has now risen to the possible distinction of a position, and I can resign instead of quit. I don't expect to stay with this company much longer, as I think I see a bright future and a good field for work in cement construction in Colorado. Possibly in the future I may be able to sign my name to the company checks and label myself with an official title, carrying with it trust and responsibility. My residence address

[1500 Washington Street, Denver] hasn't changed and I haven't been abroad."

Rogers is a member of the Denver Country and New York Yale clubs, of the National Commercial Gas Association and the National Electric Light Association.

R. L. ROGERS spent the two years following graduation at the Yale Forest School, from which he graduated in 1908. He is at present a deputy forest supervisor with headquarters at Tucson, Ariz. In forest school he was a member of the Concatinated Order of the Hoo-Hoo and of the New York Yale Club, and he is now a member of the National Geographical Society. He writes: "You ask me to cultivate garrulity for the nonce, but I hate puns. You wish me to be 'britty'; both bright and witty. Well, I'll try. So you don't have to read this, you see. But first let's get the statistics down. What would we do without statistics, I wonder.

"Since graduation: residences, wherever I hang my hat all the time; occupations, United States Forest Service—ditto; foreign travels, Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Panama, Mexico, New Mexico and Arizona; maximum elevation 16,000 feet; minimum, barometer once dropped to 300 feet below sea level, but it may have been an error. Round the world in thought, but didn't have the price to go.

"So much for that. Now everybody is satisfied. Now let's see what else there is to say. I want to say this—that as the years roll by there's one thing that I prize more and more, and that is not what I gleaned entirely from the different text-books, but this—the very great pleasure which it has been for me to know the people I had the good fortune to meet within the environs of Elihu Yale and especially those whom it was my privilege to know more intimately in the Class of 1906, the Class that was always able to start something."

ROWLAND writes: "After graduating, I took one month more of loafing and then started work in New York in the banking business [with the National Butchers & Drovers Bank, of which he is at present assistant cashier], hoping to acquire some knowledge and to lay the foundation for a future fortune. Up to date I have a big short interest in Knowledge (deferred) in a market which is being vigorously manipulated for a rise by everybody else. If I didn't have a kind father for a boss I'd have been sold out long ago. There is considerable interest and speculation on the part of the public as to the size of my fortune, but among men of means it is variously estimated anywhere from a plugged nickel to a four dollar bill. Having been matched with Mrs. R. S. R. for life's championship, several of my kind and loving classmates accompanied me to Pittsburgh on December 7, 1906, for the big bout. The champion entered the ring at five p.m. amid cheers from the orchestra. The press reported me as being somewhat nervous. I was outpointed from the start and took the count in about eleven minutes. Critics all agree, however, that it was a great fight. So do I. I have now settled down to a thoroughly domestic life, am very happy, a proud daddy and a darn good husband."

Rowland's fatherhood is of the first child born to the Class, the "Class Girl," Virginia Frew, born October 9, 1907, and of a son born in the spring of 1911. He is a member of the Plainfield, Commuters and Plainfield Country clubs of Plainfield, N. J.

ROWLEY, who took his first B. A. at Allegheny College and entered Yale 1906 in the fall of Senior year, continued residence at Yale for two years following 1906, graduated from the law school in 1908. Then "a position was tendered me by a New York firm," he writes, "but I chose to

locate near the source of supplies, Greenville, Pa. Accordingly I opened an office in my home town in November, 1908, and soon learned that 'a prophet is not without honor save in his own country.' After my first trial in court I felt like one who slips upon an icy pavement. I was ruled off the track, but my dignity revived when a professor of law at 'Pennsylvania' issued a book sustaining the point for which I had contended.

"I have been retained upon a number of personal injury cases—in all of which the complainants had been actually injured—and all of which were pursued 'with profit.'

"I have been appointed solicitor for the local Building and Loan Association, and prospects are somewhat encouraging. I had just reached a state where I was able to pay my bills reasonably promptly, when well-meaning but mistaken friends persuaded me to become a candidate for the legislature. I had come to know that the American people were unappreciative and on this account was disposed to decline the honor; but, as one expressed it, 'no one else would take it,' and this was, it seemed, a very good reason why I should be a candidate. I spent three months' time and \$400.00 making a canvass of the county—attending country fairs and harvest homes, feasting on near-ham sandwiches and condensed milk in the heart of a prosperous farming community. The result was not altogether flattering, but it was decisive at least. 'As Maine went,' Pennsylvania did not go. I was defeated by 461 votes, though it was somewhat consoling to have led the Democratic ticket by some 500 votes and to have outrun my running mate more than 800 votes. I am being invited to be a candidate for district attorney this year, but have concluded to let the state go to destruction and stick to the practice of law. I have neither mining stock, irrigated land nor a wife, having conscientiously abstained from all games of chance since June, 1906."

Rowley is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and the Mercer County Bar Association.

SCARBOROUGH writes: "After spending the summer and early autumn of 1906 as assistant to A. B. Alderson, town engineer of West Hartford, I entered the Yale Law School on the first of November and for two months tried to cram a little legal knowledge into my head. On account of financial reasons, I was obliged to leave the legal atmosphere of Hendrie Hall on January 1, 1907, and spent the next few months clerking it in New Haven. In October, an inducement took me to New York to help figure cost for the Degnow Contracting Company, then building a part of the Sixth Avenue subway. For two months I figured and sometimes took a look underground to see how the 'sand-hogs' were doing, until the panic brought a cut in the force, and I was told that my services would not be needed until the coming spring, but by that time I had located with the International Correspondence Schools in their Springfield, Mass., office. During the next five months I tried to convince shop-hands, clerks—yes, and a few stenographers (both male and female) that it was not necessary to go to Sheff to study mechanical drawing or to Lampson Hall to learn how to speak Spanish and I did convince some, until another inducement led me to become special agent for the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company in Springfield. I stayed there till February, 1909. Illness in the family, and business matters to look after, brought me home to West Hartford about the first of March, 1909, and here I have been ever since, working part of the time with A. B. Alderson as chainman, rodman and transit man, and seven months last year as special agent of Uncle Sam, chasing up manufacturers in Hartford County. I expect very soon to form a partnership to handle

some new inventions along the automobile line, but more of that later."

SCHERMERHORN writes: "On the second day of July, next following graduation, I accepted a position with the New York Telephone Company, and began a career of four years of prunes and boarding house romance. A year and a half later I took a New York State civil service examination. This was responsible for two years at investigating railway accidents as an inspector of the Public Service Commission and another year, the present one [as assistant supervising inspector], at handling the kicks of the most vigorous of the flabby-souled mites that daily get a worm's-eye view of New York City from the subway. [He has been given charge of the Public Service Commission exhibit in this year's budget exhibit.]

"I've lived at six different places in this city and I must say—if I do say so myself—that no one of my hosts has been after me for pecuniary or other reasons.

"In 1909 I lost my appendix during a lengthy session just when I ought to have been in New Haven shooting Roman candle balls at the campus statuary.

"I have ventured twice at Wall Street and a two days' accounting would show that I am just \$23.35 ahead of the game. This is a noteworthy achievement, for a Methodist.

"I haven't been married a year yet; but I know how to turn old boxes into most any kind of thing 'cept a piano, and I have hopes of my art in this direction.

"With fondest hopes for fried potatoes for supper in an hour's time—not forgetting that a palm reader once said that I was to be the U. S. president—I close."

Schermerhorn's activities in transforming dry goods boxes into chests of drawers are being carried on at 412 East Twenty-sixth Street, Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SCOVILL writes: "Not considering my education complete, on the Monday following graduation I entered the Operators' School of the New York Telephone Company with headquarters at 15 Dey Street, New York City. After becoming more or less acquainted with the then modern methods of handling telephone messages, and with the operation of a telephone company, I was transferred to the Long Island Division of the same company, headquarters, 81 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn. I lived in Harlem for the first year after leaving college, where I married on April 4, 1907. A few months later, I took up my residence in the good old Dutch village of Flatbush where I am living at the present time. It was here on June 27, 1910, a dear little girl was added to our family. I am still located with the Telephone Company in Brooklyn and while waiting to become president of the Telephone Company, in the company of several Yale men and others I am trying to solve some of the problems involved in the organization of its operating department, as well as some of the problems involved in the transmission of telephone messages."

Scovill is a member of the New York Telephone Society. He is living on Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

SCUDDER writes: "In August, 1906, I entered the office of the Investors' Agency, a corporation with office at 52 Wall Street (moved in January, 1909, to 55 Wall Street), and have been associated up to the present time with that company, of which my father, M. L. Scudder, is president, and my brother, Marvyn Scudder, Yale '99, is secretary and treasurer. Since 1908, my younger brother, L. W. Scudder, Sheff '08, has also been associated with us. My work has been chiefly confined to preparing statistical reports on corporations, and to appraising securities for the New York State Comptroller in transfer tax proceedings. I have also

had practical charge for the past four years of the official appraisal of securities held by insurance companies of the United States. For this purpose we were employed by the New York State Superintendent of Insurance in 1907, by the New York and Massachusetts Superintendents in 1908, and by the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners in 1909 and 1910. In August, 1910, I was made secretary of the St. Joseph, South Bend & Southern Railroad Company. The above work has taken up too much of my time to allow for many side interests. My summer home has been at Huntington, L. I., my winter home at 109 East Eighteenth Street, New York City, until April, 1909, and since then at 853 Seventh Avenue.

"I joined K Company, Seventh Regiment, in December, 1906, and went to camp with that organization in the summers of 1907 and 1909, and expect to make my third camp this coming June [1911]. My foreign travels have been comprised in a trip of two weeks to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in the summer of 1910, and a ten days' trip to Bermuda in February, 1911. I have succeeded in getting away for a week's cruise on the Sound every summer, having had as companions at various times, F. G. Chapin, W. P. Hall, A. H. Terry and H. E. Drew, all of '06."

SEWARD has had a scintillating legal career since 1906. After capturing two law degrees in as many years, he is now a partner in the firm of Brown & Seward, patent lawyers of New York City. His letter follows: "The summer of 1906 saw no office coat adorning your old uncle's back. He felt the call of the machine shops and shipyards of Port Jefferson, L. I., and from them watched the sun recede for two months, having neither responsibility nor remuneration. So much for those sunny days: as for the 'mooney' nights I

decline to answer on advice of counsel. The next port of refuge was the New York Law School, which engulfed me that fall, and for the following eight months I studied there, taking both Junior and Senior years' work at the same time. During that period I became a member of the Dwight Club. In June, 1907, the faculty presented me with the degree of LL. B. *cum laude*. The same month I entered the offices of Brown & Seward, 261 Broadway, New York City, specialists in patent law; and in the fall of 1907 matriculated in the postgraduate course of the New York Law School; working half a day, studying half a day, and reciting in the evenings. In June, 1908, the faculty again got busy, this time disgorging the degree of LL. M., the records placing me second in the Class. I then proceeded to assault the New York State Bar exams, which repulsed me with great loss. This barrier was, however, scaled a few months later, and November, 1908, saw me a member of this bar, and soon thereafter a member of the Patent and Federal bars. My efforts were continued in the office of Brown & Seward, and I became a member of that firm on March, 1909, in which capacity I have remained, specializing in the law of patents, trademarks and copyrights. Nothing else of importance has overtaken me, though it may be mentioned that I am a married man, having taken the yoke, November 16, 1910, while sober, my side partner being Miss Pearl Hedenburg of Brooklyn, N. Y. I was a member of the Crescent Athletic Club for four years, but resigned upon marriage. My residence all along has been Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, N. Y. I have no kick to make except to say—the going's rough, brothers, the going's rough."

SHEEHAN is practicing law in Buffalo and living at his parents' home on Niagara Street in that city. He is a member of the University, Union and Democratic clubs and

the Erie County Bar Association. He writes: "After leaving Yale I entered Columbia Law School in September, 1906. The spring and summer of 1907 I spent in travel through Europe. I graduated from Columbia Law School in 1909, was admitted the same year to the New York State Bar. I was clerk and later managing attorney for the law firm of Gibbons & Potter in Buffalo, and now am engaged in the practice of law with my offices at 1101-1102 D. S. Morgan Building, Buffalo, N. Y."

SHELTON writes: "After graduation, I entered the Columbia Law School, where I remained for three years, picking up what crumbs of legal knowledge I could get hold of after the ground had been passed over by several other members of '06. During the summer vacation, between my second and third years, I joined the forces of the law department of the Security Mutual Life Insurance Company of Binghamton, N. Y. After graduating from the Columbia Law School in June, 1909, taking bar examinations, et cetera, I settled down in the office of Charles DeHart Brower, 141 Broadway, New York City, to get my breath and liked it so well that I have been allowed to stay [he is at present managing clerk]. My first case? Yes, indeed. It began during the summer of 1907, and progressed with the usual demands, accusations and denials until midwinter, when it was decided that a trial would be necessary. The case was duly reached for trial on October 12, 1909, at the First Congregational Church, Flushing, Long Island. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and I am now serving a term which promises to be commuted to a life sentence."

SHERRILL writes: "After graduation, I took the first train for New York and began business in the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, becoming expert on ink and

waste paper baskets and other office routine. At the end of one year with this company, with three others, I organized the Westwood Realty Company, to do business in suburban real estate. For four years I have been treasurer of this company and still retain that office, but since January 1, have been working as salesman with the Cruikshank Company of New York. During all this time I have lived with my mother in Brooklyn."

Sherrill is a member of the Yale, Zeta Psi and St. Paul's clubs of New York and of the Eighteenth District Republican Club.

SHERWOOD writes: "After graduating in June, 1906, I spent the following six months in New York City and Philadelphia working for my brother, a civil engineer. The spring and summer of 1907 found me traveling in the South and enjoying myself quite generally. In the following September, I started to work in earnest in the bond department of the Harris Trust & Saving Bank, the Chicago office of N. W. Harris & Company, and have been engaged ever since in persuading people to invest their spare cash in bonds. For a while I traveled for the firm, but now spend most of the time at the office with occasional trips through Michigan. From January, 1909, until the summer of 1910, I resided at the Y. M. C. A. at Oak Park, Ill., a suburb of Chicago, where from time to time there came to live such ardent Y. M. C. A. workers as Van Waterman, Bill Bacon and Wally Koehler. On August 20, 1910, I invested in a different kind of bond—that of matrimony—with a certain young lady of Ottawa, Ill., and spent with her four never-to-be-forgotten weeks in the Canadian Rockies, riding horseback, climbing mountains and doing all sorts of similar stunts. Since our return in September, I have been residing at 215 South Oak Park Avenue, Oak Park, Ill."

SHEVLIN spent the year 1906-07 in the woods of the Northwest, studying lumber in its growth, and the art of cutting. He then went into the office of Shevlin, Carpenter Company as his father's assistant. The company's name was later changed to Shevlin, Carpenter & Clarke Company, and Shevlin's advancement in it has been rapid. He was made secretary in 1909, and is now vice-president. The company's address is 829 Palace Building, Minneapolis, Minn. In February, 1909, he was married in Louisville, Ky., and since that time he has made his home at 2205 Park Avenue, Minneapolis, where a daughter was born in January, 1911. Shevlin has the responsibility for two championship Yale Football teams. In 1906, with Rex Flinn, Laut Smith, and Rockwell assisting, the championship was fairly easy, but in 1910, after a visiting southern college had held the team to no score, and Brown had walloped it with a score of 21 to 0, Shevlin returned to New Haven from his timberlands in Minnesota and in two weeks injected so much 1906 spirit and method into the team that it was able to shake itself together, defeat Princeton, and hold Harvard to a nothing-nothing score. He also worked valiantly with the Team of 1911.

SHOEMAKER took a position with the New York Telephone Company in the fall of 1906 and remained with that company until September, 1907. He then entered the Harvard Law School, from which he received his LL. B. degree in 1910. His home address is 46 Laning Building, Wilkes Barre, Pa., and he has been in the habit of spending his summers in Essex, on Lake Champlain, N. Y.

MILTON SIMPSON entered 1906 from Acadia University in Senior year. He remained at Yale for a year after 1906 for graduate study, receiving his M. A. degree in 1907. He then took a position teaching English at

Ouachita Baptist College, Arkadelphia, Ark. His home address is North Street, Eleanor's, Prince Edward Island, Canada.

BRUCE SMITH has been since 1907 in the bond department of the Northern Trust Company of Chicago, of which his father is president. In June, 1911, he was appointed assistant cashier and assistant secretary of the company. He writes: "After graduation, with Hugh Wilson and Rex Flinn, went around the world, touching Honolulu, Japan, China, Philippines, Singapore, Siam, Java, Burma, India, Ceylon, Egypt, Holy Land, Turkey, Greece, Sicily and the Continent. I might add, being touched as well. On my return, entered the employ of the Northern Trust Company, where I am still. Aside from my wedding, birth of my son and heir, and three glorious days at Triennial, full of fun and care-free joy, have been pretty well on the job. As any further details might be embarrassing I hasten to close."

Smith is a member of the Chicago, University and Yale clubs of Chicago, the Yale Club of New York, the Chicago Athletic Association, the Saddle and Cycle Club and the Onwentsia Club. "As to my interest in athletics," he says, "it remains unabated, although I hardly have time to play in many tournaments of either golf or baseball."

PHILIP C. SMITH, JR., is a salesman for his father's firm, the H. B. Smith Company. His business headquarters and residence are both in Westfield, Mass. He is a member of the Westfield Club and the Tekoa Country Club. He writes: "Have spent my time since graduation in doing a bit of second-story work around an iron foundry, trying to lift a few valuable nuggets of inside information and experience, and am at present a 'Knight of the Grip' casting pearls before swine in Western New York. Between times

I have kept busy trying to plan for a few trips to New Haven to keep in touch with things and to make sure that Jim Donnelly and Harry Stevens are not letting the underclass men transfer the Campus to Broadway."

A number of Smith's trips to New Haven have been for the purpose of assisting in the development of the Football teams.

SOMERS writes: "With the last handshake in old New Haven in June, 1906, I started out on a four years' career that brought with it the finest associations and experiences. I had accepted a position to teach mathematics and physics in the Adirondack-Florida School and in September, 1906, took up my duties at the school, located on a most picturesque lake in the heart of the Adirondacks. At the same time I was trying to drive the 'binomial theorem' into the student body, I was looking after their outdoor attainments. Canoeing, hunting, fishing, etc., filled our spare moments and made the time go all too fast. January, 1907, found us bag and baggage on the way to Southern Florida, where the school has another complete plant in the midst of orange trees and cocoanut palms. The school suffered a terrible loss in February, in the death of the owner and founder of the school, Mr. Paul C. Ransom. During his illness, my brother, L. H. Somers, '03, had joined the school and conducted his classes. This, of course, made it very pleasant for me and we have worked together in the school for four years. My work in Florida was the same in the schoolroom as it had been in the Adirondacks, but outside I was busy teaching sailing, swimming, etc. May finds us back in the Adirondacks again with the boys dreading the 'college entrance exams' and the brook trout begging to be caught.

"The following school year, 1907-08, my brother was headmaster and I was senior master. Added duties and responsibilities kept us busy, but new experiences rendered it far from

monotonous. If this were an 'experience meeting,' I might tell of a stealthy attack on a peaceful alligator, which proved to be dead (very peaceful), or possibly of the trials of the lugging home of a 'thirteen-pronged buck.'

"I passed four delightful years in this manner and incidentally did a little architectural work on the side, for the school and others. And of course some of the boys learned the 'binomial theorem' too. It was this side issue of architecture that has given me my final shove. I severed my connections with the Adirondack-Florida School in September, 1910, and entered the architectural engineering department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. I will graduate in June, 1912, and then if you have a 'sky-scraper' to build, call at my office."

Somers is a member of the Technology Architectural Society. From his pen are original and graphic representations of 1906 on the Campus published elsewhere in this volume.

SPRAGUE is associated with his father in the practice of law under his own name in New York City. He writes: "I went to Europe with Jack Phelps in the summer of 1906. When I returned home in the fall, I began studying law at Columbia, going in each day to New York from Flushing, where my home is. I spent the summer of 1907 in the law office of Strong & Cadwalader. I was admitted to the New York Bar in 1908, but returned to the law school a third year to complete the course for a degree. Immediately on leaving the school, I hung out my shingle at 54 William Street, and have continued there ever since."

Sprague was married last spring. He took part in accomplishing, against a heavy Democratic majority, the reelection of Justice Garretson to the New York Supreme Court. His writings have included verses sold to *St. Nicholas Magazine*.

SQUIRE writes: "Yale's planting of ideals and ambitions sent me to the South in September, 1906, as a teacher of the colored race at Talladega College, Alabama. Here I found good opportunity for work, a year's full value in experience, and strange to relate, not a little Yale spirit. The following summer saw old-time 'heeling' propensities manifested again in my pedestrian and bicycle expedition through Germany, Belgium and England; but although King Leopold waved his hat, he refused to run a 'Congo University' article in the great daily. After two months of study in New York City, followed by a rustication in Northern Connecticut in the fall of 1907, the bugle notes of Miami Military Institute [Germantown, Ohio] began awakening me here at six o'clock. Soon after this early hour I am still engaged in retailing to some excellent Ohio boys, diluted teachings from Bobby Root, Billy Phelps, Professor Cook and other members of the old hierarchy. The boys are naturally growing fat, and some have gone on to Yale in quest of the undiluted. Germantown is a fine hospitable burg, and I would be glad of a visit from 1906 wanderers into the vicinity of Dayton."

In the fall of 1911, resigning his position at Miami Military Institute, Squire entered the Harvard Graduate School. He has spent at least a part of each summer at his home in Meriden, Conn.

STETSON writes: "In October of the fall following graduation, I had the choice of a job in a distillery or a bank in Peoria, Ill., and for reputation's sake took the latter, starting as a messenger in the Commercial German National Bank. Within a few weeks I was placed in charge of the transit department, in which position I remained till the following July. I was then made a receiving teller and for the next two years was occupied in handling other people's hard-earned coin. June 1, 1909, I resigned my position, partly

in order to celebrate Triennial fittingly, and partly because of a desire to return to California. From September, 1909, till September, 1910, I helped raise oranges on my father's ranch in Ventura County, Calif., and then struck out again hoping to locate in Los Angeles. But as none to whom I applied seemed to fully appreciate the probable value of my services, in October I accepted the position which I now occupy as a receiving teller with the First National Bank of Fresno, Calif., probably the best institution of its kind between San Francisco and Los Angeles. Some time in the future I look forward to getting back to Southern California and into some line of business which is not so confining and more remunerative, when some other poor slave of a clerk will have to handle my coin."

STEVENS writes: "My last five years have been spent in and about the good old Elm City. Providence has taken me away twice, but a good fortune has brought me back. On August 1, 1906, I entered the office of the Union Manufacturing Company at New Britain, Conn., where I remained two months, doing general work in the factory. That fall I entered the Yale Law School with a few hours credited from Senior year in college, graduating with several other '06 men in 1908. In Senior year I was a member of the board of the *Yale Law Journal*. I left New Haven in September, 1908, and accepted a position with Walsh & Wright, attorneys at law, Greenwich, Conn., and remained there until May, 1909, when I again returned to New Haven, entering the office of Clark, Hall & Peck, 152 Orange Street. Since then I have spent much time examining real estate titles and doing general legal work."

Stevens is a member of the Graduates Club of New Haven and is a Mason. His engagement to be married has been announced.

STEVENSON, immediately after graduating, took a trip around the world with Kenneth Boardman and Kenneth Weeks, and on his return to Chicago went into the investment bond business, in which he has since remained. He is at present a salesman for White, Weld & Company, bankers of Chicago. He was married in the fall of 1909 and lives at 52 Cedar Street in Chicago. Stevenson is a member of the New York Yale Club and the University, Saddle and Cycle and Onwentsia clubs of Chicago.

STRUBY, after gathering law degrees from both the New York and Denver Law Schools, has started a law practice in the A. C. Foster Building, Denver, Colo. He writes: "After leaving college I had a fine time seeing Europe under the efficient guidance of Fat Robertson (guidebook in hand); we were very successful and saw much more than several personally conducted parties of Sheff graduates I have heard of. On returning we immediately took a train for New Haven to see the football game and I think Yale won—anyway it was a good game. I then entered on a business career, which from the pecuniary point of view was the most successful thing I ever did. Having amassed a fortune of \$10.75, I decided to take up the law and so with Jack Phelps and Fat Robertson, hired a flat at 15 East Tenth Street and plowed down to the New York Law School every day. This continued for two years, when I graduated from that institution of learning. Finding that I must have another year of study to get into the bar (no cheap joke intended), I went to the Denver University Law School and graduated from there last June (1910). I finally passed my bar examinations and am at present trying to make at least fifty cents a month practicing, but have not yet succeeded—ten cents has been the utmost my efforts have so far produced."

Struby is a member of the New York Yale Club and the Denver Country Club. In Denver he is living at the paternal home, 1600 Ogden Street.

STURGES, in the spring of 1909, went to Honduras to carry on a general ranch business. Concerning this business he writes: "With regard to my business in Honduras, Ralph Weddle and I bought up several old ranches on the Pacific Coast and are trying to develop the country. We raise cattle, rubber, cotton and cut timber. We are planting more rubber every year and have one plantation producing.

"It is kind of a wild speculation which if it pays will pay big, but may go up in smoke. At present the prospects are good."

Before taking up the Honduras work, Sturges, as a partner in the firm of Sturges & Company, was engaged in the sale of commercial paper. His home address is Coronado, Calif., and he has spent his summers at Lake Geneva, Wis. He is a member of the University clubs of Chicago, Ill., and San Diego, Calif., the Chicago Club and the Cuyamaca Club of San Diego.

SYPHAX is instructor of Latin, German, and physical geography at Howard University, Washington, D. C., and is living in the University. He writes: "With a feeling of complete temporary satisfaction, I rolled into New York City about July 2, 1906, determined to see what I could do with that great and cold body which had been preached and re preached to us at Chapel services as 'The World'; that world which needed men to cleanse it from the twentieth century impurities, that world which was looking only for the man who can 'do something' better than the other man.

The summer of 1906 found me in the offices of 'The Afro-American Realty Company,' whose president was the brother of my roommate, Edward S. Payton. Coming on to Washington in the fall, I started teaching in the Washington High School; next I went to work as a clerk in the City Post Office of Washington and from there to the faculty of Howard University where we have in all about twelve hundred young women and men of my race, and here it is that I wish to remain."

TAYLOR entered Yale late, in Senior year, but starting he drank deep, receiving a B. A. with 1906 and a Ph. D. in 1909. He writes: "Upon graduation in June, 1906, I accepted the Macy Fellowship and remained as a graduate student in physics at Yale. The fall of 1907 I was appointed assistant in the Sloane Physical Laboratory and remained there during that year and the following one, receiving my Ph. D. in June, 1909. At that time I had been appointed instructor in physics in the University of Illinois and after roaming over Ohio that summer I came to Urbana, Ill., to take up my work. I have been here since that time and so long as things point towards the better I shall remain."

Taylor's writings, listed in the bibliography, are on subjects connected with his study in physics. He is a member of Alpha Chi Rho, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Gamma Alpha, and of the University Club of Urbana.

TERRY writes: "Since leaving New Haven my theme has been medicine, possibly the vocation of inheritance, at any rate my only choice in consequence of an inaptitude for anything else. It has been a rather long road and rugged, yet the effort has been pleasant and, up to the present, fruitful. All four years of medical study were spent at the Col-

lege of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, and each year I managed to do a little better so that at the end of four years fortune blessed me with a position on the house staff of the Presbyterian Hospital [New York City]. Here I have already served six months and seen a great deal of the practical and interesting side of medicine. Ambulance service is both, but it has laid me up with la grippe so at present I can grant it no praise. The hospital service is two years, so July, 1912, will find me finishing as house physician and seeking that part of the country most susceptible to disease. My summers have varied from a cattleship trip with Caleb Ridgway to Europe, to canoeing in Maine and tutoring on Long Island, but my income has remained as steady as the Rock of Gibraltar though not so impressive."

At the College of Physicians and Surgeons Terry was a member of the Omega Club.

THATCHER is assistant cashier of the First National Bank in Pueblo, Colo. He writes: "On leaving New Haven in June, 1906, I felt that my country was breathlessly waiting for me to start something. Then and there I determined to return to nature and start right, so accompanied by two boon companions from Minneapolis I set out for the Yellowstone National Park. Here for two weeks, and later in Routt County, Colo., with the assistance of good cow ponies, plenty of tobacco, guns, the elusive trout, and the great American game of chance, we milked nature dry. Feeling that now I had paved the way to success, I entered the banking business in my native city [Pueblo, Colo.] in the impressive rôle of assistant mail clerk. I held this position for three years, at the expiration of which period I gave it up to work my passage back to the old stamping-ground via automobile and against all the wishes of 'Mother Nature,' who wept copiously during most of the three weeks I was

on the way. Returning from this most joyous reunion, I again entered the marts of trade, for a time in my old capacity and later as receiving teller. In the fall of 1910, I founded a new firm under the title of 'Thatcher & Partner,' the junior member of the firm being a very charming and capable young lady of the 'House of Luce,' Chicago. Just before entering upon this new enterprise, my employers, out of the kindness of their hearts, made me assistant cashier, in which position I continue to daily influence the destinies of this mighty nation of ours. In addition to the above mentioned occupation, I occasionally assist the county commissioners in the maintenance of the road surface between Pueblo, Denver, and other outlying cities, by traversing the same in a gasoline-operated dust accumulator."

Thatcher is a member of the Colorado Yale Association and is treasurer of the Denver Y. M. C. A., and treasurer of the Congress Hotel Company.

THOM writes: "In the fall of 1906, I went to the University of Virginia to study law. I remained there three years, graduating in 1909. While I was at the University of Virginia I played outfield on the Baseball Team and had the high and exalted position of cheer leader. Upon graduating in law I took the position of an assistant to the general solicitor of the Southern Railway at Washington. Six months after, I left for Norfolk, Va., to take a position on a salary basis with the law firm of Williams & Tunstall of that city. I am still with the same firm. I have not as yet become a millionaire as a result of my practice, but I have so far had three meals a day."

Thom married in the winter of 1909 and is living on Pelham Place, Norfolk. He is a member of the Virginia Club, the Board of Trade, the Business Men's Association and the Norfolk Boat Club.

NORMAN THOMPSON lives with his parents in Rockford, Ill. He writes: "The Burson Knitting Company has been my chief interest since leaving New Haven. I have done various and sundry different kinds of work for that concern, even to spending a few months out in the shop working on Burson machines. At the present time my work is mainly in connection with the correspondence, though acting as assistant to the general manager, I have a fairly interesting variety of duties. A year ago I became secretary and treasurer as well as a director of the Burson Manufacturing Company, a concern closely allied to the Burson Knitting Company. My work in this connection, however, is very light, so that most of my time goes to the Knitting Company. The above concern, being located in Rockford, affords me the chance to live at home, and that is quite a privilege for such a bachelor as myself. All things, at present, point to my continued existence in my present circumstances."

Thompson has managed to get back to New Haven and to his old fishing and hunting grounds near Colebrook, Conn., for a week or two every year but one since graduation. He is a member of the Rockford Country Club and was instrumental in having organized last year the Rockford University Club. Private advices describe Thompson as the 'catch of Rockford,' but he has so far avoided the matrimonial snares.

O. LEWIS THOMPSON writes: "The past five years! Well, I have to rub my eyes and intently gaze at the calendar before I am able to bring myself to the realization that five years have actually passed. Surely Time is a stealthy old fellow. After puttering around with one thing and another for a year, I came to Riverview [Poughkeepsie, N. Y.] as instructor in English, in the fall of 1907, where I

have remained ever since, supremely content with my lot. Here I am daily brought into refreshing contact with the minds of some sturdy specimens of American youth until it is no wonder that I have taken no note of the flight of time, since, unlike Ponce de Leon, I seem to have discovered the secret of perpetual youth, and that right here at Riverview."

C. C. THOMSON writes: "Three days after graduation I went to California on a semi-business trip and spent most of the summer there. In the fall, as I had determined to study law in an office, I took a course in shorthand and typewriting, and in the following March went into a law office in Hartford and began work and study, living at home in West Hartford. On May 6, 1908, I married the best girl in the world, and after a short trip, we settled down at 174 Ashley Street, Hartford, Conn. I had been elected chairman of the Republican Town Committee in West Hartford the previous fall, but owing to my change of residence, was obliged to resign. On February 10, 1909, my father died of pneumonia, after an illness of only ten days. I was appointed administrator of the estate and moved back to West Hartford that I might better attend to my new duties. In June, 1909, I went down to the Yale Law School and took my bar exams., and was duly admitted to the Hartford County Bar. In October of the same year, I was elected one of the assessors for the town of West Hartford, and since then have been dividing my time between convincing people that their property is worth more than they think, and collecting bad debts. In August, 1910, I opened a law office. My general conclusion to this tale of woe is that I have been more successful so far in a family way than in a legal way, being the father of two perfect little youngsters, Paul and Virginia."

THORNTON graduated from the University of Georgia in 1905 and entered Yale, 1906, in the fall of Senior year. After leaving Yale, he spent the next three years in the Columbia Law School, getting an LL. B. degree in 1909. Since that time he has practiced law in Atlanta, with offices in the Empire Building. He is living in the family home in Atlanta, at 611 Peachtree Street.

TICE, who joined the Class in Senior year, writes: "July 1, 1906, a few days after Commencement, I began the herculean task of assisting to establish a legal reserve life insurance company in the city of Columbus, Ohio [the Midland Mutual Life Insurance Company]. If any of the members of the Class would like to experience a year or two of most decided uncertainty; would like to meet with and solve most perplexing problems; would desire the opportunity of selling 'blue sky,' both as to the article proposed for sale as well as to the factory furnishing same, just associate yourselves with a newborn life insurance company. I had all this experience for two years, but with this interesting experience came a development and an ability to cope with difficult matters that I could not be induced to give up.

"At the end of a year and a half, I was made assistant superintendent of agents of the company I had helped to launch and one year later was offered the superintendency, but declined, to become a member of the firm of Tice & Jeffers, general managers of the same company for Southern Ohio, which position has enabled us to establish a business of our own. Under our general managership we are placing on the books of the company a million and a half of insurance annually, and while we have no immediate intention of purchasing the interests of Standard Oil or the United States Steel, yet we would be able safely to engage board for a week at a time,

paid in advance, at as pretentious a dining place as 'The Commons.'

"One year after leaving New Haven I began an experience which proved to me that up to that time I had not known what real living meant. June 15, 1907, I was married. December 22, 1909, a baby girl, Ruth Elinor, came to live with us and she certainly is doing her part to add to the interest of our home."

TILESTON, from September 1, 1906, to February 1, 1908, was connected with the Carnegie Steel Company at Pittsburgh, Pa. He attended the New York Law School from 1908 to 1910. His present home and mail address is 44 East Twenty-sixth Street, New York City. In the fall of 1910 he was married to a sister of V. D. Price, '06.

TILLOTSON has been busy investigating in chemical lines and in writing technical reports of these investigations. He was with difficulty persuaded to let a few test tubes blow up while he wrote the following: "I did not leave New Haven with the Class of 1906. Just before graduation three members of the Class decided to take graduate work in chemistry and when they came on bended knees and with tears in their voices and begged me to stay and help them out—what could mortal do? My! but they were a grateful bunch. One left school to get married and then didn't, and one got married before he left, and the other had appendicitis. So that was the state of affairs when the first reunion rolled in. Now that reunion was the turning point. When those pirates assembled and related their adventures on the high seas and told of fabulous fortunes and fair maidens captured, the wanderlust waxed strong and one more active pirate was added to the band. After a short cruise the first

prey was captured. This proved to be an opportunity to conduct an investigation into the chemistry of glass. This work is supported by a well-known glass manufacturer who has made arrangements with the University of Kansas to have the experimental work done in the University laboratory. In return for the facilities thus offered a minimum amount of instructional work is done. On this account the University has humorously added the title of assistant professor. But the pirate doesn't long to be a professor, and it is probable that the work will soon be transferred to the factory."

Tillotson received his doctor's degree at Yale in 1909. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Ceramic Society and the Illuminating Engineering Society.

TODD writes: "In the fall of 1906, I entered the Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn., to study for the ministry of the Episcopal Church. Here I spent three most profitable years in quiet study and genial companionship with the fellows who had chosen the ministry for their life work. Yale was represented at the 'School of the Prophets,' as it always has been. There were five Yale men at Berkeley while I was there. After my second year in the seminary, the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church of New York City sent me to do missionary work during the summer months in the little town of Cordova, Alaska. This was during the summer of 1908. During this summer, work [on a railroad through this rich copper mining country] was being pushed rapidly and at the end of the summer about fifty miles had been completed. While at Cordova, I was in charge of a clubhouse, which was erected during the summer that I was there. This clubhouse gave the men in the town and those who worked on the railroad a decent place to hang out, and have a good time. When I had to leave the

West in the fall to resume my studies in school, I was sorry to leave the work behind me. I was graduated from Berkeley Divinity School, June 1, 1909. On June 2, 1909, I was ordained deacon in the Episcopal Church, and in the following year, September 19, 1910, I was ordained to the priesthood in my home church, Christ Church, Bethany, Conn., it being the one hundredth anniversary of the consecration of the church edifice. Since August 1, 1909, I have been engaged in the active work of the ministry, serving as a curate in the Church of the Ascension, Fall River, Mass. My work in the church is a very busy work, but a very interesting one."

TOOKER, since leaving Yale, has resided continuously with his parents at 286 Macon Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. From October 1, 1906, to June 18, 1908, he attended New York Law School, and during the last year of law school he was associated with the law firm of Eaton, Lewis & Rowe, remaining with them until February 13, 1910. He then entered the law department of the American Bonding Company of Baltimore (New York office) and stayed with that firm until March 18, 1911, when he resigned to accept a position with the law firm of Miller, King, Lane & Trafford, at 80 Broadway, New York City, with whom he is at present connected. Tooker has kept up his interest and connection with his preparatory school, the 'Poly-Prep' of Brooklyn, and was one of the movers in a recent attempt at that school to get and keep in close touch with all its graduates and former students. Tooker is a member of the New York Yale Club and of Squadron C, N. G. N. Y. He is not married, but seems to be in a receptive mood; see following extract from a letter: "By the way, I traveled out beyond Hackensack (sounds awesome, doesn't it? Didn't know before there was

anything *beyond* Hackensack) and visited Bill Wurts and his wife in their cosy little home. It was quite attractive and after William had shown me all over the establishment, and pointed out the beauties of the furnace and the electric iron and a complete set of wine glasses, I began to inquire if there were any houses round there for rent. But I recollected that there is no use admiring the beauties of electric irons when a perfectly good 'hand' laundry will tear things to pieces for you twice as fast and not cost you a cent for electric current. And I recalled that the Yale Club had fully as complete a set of glasses as Bill, if not as handsome. And so I decided it wasn't the house after all, and then I remembered that I belonged to a bachelors' club (even if Frank Hayes has fallen by the wayside) and I went back to Brooklyn."

TOOLE writes: "After graduation I took a three months' trip through Europe with Morris Hudnut. Returning in October, I started work the following February, 1907, in the Riverside Number 1 mill of the American Writing Paper Company, in Holyoke, Mass. I was there until November, 1909, when I came to the Number 2 mill, of which I was appointed superintendent in August, 1910. I am very much interested in the work, and although during the first year at the mill I doubted whether I was 'in right,' I believe I have now every reason to be glad I did not change my line of work. Just now I am planning to make the operation of this Riverside Number 2 mill as much of a success as it is possible for me. We make between ninety and ninety-five tons of fine writing paper here every week, so I am pretty busy all the time. I have not married yet and am beginning to think that it is all off. Every announcement or marriage invitation gives me a sort of a lonesome feeling, especially those of the fellows I guessed would remain long in the ranks of

bachelors. My residence, since graduation, has been at 223 Elm Street in Holyoke."

Toole is a member of the Mount Tom Golf Club, the Holyoke Canoe Club and the Springfield Country Club.

TURNER is assistant general manager of the Consolidated Cotton Duck Company, manager of the Imperial Cotton Company, and chairman of the mill committee of the Cosmos Cotton Company. His business headquarters is at 86 Worth Street, New York. General consensus of opinion in Class gatherings seems to be that Spencer Turner is handling bigger business than any other member of the Class. He doesn't seem to be impressed with this importance. He writes: "Suffice it to say that since 1906 I have lived nothing but cotton. The first year I spent as a hand in various mills in unearthly towns in the far South. Then I came to New York to the head office of our company and have since flirted with various kinds of work connected with manufacturing. A very pleasant portion has been traveling over the country observing the inhabitants thereof do obeisance to former classmates, to their mutual huge gratification and my intense delight."

Turner is a member of the Yale Club, the Republican Club, the Arkwright Club and Squadron A.

TUTTLE writes: "As soon as the arduous task of graduating was completed I fled away to the Adirondack wilderness before the sun had set, as it were. In September, 1906, I entered the office of the Standard Oil Company in New York City and remained there for a year, helping to oil the earth's axis. In September, 1907, the idea came into my head, just as it did in the case of the trolley conductor, I suppose, that a little change would do me good. New

Rochelle was the place whence I managed to extract it—the Hume School for boys, to be exact. Unfortunately the proprietor was one of the Wall Street lambs caught in the financial panic, so that by February, 1908, the apparent lack of any further ‘visible supply’ caused me again to shake the dust from my feet. The call of the wild took me to Cornwall in the Berkshires, where I remained until June, teaching young ideas to shout. Not foreseeing the consequences, I went to Baltimore at the beginning of the next school year. Almost the first person I met was Cupid. Thereby hangs a tale. I left the University School and said farewell to Baltimore in June, 1909, spending the following twelvemonth in dear old New Haven once more, where I was successful in pursuing my studies and escaping the pursuit of the Chapel Street tailors. ‘Back to the farm’ was the next cry. After taking unto myself a wife on October 31, 1910, we moved to our newly purchased farm in Prospect [Conn.], which to this very hour stands looking seaward, with a large orchard of Baldwins and a large flock of White Plymouth Rocks. My chief prayer is that the former may bring forth its fruit in due season till it becomes a garden of the Hesperides and that the latter always may live up to their motto, ‘Now I lay me.’”

TWICHELL writes: “After graduation, I was enabled, through his kindness, to accompany Tip Van Wagenen on a three months’ tour through the wilds of England, Scotland, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland and France. In the fall I returned to New Haven to take up my duties in Dwight Hall as academical secretary of the Y. M. C. A., to which office I had been called shortly before graduation. In June, 1907, being ‘time expired’ from Dwight Hall, I returned to my home in Hartford, and in the

fall entered upon a three years' course of study at the Hartford Theological Seminary. During these three years I also acted as pastor's assistant to Dr. E. P. Parker of the South Church of Hartford. In the spring of 1910 I obtained my degree of B. D. The following fall I sailed for Scotland to take up a year of postgraduate work in theology at the United Free Church College of Glasgow, in which work I am engaged at the present writing."

In October, 1911, Twichell was married. He is now in charge of the Congregational Church at Milford, N. H.

UNDERWOOD writes: "On leaving college the first few months were spent in one grand vacation. On October 12, I started working for the Columbian Rope Company [Auburn, N. Y.] as a shipping clerk. Later I was transferred into the mill proper and had some knowledge of how twines and ropes are made drummed into me. As time went on I was in the cost department. From there I entered the soft fiber sales department and acted as assistant to the manager. Being on the road some weeks and in, others, gave me a fair knowledge of the way goods are sold. On January 1, 1911, I was appointed manager of sales in the soft fiber department. On April 14, 1909, I married Amy Louise Dunning and settled at 14 Easterly Avenue, Auburn, N. Y. Next I was blessed with a daughter whom we called Charlotte. The business I am in forces me to travel considerably and over large territories, so I certainly hope to renew some of the friendships made at Yale."

Underwood has made good his hope of meeting a number of classmates in his travels, and the glowing accounts of his happy home and blooming daughter remind one strangely of his glowing accounts of very different matters during college. He is a member of the Owasco Country Club.

VAN TASSEL writes: "Immediately after graduation, I entered the advertising department of the *System* magazine. After a few months of 'learning the business,' I was given charge of New York state, and the following year the New England states were added to my territory. Solicited advertising for *System* in this field for three years and a half. During those years I was on the road a large part of the time, greatly enjoying the opportunity such traveling gave for meeting 1906 men in almost every city that I visited. In December, 1909, I resigned from the *System* magazine to join the advertising staff of the *Vogue*. At first handled the New England states and a part of New York City. Since then have also taken charge of practically all the other eastern territory, with the exception of New York state, acting as general assistant to the advertising manager. Aside from jumps about the country on business trips, have led a quiet and uneventful life in Brooklyn, residing there with the family."

Van Tassel's advertising ability has not only placed him among the "big men" of the New York advertising field, but this instinct as deployed in announcements of the 1906 Class dinners, as well as his excellent management of those dinners, has been responsible for their conduct and success. Van Tassel is a member of the Yale Club of New York City, the Graduates Club of New Haven, the University Club of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Representatives Club of New York; also the University Glee Club of New York City.

VAN WAGENEN has turned farmer and is logging it and raising live stock on his own place in Alstead Center, N. H. He writes: "I spent the summer of 1906 traveling in England and Europe with Joe Twichell, later on joining forces for a while with Gus Eddy and Jere Wickwire,

who were starting on a trip around the world. In Lucerne I was laid up for some time with bronchial asthma, which practically ended my travels, and in the course of events landed me in my present business, farming. In the fall of 1906 I returned to New York and entered the manufacturing department of Dodd, Mead & Company, publishers. My career in New York, however, was short, for in about a month I was ordered to the country by the doctor. I spent the winter on my father's farm at Alstead Center, N. H., and became so much interested in farming that in the spring I decided not to go back to the office. That summer I held down a strenuous job on a farm in Langdon, N. H., and the next winter bought a team and worked in the woods on a logging job. In the spring I was married, and after spending a month in Florida, returned to the farm [where a son and daughter have since been born]. After three more years of the hardest kind of work, which I can scarcely ever leave for even a few days, I am more enthusiastic than ever about my business, and think I can safely say that I am in it for the rest of my life. After experimenting and trying various lines, I have settled on one at least, which is the breeding of heavy draft horses for the New England market. This winter I am lumbering on my own hook, having acquired quite a tract of timber with my present place. I hope to increase this end of my business in the future, as it is both interesting and profitable."

***W**AKEFIELD, on graduation, entered the Harvard Law School and was about to begin his final year of study there when he was taken with a severe hemorrhage and within six weeks died at his home in Port Chester, N. Y., October 11, 1908.

* See also under Necrology.

***H**ARRIS WALCOTT, after an illness of four days, died of spinal meningitis on June 7, 1906, just three weeks before the graduation of the Class. As his college work was practically complete, his degree was voted him by the Yale Corporation and he is enrolled as one of the graduate members of 1906.

WALDO is at present practicing law with his father, Otis H. Waldo, in the Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill. Unmarried, he is living with his parents on Sidney Avenue, Chicago. He writes: "After spending the summer following our graduation pleasantly in the confines of Connecticut, I proceeded with the law course at Northwestern University, where, after three years, I was awarded the degree of LL. B. I was successful in my attempt to not let the bar examination interfere with the Triennial reunion, for which may I be duly thankful. Since said reunion my father has allowed me to draw pay in his employ; so I have continued to pursue the law to the present writing."

WALLIS writes: "After graduation, I spent a year at home at 121 Prairie Street, Dubuque, being a poet. Then I tried a half year, October, 1907, to March, 1908, at the Law School of the University of Chicago. The law was too much for me. Besides, it interfered with my poetry. This dark period of my life was relieved by the pleasures of rooming, as of old, with E. A. Sherwood, 1906, who was grubbing for a living in the city. It was also relieved by the welcome companionship of Bug Duncan, 1906, who was also struggling with the law. However, the dark period was not all relief. In the fall of 1908 I fell a victim to the

* See also under Necrology.

automobile craze and sold autos for two years, that is, till September, 1910. I quit that business to get married—on October 18, 1910—and have been married ever since [a daughter was born in the fall of 1911]. Just now I am managing my vast estates and looking for a job. For the benefit of those who may be interested, I'll say that I still pour forth my soul in verse, whenever said soul is ready for pouring. Have met with a little encouragement of late, so that it would not take very much to convince me that magazines do sometimes accept contributions. My present address is 12 Coventry Court Apartments, Dubuque. The building is owned by the Wallis Company, so I'm not afraid of the landlord or the janitor."

A list of Wallis' published poems is found in the bibliography.

WALTON writes: "The three months immediately after graduation I spent most pleasantly in recovering from the effects of my college education, in forgetting everything that I had learned, thereby adding to my recollections the memory of those most valuable things that I had forgotten. But wisely foreseeing that this process could not go on forever, and that some day I might even forget what I had forgotten, I decided to take an active rather than a contemplative part in the great struggle for life, so forthwith I became attached to a reputable firm of butter and cheese merchants, Hunter, Walton & Company, at 164-166 Chambers Street, New York City, where I have worked steadfastly ever since, saving two weeks every year, to say nothing of a few hard-earned shekels salted away. The *summum bonum* of my existence is to provide, at a good profit, every penultimate consumer with as much butter and cheese as the ultimate consumer can safely or otherwise digest, and to avoid all

matrimonial entanglements of a serious nature till I have reached the discretionary age of five and thirty. As a stern misogamist till then I expect to reside at 106 Willow Street, Brooklyn, N. Y."

Walton is a member of the Yale Club of New York and the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn.

WARD writes: "Before graduation I had decided to take up the subject of chemistry as a profession. Always being averse to changes, especially when I was satisfied, I came back and took a three years' course in the Yale Graduate School. Jim Fawley also came back the first year and we roomed together in Farnam. He did not return the next year, as the world was clamoring for his valuable services. The next two years were spent very quietly in study, dish washing and losing my appendix. In the spring of 1909 the faculty, after due consideration, decided they would give me my doctor's degree, provided I left the first of June and did not return again that year. For that reason I missed Triennial. The last two years have been spent in teaching in Swarthmore, a Quaker co-educational college. That explains the fact that I am still unmarried. I expect to be in Swarthmore another year with the title of assistant professor of chemistry."

Of his work at Swarthmore, Ward wrote at another time in more detail as follows: "I am teaching chemistry because I suppose I don't know anything else well enough to even make a bluff at it. They have a very good laboratory here and the head of the department of chemistry is the best teacher in the institution, so I think I am pretty well situated. I have been here ever since last fall and am fairly well acquainted with the place by this time. It is rather a change from a large university to a small college. Here, for

example, I know about every fellow in the place and nearly every one by name. They are mighty free and easy, almost too much so at times. When they see a thing they want, they come in and borrow it when you are out of the room and sometimes don't even tell you they have borrowed it, or thank you when they return it. Now a letter wouldn't be complete without a reference to the co-eds, for this place is co-educational. I haven't yet decided whether I like the plan or not. I have, however, decided on two things. The first is, that I don't want any girls in my classes, and the second is, that I don't believe in women teaching men after they get out of high school anyway. Thank Heaven, I have practically nothing to do with teaching the girls. I am afflicted with only one and I pay her as little attention as possible, though she gives about as much trouble in the laboratory as six men. The girls here seem to come from good families and to be nice enough in their way."

DON WARNER says: "I got so fond of New Haven that I stayed there till June, 1908, trying to fool the Law School faculty into giving me a degree and a chance at the bar exams. Since then have spent some years finding out how little my LL. B. stands for as far as actual knowledge of the practical part of the legal work is concerned."

Warner is practicing with his father's firm, Warner & Landon, in his native town, Salisbury, Conn.

* **J**OHAN WARNER, after graduation had entered the business of the Charles Warner Company of Wilmington, Del., merchants of coal, ice and construction materials, of which his father had been president. He had made a thorough study of the various branches of this company's busi-

* See also under Necrology.

ness, and in 1909 he was made second vice-president of the company as well as one of its purchasing agents. He was a director of the Wilmington Y. M. C. A. In the spring of 1911 he was taken ill and compelled to undergo two severe operations, from the shock of the second of which he was unable to recover, and died at the Delaware Hospital in Wilmington, May 29, 1911.

WARREN writes: "In the fall of 1906 an inclination towards science carried me to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, where, by two years' work under high voltage, I convinced the faculty that I was a live wire and secured the degree of B. S. in electrical engineering in June, 1908. Meanwhile, that is, during the summer of 1907, I ventured Pittsburgh's gloom by day and red glare by night while in the engineering department of the Union Switch and Signal Company. In September, 1908, without having had my new degree framed, I opened fire on the world from the engineering department of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company in New York. In connection with the development work of said company I made careful studies of the growth and movement of population in certain cities, and with prophetic vision projected the same well into the future. In the summer of 1909 a special investigation concerning telephone rates took me to Boston. In Boston one is not hurled through life like a projectile as in New York. This and other desirable considerations induced me, in October, 1909, to stay in Boston, but with the W. H. McElwain Company, makers of shoes. After carrying on sundry experiments in their several factories for ten months, I was given charge of their production department, and am now energetically engaged in applying principles of scientific management in the war on time and space so essential in a complex modern industrial organization.

Meanwhile I have adopted the bonds of a safe and sane married life, and find my home in West Medford. Since April 23, 1911, I have been spending spare moments teaching a lusty son the Yale cheer."

Warren is a member of the Yale Club of New York, the Technology Club of Boston, and the Boston City Club. At Tech he was a member of Phi Beta Epsilon.

WATERMAN writes: "I spent the summer after graduation in loafing, trying to regain my health, which had been so severely shattered by four years of Poli's, the Grand, disturbed slumber in classrooms and by Commons. The loaf ended with a fine canoe trip, which Dick Williams, some other friends and I took through the Rideau country in Canada. . . . When I woke up I was living at the Oak Park, Ill., Y. M. C. A., and had a seven dollar per week job with the Great Western Cereal Company in Chicago. I was rapidly promoted in this concern until I reached a most responsible position, the duties of which required me to visit the company's lady demonstrators in various grocery stores and eat the oatmeal which they handed out.

"In the summer of 1907 I accepted a position with Knight & McDougal, a grain commission firm on the Chicago Board of Trade. I severed my Chicago affiliations in the fall of 1909, at which time I was a member of the Board of Trade of that city.

"Then followed a trip to the Pacific Northwest, in the course of which I spent some days in the irrigated district of Southern Idaho, in the meagre and paltry interests of two friends and myself. Here I got in touch with Brownie and spent a few days with him and his forest crew at his camp in the Gallatin National Forest Reserve in Montana. After a visit to Portland and the Seattle Exposition, I returned home by California, Arizona and Texas, and have since been

located in this old Dutch town (Albany, N. Y.), where in 1910 I was kept busy with the affairs of a wholesale grocery house which made an assignment to a local bank. The bank invited me to close up the affairs of the concern. I accepted the invitation, and by slowly peddling out the stock in small quantities, was successfully able, without producing too big a kick on the part of the creditors, to string the matter out for nine months, thereby procuring as large a return to my pocketbook as possible.

"To regain my health, which had been shattered this time by the odor of defunct groceries and other foodstuffs, I took a short trip to Labrador, Battle Harbor being our most northern point. Here Dr. Grenfell had the pleasure of meeting me. Since the latter part of November I have been a peddler of bonds, which I shall be glad to exhibit to any member of the Class who has too much spondulix for his own good."

Waterman is a member of the University Club and the Y. M. C. A. in Albany.

WEEKS is local manager in New Haven for the brokerage firm of Hincks Brothers & Company. He is a member of the Yale Club of New York, the University Club of Bridgeport, and the Graduates and Quinnipiack clubs of New Haven. His letter follows:

"I meet the 'Interviewing Spirit' of 1906 and both speak.

" 'Hello! Old man!'

" 'Glad to see you!'

" 'How are you?'

" 'Fine.'

" 'You're looking great.'

" 'What have you been doing?'

" 'I've been'—(I grasp him firmly by the throat and proceed)—'working pretty hard—'

"He gurgles, 'That's what they all say.'

"I continue with tightened grip: 'I made a quick get-away after June of 1906 and picking up Ken Boardman on the Twentieth Century Limited and John Stevenson at Chicago, started for New York via San Francisco and the Suez Canal. We hesitated at various points of interest and actually stopped long enough to breathe at the Hong Kong Club and Shepheard's Hotel, but with strong determination pressed on to our destination. So eventually, after braving indescribable dangers, such as plague, which was reported raging in a town three hundred miles south of us in India, assault and battery from armless or legless beggar-cripples in the temples whose Evil Spirits we refused to appease with a piece of punk, and in addition suffering torments such as the Spanish Inquisition never contrived, in the four-foot-six berths of the European sleeping cars,—I repeat, eventually we arrived among people who knew how to talk, dress and eat.

"'Not long after, I started working with the firm of Hincks Brothers & Company in the bond business and for two years explored the hidden and forgotten towns of Connecticut in search of the wary investor, which species is rapidly becoming extinct at this writing and the few remaining specimens, when not trained and carefully tended, are apt to be suspicious and unapproachable. My latest method of capturing them is to have them driven into a quiet office in New Haven and after locking the door—well, there you are.

"'The same firm supplies the office and misplaces confidence in me as local manager.

"'Yes, you're right, a good many of the fellows are married. Saw some of them taken.

"'I? Absolutely not! Haven't had a bit of luck.'

"(Both) 'S' long, see you in 1912.' "

R ALPH WESCOTT gives the following list of his residences since leaving Yale:

"July, 1906, to September, 1906, Naples, Rome, Florence, Venice, Paris; September, 1906, to January, 1908, Haddonfield, N. J.; January, 1908, to April, 1908, Capri, Italy, Rome, Florence, Venice, Lausanne; October, 1908, to May, 1909, London, England, Rome, Florence, Venice, Naples; July, 1909, to December, 1909, Berkeley, Calif.; January, 1910, to July, 1910, Cambridge, Mass.; July, 1910, to June, 1911, Haddonfield, N. J.

Wescott entered his father's law office as clerk in July, 1906. After studying law at the University of London, he was admitted to the Jersey Bar in November, 1910, and was made a junior member of the firm of Wescott & Wescott in January, 1911. Of his travels he writes: "The first Italian trip, my second, was in the nature of a summer vacation. Bob Chase and some underclassmen were on the steamer going over; also some female school teachers. These to my mild sorrow, for my mother met among them eight or nine sorority mates, young and old, two with husbands—prep-school 'profs'—and I had to pilot the whole outfit from Naples through Switzerland, serving as guide, banker and general *entrepreneur* for the expeditions greatly various. The second Italian trip was taken somewhat on a faith based on the Mother Goose rhyme about "The man in our town who was wondrous wise." Having nearly lost my nerves in Italy, I returned there to restore them. The cure worked. An invalid at Capri, I reached London in condition to lick Jimmy Britt—might have, if Johnny Summers hadn't trimmed him to the Queen's taste at the National that winter. Matriculated at King's College, University of London. Then took chambers in Southampton Row (Vernon Chambers) near Gray's Inn and not far from Westminster Hall (the law courts) and the British Museum (law library) and

swilled good old English law at the fountain head. For dessert, I took a course under G. Lowes Dickinson at the London School of Economics on the history of political ideas and have made it the basis of my most interesting reading since."

An account of Wescott's life at the University of London is given under "1906 Experiences." His writings have included papers on the future of Japan and an account of American colleges. See Bibliography. Wescott is a member of "The Wengen Club" (Switzerland students) and "The Cozers" of London, a very old and noted tap-room debating club in Fleet Street.

A. L. WESTCOTT writes: "After graduation, spent the summer abroad as tutor, and had a most glorious time. Taught history and economics two years at Dr. Sack's Private School for Boys on Fifty-ninth Street, New York. Engaged in political and legislative work during these two years, and howled loud and lustily for the grand old Republican party from the tail end of wagons during campaigns in New York. Developed my voice mightily in such work. Worked hard in cause of anti-racetrack bill. Gained an insight into New York politics which makes me blush yet. My pet college theories on political rights were sadly shattered. Then I entered the field of finance in New York. There also I had my 'eye teeth cut,' and floundered in the seas of high finance like a hen in a mill pond. Finally reached shore, much wiser, and took up the work of selling securities. Reaching some proficiency in this work, I developed and broke in new men as investment salesmen. Finally accepted position as sales manager of a bond house and with exception of some little promotion work, have continued in this line of work. I sometimes wish I were raising chickens on a farm, as this financial work is very strenuous. How-

ever, it's a case of 'Lead on, Macduff'—the almighty dollar may yet be ours!"

Westcott is at present assistant sales manager for the New York Real Estate Security Company. He is a member of the New York Yale Club and the Oneonta Club of his home town, Oneonta, N. Y. He has written articles on banking and New York real estate. His engagement to be married has been announced.

WHITCOMB writes: "After graduation I returned to my home in Milwaukee. Thinking that perhaps I had neglected my education, I immediately entered a business college for a course in bookkeeping. Ate up all the work they would give me until one morning the 'head-master' announced to the assembled students that in his absence the next two days the morning prayer and songs would be led by Whitcomb. I waited until he left the room, then carefully stowing away my utensils I surreptitiously left never to return. I then went to Fond du Lac, Wis., September 3, 1906, to take up my duties as secretary of an electric railway, lighting and gas property [the Eastern Wisconsin Railway & Lighting Company], where I remained two years. In November, 1908, my office was moved to Milwaukee. Shortly after returning to Milwaukee I was made treasurer of the same company and also vice-president and treasurer of another electric railway property [Wisconsin Electric Railway Company]."

Whitcomb is a member of the University, Country and Town clubs of Milwaukee.

EDWIN WHITE writes: "In July, 1906, I set out to discover means of livelihood which should combine easy hours and big pay, but finally decided to accept a position as clerk in the office of Eugene M. Stevens & Company,

investment securities, Minneapolis, Minn. (ten miles from my house by trolley), at \$50 per month. About January 1, 1907, I invaded St. Paul for Messrs. E. M. S. & Company as a bond salesman, and on October 1, 1907, went into business for myself. The result was the panic of 1907, which made it rather hard sledding in the bond business for a few months, but conditions improved shortly. We moved to new offices in October, 1908, and again in February, 1909, to the State Savings Bank Building, where we have the entire second floor, consisting of four rooms. To be perfectly frank, a portion of the space is for rent at an attractive figure. The bond market has been unusually dull during the past twelve months, but better times seem to be near at hand, and, all things considered, we have made satisfactory progress since the start in 1907, and now have an office force consisting of 'four persons four.'

"My private life has contained no thrilling incidents which will bear repetition. I have indulged in only three visits to New Haven since graduation, and about one hundred to Chicago. The only official honors thrust upon me have been the secretaryship of the Yale Alumni Association from 1907 to 1910, and the treasurership of the Yale Scholarship Fund, which is preparing to send a young man to New Haven. When time permits, I expect to take a more active interest in politics, preferably in the semi-progressive Republican brand. I might add that I am a bachelor, with every prospect of continuing in that capacity indefinitely, and that I am living at home with my father, mother, and brother (W. P. White, 1910)."

White has served since graduation as the Alumni Fund agent for the Class. In the spring of 1911 he was elected secretary of the Associated Western Clubs whose annual meeting in 1912 is to be held in the twin cities—St. Paul and Minneapolis. White is a member of the Society of Colonial

Wars, the City Club, the St. Paul Institute of Arts and Sciences, the Minnesota Club, the Town and Country Club, the University Club, and the Minnesota Boat Club.

PHILIP WHITE says: "My work has been in the operating side of railroading, the handling of freight and the making up and movements of trains. From July, 1906, to February, 1907, I was at Elgin, Ohio, with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. Then at Indianapolis until June with the Big Four. From June, 1907, to December, 1907, I was at Greensburg, Ind., and then went to Springfield, Ohio, where I stayed until August, 1909. Then I came to Cleveland, where I am still pursuing the elusive box car, and breathing once more the fresh air of civilization."

White is a member of the Graduates Club of New Haven, the Yale Club of New York, and the University Club of Cleveland.

WHITTLESEY writes: "On July 5, 1906, Art Rinke and I sailed for Europe, where we spent eleven weeks visiting London and the chief cities of Germany and Switzerland. Shortly after our return I went to work with the American Trading Company at 25 Broad Street, New York City, and finally landed in the Investors' Agency, Inc., at 55 Wall Street, where I have been ever since. Jack Scudder is assistant treasurer of the company.

"On March 19, 1910, I married Miss Lucy W. Beach in New Haven, and soon thereafter located at 69 Clarkson Avenue, Brooklyn, which is my present address."

WICKWIRE writes: "After a trip around the world with A. W. Eddy, which lasted a year, I started in business with my father at Cortland, N. Y. Two and a half years spent here, as a purchaser of scrap iron for the firm,

convinced me that a yearning to paint could not be reconciled with inspecting cars of scrap steel to see that Joseph, Joseph & Company had not concealed a door knob or a broom handle at the bottom of the car with the obvious intention to 'do' me. Disgusted with this particular activity I moved to New York in April, 1910, and began the study of art at the Art Students' League, and am now studying with William M. Chase, convinced that I am a better judge of good and bad paint than of real and fake scrap iron."

Wickwire was married in the spring of 1908. A son was born to him March 31 of this year.

***W**ILLIAMS, on graduation, entered the wholesale drug business of Farrand, Williams & Clark in Detroit, Mich., of which his father was president. Toward the end of the year he was taken with meningitis, of which he died February 21, 1907. At the time of his death, he was actively engaged in church work in connection with the First Presbyterian Church of Detroit. He had been instrumental in the formation of the Detroit Yale Alumni Association in the winter of 1906-07.

WILLIAMSON has been engaged in insurance since the fall of 1906. He was married just before Triennial and a daughter was born in December, 1910. His letter follows: "With a feeling of bereavement, I left the cherished scenes of Old Yale to spend the summer at that uproarious Mecca of Yale men, Chautauqua (N. Y.). I was soon called to Pittsburgh to tramp the streets in search of men to purchase life insurance—a modern Diogenes. Have any of you

* See also under Necrology.

ever tried to sell the article at home where God's good sun shines? Well, you can picture the scene—going from New Haven and its life, to such an existence, a raw recruit in a strange land where during that December the sun shone three half days by United States weather report—though I know it lied. Wils McClintock brightened my horizon whenever it grew too dark and, with Moorhead and Hess for counsel, I escaped without serious injury to myself or others. V. D. Price's hospitality, Bill Mixter's sunny presence, and an occasional trip to Abe Mace's steel mill at Clairton kept the sun shining from sunset to sunrise and made me thank God that I was like some other men—brothers in Yale.

“When January, 1908, came, a larger opportunity opened for me to become district manager for the company (Prudential) at Philadelphia. Since coming to Philadelphia, I have been fortunate enough to be sent by the company as a delegate from Pennsylvania to three insurance conventions, in September, 1909, at Thousand Islands; in March, 1910, at New Orleans; and in February, 1911, at St. Augustine. . . . For five years, I have been learning the wisdom of the last stanza of the ‘Psalm of Life.’ Let me quote for emphasis,

“‘Let us, then, be up and doing,
 With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
 Learn to *labor*, and to *wait*.’

“Whenever in Philadelphia stop in at the North American Building, and we will talk over the good old days at Yale.”

FRANK E. WILSON is assistant secretary of the Clinton Bridge & Iron Works of Clinton, Iowa, where he began work in September, 1906. “The past year,” he says, “I have been living in the wonderful state of California. Like the man in ‘The Witching Hour,’ my home is in Clinton,

but I don't live there. My five years since graduation have been eventful, but not romantic. I have had to work hard but I have had a very good time. The firm I work for has a branch office in San Francisco and it became my good fortune this year to come to California. I would like to stay here forever, especially in Santa Barbara, but I must go back East."

Wilson is a member of the Wapsipinicon Club of Clinton, Iowa.

HUGH R. WILSON writes: "On graduation I traveled in the company of Rex Flinn and Bruce Smith. We went around the world, but had no adventures of an exciting nature beyond an occasional encounter with some wandering members of our Class. I entered the business house of Wilson Bros. [Jackson and Fifth Avenues, Chicago] in July, 1907, a wholesale house of men's furnishing goods, where my 'talents' were employed in opening boxes, taking out goods and putting them away on shelves. After some months my perseverance and devotion were rewarded by promotion, and I continued in that house until January of 1911. My vacations were principally taken up in attending the weddings of members of our Class. In January of this year I decided to attempt to enter the diplomatic service, and am now in Paris studying for that purpose at the *École Libre des Sciences Politiques*."

Hugh Wilson is a member of the University, Union League, Glen View Golf, and Saddle and Cycle clubs of Chicago.

WOLFE writes: "By enforcement of Campus regulations I was ousted in a very summary manner on the last evening in June, but with a few others who lingered, I found hospitality at Corbey Court. I was one of the last to leave,

Guy Stetson being the only other survivor among those residing out of town. I succeeded in playing the family council a fair trick by fleeing from Philadelphia to the Maine coast and thus preventing a quorum. My sentence went over until my return in October.

"But the beginning of the end came. Ed Biddle buttonholed me one evening in an unsuspecting moment *post prandium* and by reckless statements led me to register at the University of Pennsylvania Law School. 'No records of attendance; no term stand of 250; no annoyances of that sort,' were the enthusiastic expressions. Failing to investigate and succumbing I soon learned that our great constitution is totally inadequate; bondage and servitude still exist in insidious forms, outwardly called the 'case system.' During my first year I lived in one of the dormitory suites in what is called 'The Triangle' in West Philadelphia.

"I succeeded in giving the 'System' the slip during the summer and fall of 1908, by spending four months in travel in England, Scotland, Switzerland and France. Almost six weeks of this time was spent in London, two weeks being devoted, in company with several Philadelphian companions, to attendance at the courts. I remember meeting Walter Hall on Old Oxford Street in London and Don McBride, still enthusiastic about a recent bicycle trip. After an extended visit to Scotland and the Lake district, I found Prendy occupying a whole floor at Garland's in London in true Western spirit. Prendy preferred the mysteries of 'The Empire' to the collections of the British Museum, and declared there was more stimulation to be derived in the coffee at Romano's than from all the glories of the Abbey. (He confesses that he did get as far as the façade.) Prendy also had an interesting experience with one of His Majesty's Black Subjects.

"I received my law degree in June, 1909, by proxy, and

later became a member of the Philadelphia County Bar. I qualified also for admission to the Bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, but did not seek admission until January, 1911. In the summer of 1909, I joined the Knickerbocker Bar, but was not called to the Bar of the State of New York until the spring of 1910. At present I am one of the minions known as a 'law clerk' to be found at most any hour of the day in the office of Strong & Cadwalader, 40 Wall Street, New York City. For a few hours between midnight and dawn I am likely to be located at 352 West Forty-sixth Street (subject to change without any notice except from landlady). Experience convinced me that the most truthful text applicable to my case is *De Minibus Non Curat Lex.*"

Wolfe is a member of the Phi Delta Phi Legal Society; Sharswood Law Club; Yale Club of New York City; and was a member of the Yale Alumni Association of Philadelphia from 1906 to 1909.

While studying law, Wolfe contributed to the *Pennsylvania Law Review* and the *American Law Register*.

WOOD writes: "In spite of the fact that I left Yale with scarce enough knowledge for one ordinary person, I immediately started to share some of that scant stock with others. In September, 1906, I began teaching in the high school in Derby, Conn., and was located there for two years. In the fall of 1908, I went to the Gilbert School at Winsted, Conn. Here I have been in charge of the science courses, laying the foundations for future Edisons or Professor Kreiders, I hope. [Morse of the Class is now principal of this school.] In the intervals between play and work, I found time to meet the requirements for the master's degree, which I received from Yale at Commencement, 1910. Through all these years I have kept in mind the noble exam-

ple set by not a few members of 1906, though I must confess that I have followed them at a great distance. In 1910, I became engaged to Miss Margaret T. Wells, Mount Holyoke, 1906, while 'way back at Triennial, Pendleton and son won a cup, if I remember rightly. These few words will indicate what I have been doing since graduation, but if I should try to tell of the pleasure I have had in that time I should need more words than are in the dictionary and the tale, I am sure, would be as 'powerful disconnected' as is that revered work, as well as lacking in its dramatic interest."

Wood's marriage occurred in the summer of 1911. He is now (1911) teaching in the New Britain schools, and resides on Black Rock Road, New Britain.

WRIGHT has been in social reform work in Boston most of the time after taking an M. A. degree from Yale one year after 1906 graduated. He writes: "The summer after graduation I spent in Convent, N. J., where I had charge of a vacation house for boys from a New York settlement. In September, 1906, I began graduate work at Yale, specializing in social science. The University was considerate enough to give me an M. A. degree in June, 1907. On July 1, 1907, I began work as special agent of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in the Boston office. There I had my first experience in the children's court—the Boston Juvenile Court. Other Yale men are having the good fortune to help organize the work of this great society which protects children. Judge Ewers, my roommate in 1905-06, is now associate counsel. Arthur H. Taylor, '05, and Cheney C. Jones, '09, are special agents, and Dr. Fairchild spent last summer in the Boston office.

"December 19, 1907, I was married to Miss Mabel Morris of Newtown, Conn. We have two children—Edwin Kings-

bury and Francis Howell. Both are preparing for Yale. I was placed in charge of the work of the 'society with the long name' in Bristol County, with offices in Fall River and New Bedford, March 26, 1909. Would that some of us who complain of our lot in this world might see what we saw among the cotton mill operatives in these great cities! February 1, 1911, I became general secretary of the Norwood Civic Association, Norwood, Mass. As we are just beginning to organize this work I will leave its story until the next edition of the Class History." In connection with his work Wright is, among other things, business manager of *Work With Boys*, a paper published by the Federated Boys' Clubs at Norwood and Boston.

Wright keeps up an interest in recreative sports. "I think that you ought to know," he says, "that if the college baseball department had been considerate enough to look for better material, they would have found it in the persons of the Hon. Judge Ewers, as a pitcher, and my Honorable Self, as a catcher. You should know that we were, and are, the distinguished battery for the Social Workers' team of Boston, and that we are making a great reputation."

Wright is a member of the Boston Monday Evening Club, an associate member of the Committee of One Hundred on National Health, and a member of the Norwood Business Men's Association and the Norwood Press Club.

WURTS is practicing law with Gifford, Hobbs & Beard, in New York City. In the fall of 1909, he married the sister of his college roommate, Jack Halsey, and at this home in Hackensack, N. J., during the summer of 1910, arrived John Halsey Wurts. He has furnished at sundry times these fragmentary notes concerning his career: "Your frenzied demand for me to scribble ream after ream of death-

less prose (or any other kind) for the Class Record has been referred to my Committee on Spare Time and has perished there. My difficulty is this: First, the 200 word autobiography is enough to stagger anyone except —, who has the best developed sense of humor, or —, who hasn't any.

"Well, my threat to write bids fair to be fulfilled, but in so mild a manner that you will no doubt consider me guilty of innocuous mollicoddleosity. The time is almost at hand when it shall be meet for me to flip a cent with the other office boy, to determine whether he shall witness 'de Giants git trun down by de Pittsboigs,' or whether he shall stay in the office and let me go to Triennial. Verily, 'tis a tough nut to crack. (*His* nut, I mean.) However, I am prepared for the worst, even though it be to sally forth beneath the ellums of Old Yale (business college), costumed as the Pyramid of Cheops or a marron glacé. . . ."

His autobiography for the Record is: "In October, 1906, I entered the New York Law School, graduating in June, 1908, with the degree of LL. B. In October, 1908, I was admitted to practice in the courts of the State of New York. In June, 1907, I entered the office of Gifford, Hobbs & Beard, lawyers, New York City, as a law student, and continued there as a lawyer after my admission to practice. I am with the same firm at present. In March, 1911, I was admitted to practice as an attorney in the courts of New Jersey. If this account is like the Great Beast described in the Apocalypse, full of 'I's' before and behind, don't blame me. . . ."

"Things have been moving along very quietly here this summer. Those of us who ought to be in jail and are there, are there still, and those of us who ought to be, but are not, are still at liberty. I trust that Fate has dealt as kindly with you."

Wurts is a member of the New York Yale Club and of Phi Beta Kappa Alumni in New York.

NON-GRADUATES

†**R**OBERT M. ADAMS entered the Class late, September, 1905, and left early, April, 1906. Since the latter year he has been teaching in the Philippines. His letter follows: "In April, 1906, I received an appointment as teacher in the Philippine Islands. I accepted and left Yale at once without waiting to graduate, but I have since completed the work necessary for my degree. We were ordered to sail from San Francisco, but the earthquake happened so we tried Seattle instead. The army transport, *Sherman*, brought me over. I was assigned to the provincial high school of Pangasinan, at Lingayen, the capital of the province. I taught a few things to my little brown step-brother and learned a few myself, including bridge whist, the siesta habit, horseback riding—of a sort—bamboo Spanish and a little of the native language. We have a good sand beach and water of the proper temperature, so I swam every other day or oftener and learned to go under water without shutting my eyes and holding my nose. These varied accomplishments have not increased my salary very fast, but I have had a good time and I like the Islands, especially Pangasinan and more especially Lingayen. January 1, 1909, they sent me out to the town of Anda on the Island of Cabarruyan as supervising teacher. Cabarruyan has one road, from Caquiputan on the north to Toritori on the south. If you wish to go in any other direction you take a path and get lost. There is one carriage on the island, but it was broken when I was there. There was no boarding place, of course, so I hired a house and a native boy named Emiliano, who played Friday. I

†After this record had started to press Adams was awarded his degree by the Yale corporation with enrollment with the class of 1906.

remained on this delectable island three months and had some American visitors—two revenue agents, a lieutenant of constabulary, and the Rev. M. E. Missionary, but there was one stretch of six weeks during which I saw no white man. I had spent my first vacation in the southern islands of the archipelago, and my second in Japan, and now at the beginning of the third, April, 1909, I started home by way of Suez. I spent about two months in Europe, in Rome, London and Chagford, Devonshire, for the most part—and reached New York in July. I remained in the States and Canada until November, then I came back to the islands. For my sins I was exiled from Lingayen and sent for three months to Gerona, Tarlac, and then for a year to Nueva Caceres, Ambos Camarines, but I am back in Lingayen now. The ice in the glasses at Smither's has the same old clink, the waves roll gently in on the palm-fringed beach, the Americans still swap lies on the plaza in the cool of the day, and I still make it no trumps on insufficient evidence. I am therefore very happy and contented. I am sorry to say, however, that my dog Pete is dead."

BAKER was with the Class during Freshman and Sophomore years. His permanent mail address is Brick Church, N. J. He was married in the summer of 1905.

BAUSMAN left Yale at the end of Freshman year. His letter follows: "So we have decided to tell the story of our lives, have we? I don't know how you ever discovered I was a member of 1906, as my visit to New Haven was so proverbially short and sweet. However, we will say no more about that just now. As I have been out of college eight

years instead of five, my career in the greasy world has been a trifle longer than those of you who tarried long enough to allow a sheepskin to grab you by the hand and introduce you to the solidly sordid. Sheepskins are very good weapons to slap the world in the face with, besides they look well on the wall.

"Not having a weapon of this kind, my sudden introduction to the greasy grind of the busy and strenuous was quite a shock to my nervous system, so after leaving New Haven away back somewhere in A. D. 1904 (my dates will be rather obscure and hazy) I returned home and loafed the remainder of the fall and winter. In the spring of the same year, I went into my uncle's law office and studied law, that is, I studied law in the morning and played ball in the afternoon.

"I soon found, however, I was not blessed with a legal mind, so the following fall I took a job with the Steinman Hardware Company [Lancaster, Pa.], where I have been ever since. Of course, I have traveled around a lot. The first two summers after leaving college I spent at Eaglesmere, Pa. In the summer of 1906, I went abroad with a friend, Ralph Alexander. We traveled through Ireland, Scotland, England, Germany, Holland and part of France. In the summer of 1907, I went to Bedford Springs and Atlantic City. The following summer I took the St. Lawrence River trip through Canada. In 1909, I spent the summer camping on Lake Asquam, N. H., and last summer I enjoyed a very restful time at Blue Hill, Me., with the family.

"I have seen very few of the men of 1906 since leaving college and certainly hope if any of you happen around Lancaster, you will look me up. I wish you success and happiness and may you all have a seat at the table when Fortune passes the cream."

Bausman is a member of the Merion Cricket Club, the Lancaster Country Club and the Young Men's Republican Club.

BENEDICT writes: "Finding my youth in more constant evidence than my years should have allowed, I parted from dear old 1906 after Freshman year. The following two years saw me through Massachusetts Bridgewater State Normal School, to and from which institution I rolled twenty miles daily on my good trotter, the bike. The intervening summer, and the following one I was an amateur farm specialist. Then came a year of teaching school—sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth grades—twenty-six pupils—Indians! some of them *real* ones, and a few darkies and more mixtures. In this Cape Cod town of Mashpee, I was among the scrub-pines, eight miles from a railroad—a beautiful locality, however, full of fish, and abundantly visited fall and spring by wild ducks and geese. The Indians there are a remnant of the old Massappee tribe of Narragansetts. Skunk suppers were popular; and with boiled squash they're 'like chicken.' I tasted a portion on one occasion.

"The following two summers I canvassed for Keystone View Company. The next summer I was with the evangelist, Rufus Taft, and represented the Massachusetts Bible Society—traveling with the 'Gospel Tent.' The summer after that saw me struggling with a Daily Vacation Bible School on West Twenty-sixth Street, New York City—a great experience. Last summer I was pastor of a church in the most gloriously beautiful town of Cambridge, Vt.

"Since that year at Mashpee, I have spent three years as an Academic Yale man, and accepted my B. A. with 1909. I am now in my second year at the Yale Divinity School, have a church and two Sunday schools, and am hoping to run along happy with my B. D. a year from this June."

Concerning the church work he has been carrying on in connection with Divinity School study, he says: "The church whose name you ask for is Hope Chapel, Fairfield—a cosy rural retreat in Fairfield woods—in a jolly good neighbor-

hood. I have there simply a preaching service at 7.30 in the evening, and Sunday school class at 2.45. The attendance is not large, but increasing. The other Sunday school is at Nichols Terrace, two miles nearer Bridgeport. This institution was founded under my borrowed dynamic last fall. It is, I think, of especial interest. There is an average attendance of between thirty and forty—about one half American, one third Italian, and the rest German or Swede. We meet in an old paintshop, a weather-beaten affair, with cracks for ventilation, and a tin chimney to convey the smoke. We have five chairs for the teachers and four barrels of varnish. But the youngsters perch quite contentedly on the single bleachers which run along either side. This is a mushroom growth suburb of Bridgeport, and may be the nucleus of a church.”

BRAND left college in February, 1905. Of his life since that time he writes: “After leaving college I spent a couple of months in the South, eating bad food, shivering with the cold, and enjoying all the other luxuries of that section of the country. After returning to Chicago, I entered the Chicago Art Institute, where I remained a year and a half and achieved a pleasant, satisfactory, and extremely useless artistic education. Exposed as I was to the hard practical atmosphere of my city, I soon developed a mild case of business ambition and entered the staff of the Chicago *Real Estate News* as associate editor, and after a year and a half of interesting experience, became managing editor of the paper and immediately retired for a trip abroad. Pursued intellectual benefit with some, and pleasure with supreme success, through nine countries of Europe and for five months. Met only one member of the Class of '06 while abroad, and he was socially useless, being on his honeymoon. Was the first tourist to climb the North Cape in the year

1908—worth mentioning as a piece of exertion quite unique in my career.

“On returning home, a slight but discouraging incident served to keep me from reëntering the newspaper business. This was the sentence of my former editor-in-chief to a long term in prison for forgery—a not unmitigated tragedy, with many funny angles for those who know the story. For more than a year after this I did nothing worth mentioning, but atoned for this oversight by a brilliant stroke on February 15, 1910, when I married and became, thereby, constructively respectable and actually happy. Spent our honeymoon in New York City and Hot Springs, Va., came home, have lived in two hotels, a house and an apartment, and am now occupied in building a permanent nest.”

BREWER writes: “After leaving Yale in [January] 1904, I went South for my health, which, incidentally, was my reason for leaving college. I spent eight months in South Carolina. I then returned home and took over the *New England Tobacco Grower*, a newspaper which I ran for a year, but as I had no literary talents and the paper did not pay, I sold out. Then took employment in the U. S. A. Department of Agriculture, in which I remained until 1908. I was in the Bureau of Plant Industry and spent most of my time in Florida. During the year of 1908, I was offered the position of manager of the Boston-Florida Tobacco Company. But at the beginning of 1909, we had to cut down our operations because of the financial panic, which ruined the tobacco business in Florida. At this time I married Miss Crawford and as I was offered a very remunerative position in South Africa we started for the Dark Continent on our ‘honeymoon.’ We traveled from New York to Southampton, from thence to Cape Town. Disembarking there, we

proceeded by rail to Barberton in the northeastern part of the Transvaal. A more forsaken place I never was in. Here 'John Bull' had established an experiment station. I was supposed to conduct his experiments in tobacco, cotton, corn and lupines, but between hailstorms, baboons, pythons and hippos, I had but little success. First the hail, which was as large as oranges, cut my tobacco, corn and cotton to pieces, and what was left of the corn the baboons stole. The pythons frightened us all so we didn't dare go into the fields and then when we did get a little something of a crop, the hippos waddled through them and crushed the rest. After worrying through two years of these troubles, we set sail, February 10, 1911, from Lorenceo Marques, Portuguese East Africa, for 'God's country,' the dear old U. S. A., arriving here March 28, 1911. Now I am a plain tobacco grower doing business under the name of Huntting & Brewer, at Hockanum, Conn."

Brewer is a member of the Masons, Delta Psi (E. E. Chapter), Barberton Club, Rand Club, and Johannesburg-Transvaal English Club, Lorenceo Marques, Portuguese East Africa.

ALBERT L. BROWN left college at the end of Junior year. "Having exhausted my small store of rhetoric," he writes, "I now come down to brass tacks and democratic vocabulary in a sincere and whole-hearted attempt to disclose to the Shining Lights of 1906 a few of the heretofore jealously guarded secrets of a patently and avowedly minor career. In the summer of 1905, I found plenty of work to do in the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., and did a very little of it, simply intending to employ my time during vacation, but with the approach of fall and eight-thirty recitations came the question of 'to be or not to

be' an insurance magnate. And right here permit me to speak a few earnest and carefully chosen words to posterity, or, at least, to that portion of posterity for whom certain lucky members of 1906 have assumed first responsibility.

"Posterity, I realize that most of your milestones lie ahead of you, but when you *do* get into Yale or hoodwink the faculty of some lesser institution, don't allow anything short of battle, murder, or a sudden downward revision of the tariff schedule to keep you from *sticking* until you get your sheepskin, unless you care to have bitter regret a strong factor in your daily life and twilight reveries forever after.'

"Continuing from where I lost control of my parts of speech—one of the multitude having authority over me in office hours, persuaded me that to go back to college for my fourth year would be the wildest folly imaginable, that I would lose valuable time and experience and that the insurance profession had been waiting years for a man of my calibre and attainments—I have been sorry ever since that I hearkened unto that man and accepted his specious arguments. My sojourn with the Travelers' was brief and stormy, owing to the spasmodic and original manner in which I went about my work and the resultant irritation arising among the officials. Also I suspect I was too much of a dyed-in-the-wool baseball fan. At any rate, in the early summer of 1906, there was some small disagreement.

"It was not long before I became greatly interested in the 'back to the soil' movement, and as a concrete result, the remainder of the year was spent in digging potatoes, picking apples, sawing wood and 'coon hunting in Windham, Conn., all of which gave me a healthy complexion and an abnormal appetite, but put little money in my scrip. Early in 1907, I tired of the granger's life and found surcease from the plowshare in New Britain, Conn., where I served a year's apprenticeship as 'hurry clerk' and general handy man to

the Stanley Works, makers of hardware, ultimately attaining to the official title of order clerk. From this vantage point I could look ahead to various substantial positions and possibly one of them might be mine at this writing had I been patient, philosophical, and not so quickly a-wearied of well-doing, but the unstableness commonly attributed to water again became my undoing and on February 1, 1910, I switched, to use a most felicitous verb, to the Johns-Pratt Company of Hartford, Conn., manufacturers of electrical supplies, my duties being to assist in figuring the cost of their various products and adding thereunto a fat profit. The J.-P. Company is a mighty good concern, given to golf in the summer and poker in the winter, and I think I shall remain with them as long as they treat me kindly. Still, I make no rash promises. The chicken fever may lay malignant hold upon me before spring is come and gone.

"About every change of season I make an unprovoked assault upon an editor and launch a boomerang of blank verse or a dubious bit of prose at his defenseless head. In justice to my skill as a hurler of that lethal weapon, I must confess that, thus far, every missile has acted as befits all well-trained boomerangs—and yet it is possible, I flatter myself—they may return, because I never fail to enclose sufficient postage.

"Three years ago, however, in a temporary fit of paranoia, I affiliated myself with the Connecticut National Guard. In two weeks' time I shall be discharged for 'expiration of term of service' unless I am excommunicated before that for neglecting to attend drill."

ANDREW J. BROWN after leaving Yale at the end of Sophomore year lived in Schenectady, N. Y., in 1904 and in Auburn, N. Y., from 1905 to 1909. "Past year in Idaho and Northwestern states and Los Angeles, Calif.,"

he writes. "The latter is good enough for life. Until the past year, was in the trading stamp business. Since then have been buying gold and selling gold plates and solders. Have always been in business for myself. Went broke early in 1909 and got on my feet here in God's country."

Brown was married in December, 1909. He is a member of Elks Lodge of Auburn, N. Y., and of the Auburn City Club.

CARNEY received his bachelor's degree from Lincoln University and the degree of B. D. from the Yale Divinity School in 1904. He was with the Class of 1906 during Senior year but did not receive his degree. He writes: "I am a little late replying to you, because I have been in Canada on business and mother did not send the blanks to me. Now for my little story. I started for my home town in Virginia one week after I left New Haven. I arrived there about two weeks after the close of school. There in my native town, Portsmouth, I remained until the fall.

"The last of September, when I had made nearly all preparations to take up journalism, what seemed a flattering opportunity was presented to me. This came in the form of an offer, a principalship of a Baptist preparatory school in Augusta, Ga. I accepted and took up the work the first Monday in the following month, October. The work was a pleasure to me and things went well. My chief antagonists appeared to be the malaria germs. These kept me on the sick list now and then in spite of my effort to ward them off. Finally, I won out and again all went well. I taught in Georgia only one year. In 1907 and 1908 I traveled through much of the Southern and Western states.

"When my money was about to take its flight I got together clippings and notes bearing upon school conditions

of the negro in Georgia and gave lectures. This afforded me ample funds for all my expenses and I returned home with \$600 more than my first year's salary. In 1910 I came to Newark, N. J. I am now in Newark engaged in the real estate business. I took up real estate on account of my people's disadvantage. They could not get any decent rents and were not encouraged to buy property. It was not made easy for them. It pleases me to say that much has been done for them in this direction. Now and then I give talks along religious and business lines. I am sticking to hard work and shall try hard to hold up the standard of Old Yale."

CHAPIN writes: "After leaving Yale in June, 1906, I went at once to Mory's. *Enteuthen exelaunied* to Woodmont, Conn., where I spent the summer playing golf. In November I arrived in New York City looking for a job. Didn't know anyone who could help me, so did the looking alone and unattended. After sweeping the horizon for a week with no sail in sight came to choice between teaching in an orphan asylum at White Plains and a floor walkership at O'Neill & Adams' department store in New York City. The latter position won my vote. I 'walked' for five months. In March, 1907, I obtained a position in the book advertising department of Charles Scribner's Sons, where I am at present."

Chapin is a member of the Yale Club and Zeta Psi Association of New York, and of the Woodmont (Conn.) Golf Club. His engagement to be married has been announced.

COOLEY writes: "'Commons' was too much for me and I was obliged to leave college in October of 1904, my Junior year. Since then I have busied myself for two years pursuing Dame Nature, whom I finally overtook and bought

back my health. I had always desired to spend my life in Christian work, so affiliated myself with the Massachusetts Bible Society in Boston, acting as Bible colporteur, connected with a gospel tent in the Berkshire hills, and then as clerk at the Boston office. In the summer of 1909 the 'traveling bug' caught me napping and I aided my brother, who is in the archæological touring business. It was my pleasure to make this ten weeks' trip abroad, visiting the Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, England and Scotland. I had the pleasure of visiting old Oxford with its fine college buildings and campuses. A month later the Silver Bay Y. M. C. A. Conference found me on the shores of Lake George, N. Y., whose beauty surpasses that of the world-famed Italian lakes. For a year and two months I acted as assistant secretary in the Navy Y. M. C. A. at Newport, R. I., but since November of last year have had the great opportunity of living with our navy brothers right on shipboard. Our largest dreadnought, the U. S. S. *Delaware*, has been my home until recently. We have just begun our shipboard Y. M. C. A. work on ships that have no chaplains, and it is proving a great success. Aside from conducting services on board every Sunday morning, at which a large number of men were in attendance, we had a large, flourishing Bible class; the men enjoyed personal instruction in educational courses, procured games and barrels of magazines, library books, and in fact made all kinds of use of their 'Sky Pilot.' It was my good fortune to conduct large parties of men to both London and Paris while the fleet was visiting England and France. Since leaving the *Delaware* temporarily, I have carried on similar work for the men in camp at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. I hope now to rejoin the *Delaware* and carry on work on her during the summer months."

Cooley was married in the fall of 1911.

CULBERTSON writes: "Leaving college at the end of Sophomore year in 1904, I went to Lorain, Ohio, and worked in the plant of the National Tube Company. After a year of real labor there, I came to Pittsburgh and entered the credit department of the same company. In November of 1907 I was appointed secretary and treasurer of the Fort Pitt Spring & Manufacturing Company of Pittsburgh and am still connected with this concern. I was married in 1909 and up to date have one boy to my credit."

Culbertson is a member of the Edgeworth Club. His residence is in Sewickley, outside Pittsburgh.

GEOFFREY CURTISS was with the Class during the first term of Freshman year. After leaving college he was engaged in the malting business with the C. G. Curtiss Company, 519 Chamber of Commerce, Buffalo, N. Y.

DASKALOFF was with the Class during its entire course but did not take his degree. For a few months after graduation he was in New York and worked in a store in New Haven Saturdays. This biography is incomplete.

HARRY D. EDWARDS left college at the end of Freshman year to enter business. He writes: "After having left Yale I started out to make my fortune as easily as I possibly could and without any mention of it being made in the *Yale Record*. My first landing-place after boarding a train from the New Haven depot was at Rye, N. Y., where my folks were living. During the summer I stayed home and took life easy. My thoughts finally turned toward music so I took up a course in voice culture and began to warble 'Auld Lang Syne' and other difficult pieces with some

success. My course was short-lived as my folks moved then to a little town in Connecticut by the name of Seymour. My ambition then turned to business; I secured a position with the Kerite Cable Company there during the spring of 1904. I started in on the first floor and they advanced me to the second, the highest in the place. I succeeded very well there, and soon found the place too small for me and I resigned and accepted a position with the Ansonia Brass & Copper Company, Ansonia, Conn., in August, 1904. I was employed in the timekeeper's department, where I had to see that the men received their proper pay and see that they didn't abuse it. After having served my sentence here for three years, with a fine record, I left and went to New Rochelle, N. Y., to live with my folks, who had since moved from Seymour. While there, I took another vacation and spent some time in chasing the golf ball.

"In the fall of 1908, I went to business school in New York to get a broader insight into business, and took up stenography with the hope of being a court stenographer if they would let me. I studied the hieroglyphics and having mastered the art, I applied for a position in the Ansonia Brass & Copper Company, 99 John Street, New York City. I received the position. My stay here was meteoric as I was still restless and eager for more 'change,' and from there I went to the Long Island Railroad in the month of September, 1910, to see if they desired the services of a competent man to handle teams. They hired me and set me to work counting ties and seeing that there were no tramps on the road. I did that very well and then they gave me a position as private secretary to the chief train dispatcher, where I have at last stayed without any intervention on anyone's part.

"I am now residing on Long Island, in a little place called Oceanside, right near Long Beach. Am living in comparative ease and enjoying three square meals a day and plenty

of sleep, for out here was where Morpheus was born, I presume. Thus end my momentous years outside the environs of Alma Mater."

JOHAN R. EDWARDS left college at the end of Freshman year. "On leaving Yale," he writes, "I 'got a job' as cost clerk with Williams Brothers Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of men's underwear, where I remained for a year, leaving to go to Germany. After staying in Hanover for six months I returned to America and started with the Rome Brass & Copper Company's new metal mill, manufacturing commutator copper, brass and copper strip, wire, rods and tubes, brazed and seamless. After about a year on cost work I became boss pot-roller in the copper department and since then have held the foremanship in each of the different departments, being last year appointed assistant superintendent. In June, 1909, I married and since then have settled down to the routine of married life in the suburbs of Rome, N. Y."

ERWIN was enrolled in Yale College from 1902 to 1907. During only the first year of this time, however, was his enrollment with the Class of 1906. He left Yale after 1907 without his degree, and during the past three years he has been in the legal department of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. At present he is claims agent for that company with offices at 426 Reserve Bank Building, Kansas City, Mo.

FINEGAN has been engaged in newspaper work in New York City since 1906, and is now editor of *The Tammany Times* at 23 Park Row. He is a member of the Napper Tandy Club, the National Association of Demo-

cratic Editors, New York Branch of the American Society of Political Research, and the Tariff Reform League. Besides his regular newspaper writing he has contributed some verse and fiction to the magazines.

He spurs on Pegasus in response to the appeal of the Class Secretary as follows:

Dear Ned:—You say you'd like to hear about my brief career
Since leaving dear Old Eli at the close of Senior year.
Well, I don't think there's much to tell so far as I'm concerned;
I've simply wrote† and scribbled hard for every cent I've earned.

I haven't set the world on fire,—'twas not my expectation.
My "wingèd words" have never stirred the heart-pulse of the
nation.

Upon the printed blank you've sent the query is confided
As to the different domiciles in which I have resided.

Now really, on my honor, Ned, I couldn't tell you that
Because until I took a wife my home was in my hat.
At first I lived in Brooklyn,—bad taste I must confess,—
But later made Manhattan Isle my permanent address.

I've worked upon the New York *Times*, the *World* and for the
Press;

My "stories," I'm afraid, have caused each "copy desk" distress.
In January, Nineteen-nine, a great joy crowned my cup;
I married, settled down,—and since have tried to "settle up."

My "foreign travels," sad to say, have been of interest slight,
Each morn I take the subway and return on it each night.
My life has been an humble one, my pleasures few, alack!
This doggerel tells you everything,

Yours very truly,

Jack.

†Poetic license.

EDWARD C. FLYNN left college at the end of Freshman year. "I followed manufacturing," he writes, "but after three years' experience decided that I was not adapted for that line of business. Since then I have received an assignment in the railway branch of the post office department and at present have a run between Boston, Springfield and New York."

Flynn's home address is Meriden, Conn. His manufacturing experience was with the Yale Manufacturing Company and the Meriden Curtain Fixture Company.

I. K. FULTON'S address is Aloha Farm, Salisbury, Conn. He married a sister of Don Warner in the fall of 1910.

GEARING was with the Class during Freshman year and later took a year in the Yale Law School. After leaving college he went into newspaper work and was for a time with the New York *Evening World*.

ELSER left college in June, 1904. "I have been quite ill for the last nine months," he writes, "but am now feeling very well. Since leaving college (please note I do not say after graduation) I have studied some law and some lawyers, and even some law books. My address has been Buffalo, which has been in Erie County, New York State. But as I am not there now to vote the Republican ticket, I do not feel so confident of the permanency of the address of Erie County.

"Studied law and acted as law clerk, etc., in some law offices in Buffalo, and then accepted a position with the Williamson Law Book Company to sell law books, etc., to

the Buffalo lawyers, referees in bankruptcy, and whoever might need them. Also traveled a little, buying and selling law books, but was kept pretty busy in Buffalo.

"In January, 1910, started to sell bonds and investment securities for A. B. Leach & Company, 199 Broadway, New York. I traveled from Buffalo and tried to sell bonds in Western Pennsylvania and Western New York. Last year is said to have been a very poor year with bond houses; I think so. As soon as my brother (the M. D.) will allow, I expect to complete my law studies and open an office here in Rochester."

GRAUMAN left college at the end of Freshman year. He then became a traveling salesman for a manufacturing firm, and was later head of a commission house, acting as manufacturer's agent. He is now senior partner in the firm of J. S. Grauman & Company, dealers and exporters of raw furs, hides, wool, and gingseng, of 110-112 Huron Street, Milwaukee, Wis. A son was born in the fall of 1910, and his wife died four months later. He is living at 757 Summit Avenue, Milwaukee. He is a Mason and a member of several Milwaukee clubs.

FORT HAMMOND left college at the close of Sophomore year. "After leaving New Haven," he says, "I immediately went into a business college to study bookkeeping. My teachers told me that perfection in this art would assure me a high position in the business world at the outset, so I applied myself with much zeal, completed the six months' course in three, and immediately rented my genius to the brokerage firm of Demere & Hammond, Savannah, Ga., for twenty-five dollars per month. Some of the clerks called me

office boy, some messenger boy, and some nuisance, but as the job had no name, having been created just to ensnare me, I called myself assistant bookkeeper. During the two years that I upheld the dignity of this position I made three trips to New York, ostensibly on business, but in reality to avail myself of the opportunity to run up to New Haven to find out whether or not Academic and Louis Linder still existed since the advent of the Class of 1906. Being relieved in mind in respect to these things I soon tired of the brokerage business and went into the employ of the Seaboard Air Line Railway in the freight department. After four months in the claim department and five in the cashier's office I was forced by ill health to resign. Since then I have spent most of my time in hospitals and most of my money on doctors' bills. In return, the latter have promised to have me in fine fettle for the Sexennial in 1912."

Hammond is a member of the Oglethorpe Club, Hussars Club, Savannah Yacht and Golf clubs, and Cotillion Club.

HANDEL left college at the end of Junior year. For the Senior Class Book he wrote: "Upon leaving college I came to Denver, Colo., remaining until June, 1905. Since that time I have been at Colorado Springs, my chief occupation being to regain my health. On September 13, 1905, I entered Colorado College to complete my Junior year. I shall finish this year here, but shall surely return to Yale, having completely recovered."

Handel did not return to Yale. In the spring of 1907 he traveled in Germany, Sweden, France and Italy. He has been interested in the study of music and had expected to make law his profession. Repeated attempts to secure direct information for this Record, mailed to his residence address, 227 Linwood Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., finally brought a heated

refusal signed by a member of Handel's family who seems not to have understood the Class's desire for news of its various members.

HARLEY, our West Indian classmate, left Yale at the end of Freshman year. "After leaving dear Old Eli as a Fresher," he writes, "I went to Harvard, where I won a Matthews (\$300) scholarship in two successive years, a first-class Boylston Elocution prize (\$60) and two essay prizes valued at \$25 and \$50. I became a university debater, though relegated to the second team. Thence I went to the Cambridge Episcopal Theological School, entering the middle class, largely because of my Harvard B. A., with honorable mention, in the Semitic department. Here I won the coveted seminary prize (\$100) for the best essay on foreign missions, Japanese Shintoism being the subject. Weighing anchor for Oxford I became a commoner of Jesus College, Oxford University, and a special student at Manchester College (Theological), Oxford City. This I left after a year, as it was Unitarian and I was getting in hot water with my Anglican friends, and the other has been *in loco Yalensis* to me ever since. The Lord Bishop of Peterborough sent me to his examining chaplain for three days at Jesus College, Cambridge University, to be examined for the diaconate. The chaplain, who is dean of this college, was quite satisfied with my papers and after lunching at Peterborough Palace with the Lord Bishop and Lady Mary Glyn—a sign of acceptance for the Holy Orders in such cases—I was ordained on the 29th of September, 1909, to the curacy of Shepshed, where I remained for six months, having had to resign through inordinate jealousy on the part of some local folk who hated to see the church crammed with the 'scum,' as was the case when I preached. I received a framed testimonial and a purse with thirty pounds in gold. Then I took

the curacy of Chislet, Canterbury, and had the honor of lunching with His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Davidson, upon taking my first priest's examination last October. I have once had to leave Chislet through jealousy again. But the work I did there at the district church, which was especially in my charge, was such that His Grace recommended me for the best curacy in all England, that of Windsor Parish Church—next door to the King's Palace. Alas! I am now a benedict and it would take about three thousand dollars a year to live up to the position at Windsor, where the salary is only as much as I get here. His Grace then recommended me to this post [Parish Church of St. Leonard's, Deal], which is also a great and expensive one. I have been here a month now, and fear the expense will drive me away after a while. I wish I could have gone to Windsor for the sake of dear Old Eli.

"At Chislet I painted the church with my own hands and collected enough to have it thoroughly furnished and restored. The people presented me with a silver tea service and a testimonial. Here history is repeating itself, and the church is crowded when I preach, thanks (1) to dear Old Eli and Mr. Fox, and (2) to Fair Harvard and Professor Baker."

Harley holds B. A. degrees from Harvard and Oxford, and LL. B. from Howard University, Washington, D. C., and a diploma—Anthropology—from Oxford. He was a member of St. Paul's Society at Harvard, and the anthropological society at Oxford, and is a member of the Oxford University Branch of the Church Social Union.

FRANK E. HARWI left Yale at the end of Freshman year on account of the poor health of members of his family. Two years later he entered the Sophomore Class of Kansas University and remained there a year, and then

was again compelled for the same reason to give up his college course entirely. "Since that time," he writes, "I have continuously followed the hardware business [in connection with the A. J. Harwi Hardware Company of Atchison, Kan., of which he is now president] and feel permanently identified with that line of business. While it may be unkind of me to say it, I feel more closely connected with the Western school at which I spent a year than I do with your institution, at which I spent the same period, for the reason that I am in close touch with many of the members of my class at Kansas University and come in contact with them frequently. Since leaving Yale, I have unfortunately never met with a single member of the Class of 1906, and have only heard of a very few of them in a roundabout way. It is a fact I much regret, for I have often thought of many of them; wondered what they were doing; and felt a longing to meet them and visit with them once more."

HAYES left '06 at the end of Junior year to take a position with the Snow Steam Pump Works Company of Buffalo. He reëntered Yale after a year and took his degree with the Class of '07. His letter follows: "I left New Haven after graduation and, bent with the sorrow of sundered college ties, spent the summer in recuperation and canoeing. In the autumn of 1907 I entered Columbia and with two years' work in their School of Mechanical Engineering they deigned to allow me to depart with an M. E. Armed with this valuable document I entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in September, 1909, where I spent a year in acquiring as many 'Hubisms' as possible. After a winter of my company, in June, 1910, they set me adrift in the wide world with a B. S. in electrical engineering to keep me company.

"When the Robins Conveying Belt Company had examined me with an X-ray to make sure that my evil tendencies would not lead me to abscond with their valuable and extensive machinery, they took me into their employ in August, 1910, and there I have remained to date.

"Since my marriage I have been living in old New York and anti-commuting to Jersey 'daily except Sunday.'

" ' With Phœbe Snow
I have to go
Each morn by dawning light,
At six P. M.
I'm home again
By the Road of Anthracite.' "

Hayes is a member of the New York Yale Club and of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

CHARLES D. HILL was with the Class for one year and with 1907 for the two following years. After leaving college he was with the Columbian National Life Insurance Company. He is now with Harris & Company, 15 Broad Street, New York City. He was married in June, 1905.

HONE left college Christmas of Freshman year. "On March 4, 1903," he writes, "the same day our presidents are inaugurated, I was inaugurated as a 'runner' in the downtown branch of the Knickerbocker Trust Company at 66 Broadway, New York City. In June of that year I was advanced to a position in the trust department, where I was 'caged' with the other slaves until October, 1906, when I effected my escape and decided I would enlighten the insurance world on how to be a broker. In other words, I went

in the general brokerage business with my uncle, where I continued until October, 1908, when I became connected with the firm of Fox & Pier of 37 Liberty Street, New York. I gave this firm my valued services until February, 1911, when I changed to the firm I am now with, Stanford, Hine & Fish of 123 William Street, New York."

Hone was married in the fall of 1910 and has adopted the daughter which was born to Mrs. Hone by a previous marriage. He is a member of the Second Division, New York Naval Militia.

LEGGETT writes: "In February, 1906, after four months as a Sheff Freshman, a rôle that proved a bit embarrassing after spending three years in Academic, a sudden impulse and, I think, a good one, led me to beat a rather hasty retreat from the Elm City. I hadn't the least idea what I'd do to keep out of mischief. I thought of going West and I thought of Central or South America. It took me just a week to decide to stay right here in New York and my father got me a position with the American Agricultural Chemical Company. Two weeks in a fertilizer mill gave me a smattering knowledge of raw materials and, strange to say, failed to make me seek a more savory line of business. Armed with a rather dangerous looking implement known as a 'tryer,' I was turned loose in New York harbor as official 'sampler' for the company. Later my duties included checking weights of deliveries of dried blood and bone at the numerous slaughterhouses and various other ill-smelling sources of supply in this interesting industry, and still later, making myself generally disagreeable about the steamship lines looking out for the interests of the company in the delivery and removal of freight in and about the harbor. For five years I have been chasing wildly from Hoboken to South Brooklyn, and from Long Island City to Staten Island.

Though not very lucrative work, it has been interesting, instructive, and best of all, healthy.

"In November, 1908, I was fortunate enough to persuade the prettiest, sweetest† . . . girl that I ever knew to share my uncertain fare and fate, which leads me to describe what I am vain enough to consider my one great achievement since leaving New Haven, to wit, one bouncing fine baby girl, Mary Elizabeth Leggett. She struck town in October, 1909, and has kept her mother and father on the jump ever since, fitting her for the Junior Promenade of the Class of 1930."

***M**ACGURN entered the Class in Freshman year and during the course died in the Yale Infirmary, after a very brief illness, on December 12, 1904.

NICHOLS, during the fall after graduation, lived with Beach and Lupton at 338 West Fifty-sixth Street, New York City, while he was working with the New York & New Jersey Telephone Company. In the fall of 1907 he went to El Paso, Texas, to engage in railroad construction work. Later he removed to Putnam, Texas. His home address is Fayetteville, N. Y.

RICHARD PARK writes: "After spending a most happy Freshman year at Yale with the Class of 1906, I was appointed to West Point and entered with the Class of 1907. After spending four years at the military academy in the usual way, I graduated in 1907 and received my commission as a second lieutenant out in the United States corps of engineers. During graduation leave, I visited England,

†Remainder of description omitted.

*See also under Necrology.

France and Switzerland, and upon my return to the United States in August, 1907, was stationed in Boston, Mass., as assistant to the district engineer officer who had charge of the lighthouse construction, the river and harbor work, and the fortifications on the New England coast. Early in 1908 I was sent to the mouth of the Columbia River, and put in charge of land defense surveys there in the states of Washington and Oregon. In the fall of 1909 I was sent to the engineering school at Washington Barracks, D. C., where I am now completing my course of studies.

"Expect my next station will be the Philippines—about next fall. My future depends largely upon how much Uncle Sam plans to do in the next forty years in the way of river and harbor improvement and fortification construction.

"The prospects of something big to do are pretty good, however, in spite of the fact that the biggest job on our hands, the Panama Canal, is nearing completion under Colonel Goethals. There will still remain the deeper channels to dig into our more important harbors, the canalization and regularization of our inland waterways, the great emplacements for our seacoast guns—and always the prospect of war with some future enemy. In fact, right now, there is news afloat that some of us will be sent to Mexico right away to help keep the peace!"

Park was married in the spring of 1909 and a son was born the following spring.

IRA S. PARKE left Yale at the end of Freshman year. "Being persuaded from my earliest youth," he writes, "that there was but one career of glory beckoning, upon leaving college I bought a few acres near St. Clair, Mich., and set out to enroll myself in the noble ranks of the grangers. To begin with, I took a short course in general agriculture at Lansing and followed it the next year with a

course at Cornell. After a winter in Egypt, I settled down to apply those theories which had been inculcated only to find, as so many have in studying agriculture, that a theoretical presupposes a practical knowledge and that a city-bred man finds himself badly handicapped on a farm. But I set to work and have now a full-fledged dairy farm in operation (myself being at various periods owner, manager, farmhand, and chore-boy) and the future begins to have some glimmers. I have been motoring in England and on the Continent with my mother and sister since September, except for two months spent in Dresden chasing an elusive Muse. I am on my way home now and it is a case of back to the farm with me until further notice."

* **A**NDREW PARKER entered the Class in Freshman year and in the summer following his first year at Yale died at the country home of his parents in Fermanagh Township, Juniata County, Pa. His death was due to appendicitis.

PEIRSEL left college at Christmas of Freshman year. He says: "Dirty ink-well drudgery and desk dusting was the first job tackled on leaving college. It was about the hardest task I ever had, because it required being at the office before any one else got around, and I considered, in those days, that a breakfast served too early did not agree with me. However, I struggled along and at the end of a year actually received a three-dollar raise. The advertising manager, who was the head of our department, so fascinated me by the way in which he sat at his desk and pretended to look wise, that I became imbued with the idea that I would

* See also under Necrology.

like the same kind of a job. I also wanted to get married, so, after several months wasted in 'We'll take your name, and you'll hear from us in a few days,' I finally persuaded a paris green manufacturer [Morris Herrmann & Company] to give me the opportunity of demonstrating what advertising would do in helping to sell this particular line of merchandise. That was several years ago, and we have been doing a steadily increasing business. Quite recently the sales and advertising departments have been combined, and the firm has put the whole strictly up to me."

Peirsel is also a director in the Ark-Mo and Climax zinc companies of New Jersey. He was married in the fall of 1907, and a son was born in August, 1910. His home is in Glen Ridge, N. J., where he is a member of the Monday Night Bowling Club and the Glen Ridge Club. He has been president of the Cosmos Club of New York.

RANDOLPH left the Class during Freshman year. His home address is Westbury, Long Island, N. Y.

RICHMOND left the Class at the end of Freshman year and entered insurance with Muir & Haighton of Philadelphia.

JAMES N. ROBINSON writes: "I left Yale at the end of my Junior year on account of my father's illness. At that time I went into his law office in Hornell, N. Y., and have been here since. I was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor at law in June, 1909. My father died in October, 1906, and after his death I associated myself with a young attorney in this city and attempted to hang

on to father's practice. I succeeded fairly well and in June, 1909, took the bar examinations myself; was successful, and have since been practicing under my own name at the same place. I will doubtless remain here for a number of years yet and perhaps forever. I have a good many interests here, like the place, enjoy my work, and do not think I could better myself elsewhere. I want to get into politics and expect to run this fall for city judge."

Robinson was married in the spring of 1908. He is a member of the Elks and Masons.

HOWARD F. RUSSELL left college at the end of Freshman year and has since been engaged in farming at Suffield, Conn. He was married in the fall of 1904 and a son was born in August, 1906. He is a Mason.

SANDS writes: "From June 1, 1906, to April 1, 1907, my business experiences present a theme to be illumined only by some better-gaited typewriter than mine (neuter). Our gifted classmate, who can hide his blushes but not the other ruddy appurtenances to his countenance under the *nom de guerre* of 'Ewer Struly,' could find in those annals even more instruction for our country's youth than 'My Four Years at Andover' offers. But as even a *Lit* editor could elicit wheezes from the material, some day I may try it. Retelling here would spoil the retailing later; and it is valuable only to the most foolish members of graduating classes. Suffice it to say that those nine months involved near-flotations of a rubberized-leather company (Australian patent); a second St. Nicholas ice-rink at New Haven; and the almost famous 'Alma Mater' cigarettes—Harris Hammond called them 'Animal Matters'; something

certainly was the matter. In between came various elimination events. Covering the state of New Jersey for the Souvenir Post Card Company with a sample case weighing forty-nine pounds stretched my arms to white-hope lengths. At another time Harry Morse—elder brother of Captain S. F. B.—and I prepared to go down to Brazil, where I have an uncle. He wanted us to be president and general manager or some such donmackay positions, of a new railroad. After spending August in collecting pleasant recollections of the United States we actually did get one foot on the gang-plank. It froze there.

“Finally beaten into acknowledging the futility of getting-rich-quick, on April 1 I started to learn the advertising business with the Frank Presbrey Company of New York. During Senior year Mr. Presbrey spit on my shoes in a buffet car once, so we were old friends. Note the ominous date selected for this start. Long may it be waived. From there to Frank Seaman, Inc., was a natural step due to vast increase in stipend. After swimming in that pleasant pool a year and learning how deep the water really is, I felt it wise to get back on shore and learn more about strokes. The local work of the Street Railways Advertising Company offered the one big training school, and Hugh Bayne, '91, supplied the password on sight. On eight hours' notice they sent me out to Duluth, where I arrived on Thanksgiving Day, 1908. Having learned the strokes I yearned to get back into the big pool and on the first of last September started this work of opening a Northwestern office for the Charles H. Fuller Company of Chicago. Inoculation with the Northwest caught; mother came out just a month or two after I did; and business is fine around the store, Abe. If I haven't enough money in the bank to get back to Sexennial, Shev is a director of it and will have to arrange matters.

"This has not even listed the material for that scream. Even advertising has not entirely expelled the get-rich-quick virus—we still pay \$1.50 per annum on three Arizona corporations that are worth a separate story. But—"Cultivate garrulity for the nonce," admonishes our Secretary. You all have it—I can't cultivate garrulity. You who can must remember that not alone in agriculture is cultivation closely related to harrowing."

Sands is a member of the University Club of Minneapolis and of the Yale Alumni Association of his vicinity.

SLOANE was with the Class during Freshman year. He was then at Columbia for a short time and later entered the American Express Company.

STIMSON left Yale at the end of Sophomore year. "Long before leaving college," he writes, "I had made up my mind to become an architect. Thus, several years with McKim, Mead & White, and a year in Paris, studying architecture, proved the normal sequence to my dreams. Finally a chromo of the 'Golden Gate at Sunset' induced me to throw in my lot with the energetic West at San Francisco. So far, the venture has seemed a wise one, though, as everyone knows, Dame Fortune's smile is most elusive and uncertain. Here distances are so great that everyone travels on horseback, avoiding the vast ranches of Indian corn, or 'maize'—the latter name derived from the numerous instances of horse and rider becoming lost in these immense cornfields where the stalks grow to an enormous height, as, in fact, everything does in California, even the imagination. The Indians are seldom a serious menace, nowadays, and are gradually being confined to the rocky fastnesses, where their chief

occupation is looking for gold mines to sell to their credulous conquerors. I am looking forward to a future of blessed bachelordom in this glorious land of strawberries and peaches—reminiscent of mellow memories of dear old Yale.

“Let me add one word of affection and advice to all—come West!”

Stimson is senior member of the firm of Stimson & Buckingham, architects. He is a member of the University Club of Oakland and the Corinthian Yacht Club of San Francisco.

STRONG, who left the Class after three years, was during 1907 engaged in brass foundry work in Detroit, his native city. Since that time he has seemed to drop out of the knowledge of everyone in the Class.

SWORDS is staying at Evergreen Lodge, Saranac Lake, N. Y. His permanent address continues Morristown, N. J. He writes: “In September, 1907, I went to work at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York and was there until May, 1908, when I was forced to leave the city on account of illness. From May, 1908, until December, 1910, I was at the Loomis Sanatorium, Loomis, N. Y. Since then have been at Saranac Lake, N. Y. Some ‘*Mens sana in corpore sano*’ is all right but occasionally a little snifty is good for us all.”

WALTERS has spent most of his time in lumbering. He writes: “I left Yale at end of year 1903, attended Ames Agricultural College for a short course in preparation for ranching in Alberta, Canada; changed my plans and went to St. Joe, Mo., in the spring of 1904. I was with the St. Joe Lumber Company there until the spring of 1907. The following summer took a trip with my brother to the

Pacific coast, traveled from California up into the Canadian Rockies, thence to the plains of Alberta and back again to Vancouver, B. C. The remainder of the year, into December, I worked with timber cruisers and the Brunette Saw Mill Company of Westminster, B. C. I returned to Illinois to spend the holidays with my parents and the following March arrived here in Portland, Ore., and started work with the Northern Pacific Lumber Company."

Walters was married in December, 1909, and a daughter was born in December of the following year.

SHELDON WARD writes: "I left college after examinations in June, 1903, 'conditioned' in all subjects and especially ill-conditioned financially. I worked for the National Wire Company of Fair Haven until the following December when I had accumulated enough to get me back to sunny South Dakota. In January, 1904, I hired out as a farm laborer at Yankton, S. D., and continued the pursuit of plows and cows until February, 1905, when it began to pall. I then went to the Black Hills in the western part of the state. Here I 'threwed in' with my cousin. We each filed on a homestead one hundred miles from the railroad, bought a few head of cattle, and started a raw ranch. In addition to ranching we have a contract with the government for carrying mail, which makes a sixty-mile drive daily. This brings me to the present time, which reminds me I must jump on a horse and run in the mail team."

Ward was married in January, 1911.

WELCH left college at the end of Freshman year. He was connected with the Meriden *Record* and the New Haven *Palladium*, and in May, 1905, he says: "I've 'launched' the Meriden (Conn.) *Evening Times* (daily), which lived ten

months to meet violent death at the hands of a cruel competitor."

"Took rest cure for newspaper brain-fag," he now writes, "on copy desk of Boston *Herald*. Then a plunge into saffron journalism, survived, and became night editor of Hearst's Boston *American* after a few harrowing details. Thence to Sunday 'make-up' job, head of copy-desk *ad infinitum*, *ad nauseam*, and then exit to a rival sheet, the *Traveler*. Here we are desperately holding down job as news editor with both hands and feet. Meanwhile heaping Ossa on Pelion, insult on injury, by hoisting a product of our shears and pastepot, the *Market Reporter* (weekly), on a long-suffering and ever down-trodden public. The ghost is still able to walk twice a fortnight, but you can never tell what these spook-investigating scientists will do to an overworked 'medie.'"

Welch was married in October, 1905, and two sons have been born to him. His home is in Dorchester.

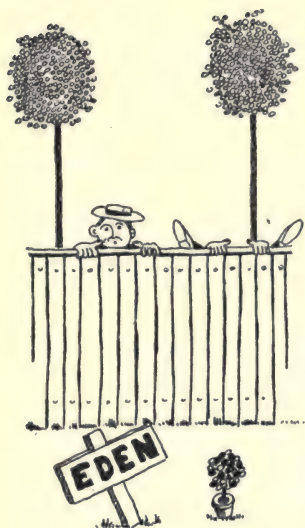
WELLS was with the Class during Freshman and Sophomore years. On leaving college he entered the firm of W. L. Wells & Company, cotton buyers, and his address for a time was Vicksburg, Miss.

WILLARD left Yale at the end of Sophomore year. For the Senior Class Book he wrote: "Last winter (1905-06) I spent abroad, traveling through Spain, Italy and France. Since returning I have been with Willard & Company of Wall Street, New York."

He is now manager of the bond department of Penington, Colket & Company of 115 Broadway, New York City. He is a member of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y.

YOUNG was with the Class during Freshman and Sophomore years. He then took up newspaper work with the *Hartford Courant*. His home address is 140 Washington Street, Hartford, Conn.





MARRIAGES AND FAMILIES

GRADUATES

Ernest Arthur Anderson was married in Waterbury, Conn., June 20, 1908, to Miss Harriet Lewis Schlegel, who was born in Waterbury, Conn., the daughter of William Jacob Schlegel and of Mary Sophia (Lewis) Schlegel. One son:

Ernest Arthur, Jr., born Waterbury, Conn., August 20, 1910.

Austin Warmington Andrews was married in Philadelphia, Pa., January 8, 1908, to Miss Emma S. Wainwright, who was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., the daughter of Jonathan Wainwright and Emma Wainwright. Two daughters:

Anita Wainwright, born Cleveland, Ohio, February 17, 1909.

Harriet Natalie, born Cleveland, Ohio, November 14, 1910.

John Ezra Ayers was married in Stone Bridge, N. Y., September 22, 1909, to Miss Laura Mae Benedict, who was born in Wisner, N. Y., the daughter of James Henry Benedict and Addie Benedict (Pitts) Benedict. One son:

Samuel, born Warwick, N. Y., August 29, 1910.

Fred Carlton Barron was married in Waco, Texas, June 16, 1910, to Miss Maude Walker, who was born in Columbia, Tenn., the daughter of William Overton Walker and Alice (Cabler) Walker.

Arthur Stanhope Barrows was married in Erie, Pa., March 29, 1909, to Miss Bessie Mary Gordon, who was born

in Cleveland, Ohio, the daughter of Frederick Elliott Gordon and Eleanor Chamberlain (Downs) Gordon. One daughter:

Eleanor Ruth, born Conneaut, Ohio, July 6, 1910.

John Bauer was married in Crete, Neb., December 25, 1909, to Miss Florence Foss, who was born in Crete, Neb., the daughter of Fayette Ingerson Foss and Mary Elizabeth (Adams) Foss. One son:

Frederick Foss, born Ithaca, N. Y., February 2, 1911.

Frederick Hayward Beach was married in Asbury Park, N. J., September 12, 1907, to Miss Josephine Underwood Martin, who was born in Louisville, Ky., daughter of Capt. Henry Clay Martin and Mary Louise (Watson) Martin.

John Borden was married in Chicago, Ill., February 2, 1907, to Miss Ellen Waller, who was born in Chicago, Ill., the daughter of James Breckenridge Waller and Elizabeth (Wallace) Waller. Two daughters:

Ellen, born Chicago, Ill., December 25, 1907.

Mary Elizabeth, born Chicago, Ill., June 7, 1909.

James Beebee Brinsmade was married in Toledo, Ohio, on September 16, 1911, to Miss Margery Gibson Hickox, who was born in Toledo, November 17, 1886, the daughter of Edward Platt Hickox, Yale '78, and Emelyn A. (Colton) Hickox.

Nelson Courtlandt Brown was married in Milford, Pa., on August 23, 1911, to Miss Alice Violet Baker of Milford.

Arthur Howard Clark was married in Lebanon, Conn., August 6, 1906, to Miss Jennie Alice Park, who was born in Jersey City, N. J., the daughter of Rev. Andrew Jackson Park and Mary (Barnett) Park. One son:

Arthur Howard, Jr., born Brooklyn, N. Y., November 25, 1907.

Wedworth William Clarke was married in Douglas, Wyo., May 7, 1907, to Miss Maude Elsie Willox, who was born in

Exira, Iowa, the daughter of James Willox and Frances (Cooper) Willox. One daughter:

Margaret Louise, born Jackson, Mich., June 4, 1908.

Harold William Condé was married in Danbury, Conn., June 10, 1911, to Miss Grace Caroline George, who was born in Danbury, Conn., the daughter of Nathan Monroe Flower George and Flora Grace (Downs) George.

Harry Bryan Cook was married in East Orange, N. J., May 22, 1907, to Miss Evalina King Morehouse, who was born in Newark, N. J., the daughter of John Newton Morehouse and Evalina Louise (Baldwin) Morehouse.

Richard Alexander Cooke was married in Honolulu, H. I., November 12, 1907, to Miss E. Dagmar Sorenson, who was born in Honolulu, H. I., the daughter of Thomas Sorenson and Karen Sophia Sorenson. One daughter:

Anna Karen, born Honolulu, H. I., March 5, 1909.

Edwin Corning was married in Washington, D. C., November 25, 1908, to Miss Louise Maxwell, who was born in Cawnpore, India, the daughter of Allan James Maxwell and Ellen (Blackmar) Maxwell. One son and one daughter:

Erastus, 2d, born Albany, N. Y., October 7, 1909.

Louise, born Albany, N. Y., April 27, 1911.

Walter Hurd Coursen was married in Excelsior Springs, Mo., July 16, 1908, to Miss Genevieve Hazel Stone, who was born in San Francisco, Calif., the daughter of Frank C. Stone and Helena (Simmons) Stone. One daughter:

Anna Blair, born Scranton, Pa., April 6, 1909.

Nellis Maynard Crouse was married in Utica, N. Y., April 28, 1909, to Miss Rebecca Leggett Bowne, who was born in Westchester, N. Y., the daughter of Watson Honeywell Bowne and Catherine Hanna (Doherty) Bowne. One son:

Daniel Nellis, 2d, born Utica, N. Y., February 22, 1910.

Herbert Hallock Cutler was married in New York City, February 21, 1909, to Miss Minnie Patterson, the daughter of William Patterson and Margaret (Nevin) Patterson. One daughter:

Geraldine Nevin, born Bridgeport, Conn., January 12, 1910.

Louis deVierville Dousman was married in La Crosse, Wis., June 29, 1910, to Miss Sarah Easton, who was born in La Crosse, Wis., the daughter of Lucian Frederick Easton and Mary (Losey) Easton. One son:

Frederick Louis, born Prairie du Chien, Wis., May 8, 1911.

Waldo Hilary Dunn was married in Wooster, Ohio, June 11, 1907, to Miss Fern DeMiller Greenwald, who was born in Wooster, Ohio, the daughter of David Greenwald and Ellen (DeMiller) Greenwald. Two daughters:

Dorothy Fern, born Wooster, Ohio, April 10, 1908.

Lorna Ethel, born Wooster, Ohio, December 7, 1909.

Edward Farnsworth Dustin was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., September 15, 1910, to Miss Harriette Baldwin Marsh, who was born in East Orange, N. J., the daughter of Andrew Kunzler Marsh and Margaret Eliza (Baldwin) Marsh.

Grosvenor Ely was married in Norwich, Conn., September 27, 1906, to Miss Mary Learned, who was born in Norwich, Conn., the daughter of Major Bela Peck Learned and Mary (Bulkeley) Learned. Two sons:

Grosvenor, Jr., born Norwich, Conn., October 5, 1908.

Learned, born Norwich, Conn., July 21, 1910.

Edwin Rogers Embree was married in New Haven, Conn., July 16, 1907, to Miss Kate Scott Clark, who was born in New Haven, Conn., the daughter of James Clark and Annie Elizabeth (Redding) Clark. One son and one daughter:

John Fee, born New Haven, Conn., August 26, 1908.

Edwina Rogers, born New Haven, Conn., October 18, 1911.

John Raymond Engle was married in Campbelltown, Pa., September 3, 1908, to Miss Elenor Moyer, who was born in Campbelltown, Pa., the daughter of Michael Moyer and Susie (Imboden) Moyer. One daughter:

Mary Elizabeth, born Huntington, W. Va., March 13, 1910.

Samuel Field, Jr., was married in Mifflintown, Pa., April 20, 1911, to Miss Margaret Hills, who was born in Madisonville, Ohio, the daughter of Rev. Clarence Eugene Hills and Susan Wood (Stone) Hills.

Littleton Holmes Fitch was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., January 7, 1911, to Miss Gertrude Sullivan, who was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., the daughter of Hains Woodruff Sullivan and Clara (Wright) Sullivan.

Benjamin Fitzpatrick was married in Montgomery, Ala., November 12, 1907, to Miss Mary Mapes, who was born in Montgomery, Ala., the daughter of Alvin Joshua Mapes and Anna (Johnston) Mapes.

George Starkweather Fowler was married in Mount Carmel, Conn., April 6, 1910, to Miss Marguerite Louise Woodruff, who was born in Mount Carmel, Conn., the daughter of Arthur Edson Woodruff and Helen Agnes (Thorne) Woodruff.

Augustus Louis Gebhard was married in Butler, Ind., June 17, 1908, to Miss Gladys Almyra Stone, who was born in Butler, Ind., the daughter of Samuel Granville Stone and Elvie Catherine (Stoner) Stone. Two daughters, twins:

Born in Bryan, Ohio, March 6, 1909, and died within a short time of birth.

William Stuart Glazier was married in Hartford, Conn., April 27, 1909, to Miss Helen Fitch Davis, who was born in

Hartford, Conn., the daughter of Gustavus Pierrepont Davis and Elise (Mitchell) Davis.

Howard Goodwin was married in Hartford, Conn., June 9, 1909, to Miss Charlotte Alton, who was born in Hartford, Conn., the daughter of Charles D. Alton and Margurite C. Alton. One son:

James Alton, born Hartford, Conn., March 8, 1910.

Charles Waterhouse Goodyear, Jr., was married in Buffalo, N. Y., June 2, 1908, to Miss Grace Rumsey, who was born in Buffalo, N. Y., the daughter of Laurence Dana Rumsey and Jennie (Cary) Rumsey. One son and one daughter:

Charles Waterhouse, 3d, born Buffalo, N. Y., June 8, 1909.

Jane, born Buffalo, N. Y., October 29, 1910.

Peter Gow, Jr., was married in Holyoke, Mass., September 15, 1908, to Miss Mabel Rebecca Whitcomb, who was born in Holyoke, Mass., the daughter of Levi S. Whitcomb. One daughter:

Marjorie Whitcomb, born Buffalo, N. Y., May 4, 1910.

Edgar Hart Guyun was married in Lebanon, Ohio, August 24, 1909, to Miss Edith Katherine McCreary, who was born in Lebanon, Ohio., the daughter of Zephaniah McCreary and Sarah (Monfort) McCreary.

Isaac Staples Hall was married in Fitchburg, Mass., May 24, 1910, to Miss Edith Deborah Babbitt, who was born in Orange, Mass., the daughter of Charles Albert Babbitt and Addie Florence (Packard) Babbitt. One daughter:

Deborah, born Medford, Mass., May 22, 1911.

George Cushman Hannahs was married in Newark, N. J., June 10, 1911, to Miss Louisa Jennett Wilson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Barnum Wilson.

William Hugh Harris was married in Oakdale, Md., October 8, 1908, to Miss Carrie Nicodemus Warfield, who was born in Baltimore, Md., the daughter of Edwin Warfield and Emma (Nicodemus) Warfield. Two daughters:

Rosalind Griswold, born Binghamton, N. Y., August 28, 1909.

Louise Warfield, born Oakdale, Md., October 29, 1910.

Harold Wade Headley was married in Bradley Beach, N. J., September 10, 1910, to Miss Hilda Hinsdale Carter, who was born in Newark, N. J., the daughter of Robert Smith Carter and Amelia F. (Nichols) Carter.

Gustave Morris Hecksher was married in New York City, February 6, 1907, to Miss Frances Louise Vanderhoef, who was born in New York City, the daughter of Harmon Blauvele Vanderhoef and Fannie Louise Vanderhoef. One daughter:

Frances Louise, born New York City, November 17, 1908.

Emerson Garfield Hess was married in Fort Wayne, Ind., June 14, 1911, to Miss Nellie Carvill Lawson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Lawson.

Willard Deere Hosford was married in Omaha, Neb., June 24, 1908, to Miss Mary Lee McShane, who was born in Omaha, Neb., the daughter of John Albert McShane and Mary (Lee) McShane. One daughter:

Janette, born Omaha, Neb., July 12, 1910, died July 12, 1910.

Isaac Henry Hughes was married in Auburn, Ky., August 26, 1896, to Miss Ella Freeman, who was born in Auburn, Ky., and died in De Soto, Mo., January 13, 1902, daughter of Lucius Allyn Freeman and Mattie Isabella (Mills) Freeman. Three sons born before Hughes entered Yale:

Albert Freeman, born Silver City, N. Mex., July 13, 1897.

Henry Hawthorne, born Bloomfield, Mo., August 22, 1899.

Arthur Allyn, born De Soto, Mo., December 5, 1901, died, September 22, 1902.

Edward Boltwood Hull was married in Boston, Mass., September 29, 1909, to Miss Marion Bosworth Withington, who was born in South Amboy, N. J., the daughter of Augustus Henry Withington and Mary (Bosworth) Withington. One son and one daughter:

James Withington, born Pittsfield, Mass., August 3, 1910.

Dorcas Fletcher, born Pittsfield, Mass., August 26, 1911.

Ernest Braislin Humpstone was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., December 8, 1909, to Miss Louise Violet Morse, who was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., the daughter of Lieut. Commander Jerome Edward Morse, U. S. N., and Ella Purdy (Packard) Morse.

Philip Woodward Hunt was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 2, 1907, to Miss Harriet Harris Pendleton, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, the daughter of Elliott Pendleton and Isabel (Ecktein) Pendleton. Two daughters:

Isabel Pendleton, born Cincinnati, Ohio, October 31, 1907.

Martha Carter, born Cincinnati, Ohio, December 12, 1910.

Clarence Seymour Hutt was married in Mahone Bay, Nova Scotia, September 22, 1908, to Miss Minnie Leone Joudrey, who was born in Mahone Bay, Nova Scotia, the daughter of William Fawson Joudrey and Sarah (Hyson) Joudrey. One daughter:

Marjorie Lucille, born New Haven, Conn., June 3, 1910.

Russell Dixon Janney was married in 1907. One son:

William Reynold, born New York City, February 15, 1908.

*William Kurtz Johnson was married in Mexico City, Mexico, November 18, 1908, to Miss Eno Hamm, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George I. Hamm of Mexico City.

Irenus Prime Keith was married in New Haven, Conn., June 27, 1908, to Miss Jasmine Ethridge Johnston, of Atlanta, Ga., who was born in Madison, Ga., daughter of John Chandler Johnston and Julia Emma (Wallace) Johnston. One daughter:

Julia Eloise Frances, born McAlester, Okla., June 15, 1909.

Albert Rowden King was married in New Haven, Conn., January 18, 1911, to Miss Pauline Olive Goebel, who was born in New Haven, Conn., the daughter of George Goebel and Pauline (Hilsdorf) Goebel.

Edmund Stanley Kochersperger was married in Claverack, N. Y., September 15, 1910, to Miss Emma Ann Myer, who was born in Claverack, N. Y., the daughter of Charles Johnson Myer and Elizabeth Hayward Myer.

Robinson Leech was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 1, 1911, to Miss Mary Buchanan Jennings, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Augustus Jennings.

George Cabot Ward Low was married in Albany, N. Y., November 11, 1911, to Miss Dorothea Douglas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis N. Douglas of Albany.

Edmund Rutan Lupton was married in Rutherford, N. J., March 25, 1911, to Miss Mabel Lorraine Higbie, who was born in Rutherford, N. J., the daughter of Seymour Nathaniel Higbie and Lilian (Yates) Higbie.

Donald Ashbrook McGee was married in Plainfield, N. J., October 17, 1908, to Miss Mary Ellen Valiant, who was born in Baltimore, Md., the daughter of John Valiant and Mary Elizabeth (Jordan) Valiant. One daughter:

Elizabeth, born Plainfield, N. J., May 14, 1911.

John C. McNary was married in Staten Island, N. Y., September 14, 1910, to Miss Gwendolyn Wilhelmine Acker, who was born in New Brighton, N. Y., the daughter of Augustus Acker and Caroline (Almsteadt) Acker.

William Elder Marcus, Jr., was married in Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., June 6, 1908, to Miss Dorothy Cooksey, who was born in New York City, the daughter of George Borwick Cooksey and Linda (Dows) Cooksey. One daughter:

Linda, born Montclair, N. J., June 4, 1909.

Edward Shorrey Mills was married in Minneapolis, Minn., December 31, 1907, to Miss Marion Elizabeth Partridge, who was born in Minneapolis, Minn., the daughter of George Henry Partridge and Adelaide (Wyman) Partridge. One son:

George Partridge, born Lawrence, L. I., N. Y., October 17, 1908.

Barrington Moore was married in New York City, December 20, 1910, to Miss Muriel Hennen Morris Ledyard, who was born in Boston, Mass., the daughter of Lewis Cass Ledyard and Frances Isabel (Morris) Ledyard.

Charles Dexter Morris was married in Baltimore, Md., November 28, 1908, to Miss Arminta Miles. One son:

Richard Miles, born Brooklyn, N. Y., November 22, 1910.

Charles Milton Morse was married in Union Springs, N. Y., July 5, 1906, to Miss Susanna Davis, who was born in Auburn, N. Y., the daughter of John Yawger Davis and Mary (Russell) Davis.

George Braddock Ogle was married in Chicago, Ill., September 24, 1906, to Miss Ruth Caroline Jones, who was born in Chicago, Ill., the daughter of George Herbert Jones and Myrtilla Alice (Colbert) Jones.

Raymond William Osborne was married in Hartford, Conn., May 20, 1908, to Miss Elizabeth Stamford Wood,



THE CLASS BOY AND
THE CLASS CUP

THE
LIBRARY OF
CONGRESS

who was born in Wilkes Barre, Pa., the daughter of James Wood and Martha (Anderson) Wood.

Francis Thurston Pendleton was married in New York City, September 1, 1906, to Miss Mary Christine Denslow, who was born in Hartford, Conn., the daughter of Welton Ulysses Denslow and Cathrine Louise (Wright) Denslow. One son, the Class Boy:

Thurston Denslow, born New Haven, Conn., August 4, 1907.

William Henry Peters was married in Providence, R. I., January 10, 1907, to Miss Helen Boden Collier of Providence. One daughter:

Boden, born Syracuse, N. Y., June 9, 1908.

Charles Wesley Price was married at "Hillcrest," French Mountain, Warren County, N. Y., June 30, 1910, to Miss Ruth Buckbee, who was born in French Mountain, N. Y., the daughter of William Doane Buckbee and Kate Lodice (Brown) Buckbee.

Henry Gould Ralston was married in Smithfield, Va., June 1, 1910, to Miss Grace Radcliffe Day, who was born in Smithfield, Va., the daughter of Col. Charles Fenton Day and Emily Virginia (Jordan) Day. One daughter:

Virginia Day, born Miami, Fla., September 3, 1911.

Stanley Forman Reed was married in Maysville, Ky., May 11, 1908, to Miss Winifred Davis Elgin, who was born in Sharpsburg, Ky., the daughter of James Withers Elgin and Mary Ella (Sharp) Elgin. One son:

John A., born Maysville, Ky., January 31, 1911.

Arthur Werner Rinke was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 10, 1911, to Miss Ida Scholes Raymond, who was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., the daughter of Arthur Bunker Raymond and Susan Wyckoff (Scholes) Raymond.

William Goodwin Robinson was married in Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., June 26, 1909, to Miss Catharine Bradford Dodd, who was born in Washington, D. C., the daughter of George Allan Dodd and Agnes (Steele) Dodd. One daughter and one son:

Catharine Bradford, born Hoosick, N. Y., April 30, 1910.

William Dodd, born Hoosick, N. Y., August 8, 1911.

Rufus Story Rowland was married in Pittsburgh, Pa., December 7, 1906, to Miss Margarita Frew, who was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., the daughter of William Nimick Frew and Emily Wick (Berry) Frew. One daughter and one son:

Virginia Frew, born Plainfield, N. J., October 5, 1907.

Rufus Story, Jr., born Plainfield, N. J., April 17, 1911.

Avery Milton Schermerhorn was married in Peaks Island, Portland, Me., August 24, 1910, to Miss Mary Lila Long, who was born in Lewisburg, Pa., the daughter of Zachariah Long and Mary Alice (Pardoe) Long.

Lester Randolph Scovill was married in New York City, April 4, 1907, to Miss Sarah May Whittaker, who was born in Hartford, Conn., the daughter of Samuel Howe Whittaker and Maria Evelyn (Steele) Whittaker. One daughter:

Barbara Josephine, born Brooklyn, N. Y., June 27, 1910.

Edward Clarkson Seward, Jr., was married in Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y., November 16, 1910, to Miss Pearl Hedenberg, who was born in Newark, N. J., the daughter of Harry Wilson Hedenberg, and Carrie Belle (Stoutenburgh) Hedenberg.

William Brewster Shelton was married in Flushing, N. Y., October 12, 1909, to Miss Mary Iva Patterson, who was born in Edinboro, Pa., the daughter of Freelinghuysen Patterson and Emily Almeda (Wilson) Patterson.

Everitt Anthony Sherwood was married in Ottawa, Ill., August 20, 1910, to Miss Ruth Bailey, who was born in Rut-

land, Vt., the daughter of John Webster Bailey and Mary (Caulderwood) Bailey. One daughter:

Sara, born Oak Park, Ill., October 12, 1911.

Thomas Leonard Shevlin was married in Louisville, Ky., February 1, 1909, to Miss Elizabeth Brannin Sherley, who was born in Louisville, Ky., the daughter of Brannin Sherley and Brite (McDonald) Sherley. One daughter:

Elizabeth Brite, born Minneapolis, Minn., January 2, 1911.

Bruce Donald Smith was married in Boston, Mass., January 14, 1909, to Miss Pauline Mackay, who was born in Nantucket, Mass., the daughter of George Henry Mackay and Maria Mitchell (Starbuck) Mackay. One son:

Bruce Donald, Jr., born Chicago, Ill., March 25, 1910.

William Buell Sprague was married in Flushing, N. Y., February 28, 1911, to Miss Valeria Fay Wilmerding, who was born in Chicago, Ill., the daughter of Charles Henry Wilmerding and Lily Valeria (Fay) Wilmerding.

John Archibald Stevenson was married in Chicago, Ill., November 17, 1909, to Miss Phoebe Eckels, who was born in Ottawa, Ill., the daughter of James Herron Eckels and Fannie Lissette Eckels.

George Sturges was married in Lake Geneva, Wis., October 31, 1906, to Miss Lelia Clarissa Parker, who was born in Chicago, Ill., the daughter of George Green Parker and Inez Luella (Knapp) Parker. Two sons:

An infant son, died August 16, 1907.

George, Jr., born Coronado, Calif., March 13, 1911, died Coronado, Calif., April 11, 1911.

Mahlon Daniel Thatcher, Jr., was married in Chicago, Ill., October 17, 1910, to Miss Katherine Prindle Luce, who was born in Chicago, Ill., the daughter of Franklin Augustus Luce and Helen May (Prindle) Luce.

Alfred Pembroke Thom, Jr., was married in Staunton, Va., December 1, 1909, to Miss Rosalie Beirne Whittle, who was born in Staunton, Va., the daughter of Conway McNeece Whittle and Rosalie (Beirne) Whittle.

Carlyle Clifford Thomson was married in West Hartford, Conn., May 6, 1908, to Miss Alice Beulah Harvey, who was born in Lakeville, Conn., the daughter of Lewis Wade Harvey and Jane Maria (Wilcox) Harvey. One son and one daughter:

Paul, born Hartford, Conn., August 22, 1909.

Virginia Harvey, born Hartford, Conn., October 29, 1910.

Edward Perry Tice was married in Columbus, Ohio, June 15, 1907, to Miss Kathryn Lavina Boring, who was born in Athens, Ohio, the daughter of James Boring and Sarah Elizabeth (Stannert) Boring. One daughter:

Ruth Elinor, born Columbus, Ohio, December 22, 1909.

Charles Terhune Tileston was married in the fall of 1910 to Miss Helen Price, the daughter of Vernon Dana Price and Mary Eliza (Cramblitt) Price of Allegheny, Pa., and a sister of V. D. Price, Jr., '06.

Charles Pratt Tuttle was married in Epsom, N. H., October 31, 1910, to Miss Lucy Vernon Stone, who was born in Winchester, Mass., the daughter of Joseph Stone and Addie (Richardson) Stone.

Joseph Hooker Twichell was married in Montclair, N. J., October 24, 1911, to Miss Esther Stockton Schoonmaker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Schoonmaker.

George Underwood, Jr., was married in Auburn, N. Y., April 14, 1909, to Miss Amy Louise Dunning, who was born in Auburn, N. Y., the daughter of David Montgomery Dunning and Alice (Hutchinson) Dunning. One daughter:

Charlotte, born Auburn, N. Y., January 20, 1910.

Garrat Bleecker Van Wagenen was married in South Orange, N. J., March 3, 1908, to Miss Elizabeth Johnson Hitch, who was born in South Orange, N. J., the daughter of Henry Forster Hitch and Elizabeth (Delano) Hitch. One son and one daughter:

Garrat Bleecker, Jr., born Langdon, N. H., April 28, 1909.

Elizabeth Hitch, born Langdon, N. H., July 22, 1910.

James Harold Wallis was married in St. Louis, Mo., October 18, 1910, to Miss Sara Francis O'Neil, who was born in Dubuque, Iowa, the daughter of John Francis O'Neil and Jessie Bird (Winall) O'Neil. One daughter:

Jane O'Neil, born Dubuque, Iowa, September 22, 1911.

Edmund Leon Warren was married in West Medford, Mass., April 26, 1910, to Miss Mildred Marcy Davenport, who was born in Putnam, Conn., the daughter of John Davenport and Catherine Jeannette (Dorrance) Davenport. One son:

Winthrop Davenport, born West Medford, Mass., April 23, 1911.

Richard Edmond Whittlesey was married in New Haven, Conn., March 19, 1910, to Miss Lucy Walkley Beach, who was born in Windsor Locks, Conn., the daughter of John Wickliffe Beach and Maria (Talcott) Beach.

Jere Raymond Wickwire was married in Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y., April 21, 1908, to Miss Constant Lounsbery Johnson, who was born in Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y., the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bradley Johnson. One son:

Jere Raymond, Jr., born New York City, March 31, 1911.

Arthur Clarence Williamson was married in Arch Springs, Pa., June 17, 1909, to Miss Vera Vesta Lewis, who was born

in Thomas, Pa., the daughter of Rev. Leander Miles Lewis, D. D., and Mary (Bently) Lewis. One daughter:

Elaine Lewis, born Merion, Pa., December 10, 1910.

Alexander James Wood was married in Willimansett, Mass., June 28, 1911, to Miss Margaret Thompson Wells.

Selah Howell Wright was married in Newtown, Conn., December 19, 1907, to Miss Mabel Morris, who was born in Newtown, Conn., the daughter of Levi Curtis Morris and Fannie Cornelia (Peck) Morris. Two sons:

Edwin Kingsbury, born New Bedford, Mass., January 5, 1910.

Francis Howell, born Norwood, Mass., March 3, 1911.

William Hogencamp Wurts was married in Wilkes Barre, Pa., November 10, 1909, to Miss Jean Louise Halsey, who was born in White Haven, Pa., the daughter of Gains Leonard Halsey and Sarah Elizabeth (Levan) Halsey, and a sister of John Halsey, '06. One son:

John Halsey, born Hackensack, N. J., August 26, 1910.



THE CLASS UNCLE MAKES AN EVENING CALL

RECAPITULATION OF MARRIAGE DATA

Total graduates reported married 99, or 34 per cent of total Class enrollment.

Total number of children born: boys 33; girls 43: total 76.

Total graduates reported married at end of five year period, i.e. June 27, 1911, 94, or $32\frac{4}{10}$ per cent of total Class enrollment.

Total number of children born at end of five year period: boys 31; girls 38: total 69.

NON-GRADUATES

Arthur Bowen Baker was married on August 1, 1905, to Miss Carrie Kennedy, daughter of T. W. Kennedy. (Incomplete.)

Alfred Brand was married in Chicago, Ill., February 15, 1910, to Miss Bertha Helen Grommes, who was born in Chicago, Ill., the daughter of John Baptiste Grommes and Bertha (Lehrkind) Grommes.

Vincent Chetwood Brewer was married in Quincy, Fla., December 30, 1908, to Miss Mary Buena Crawford, who was born in Waco, Texas, the daughter of Thomas Crawford and Sarah (Davidson) Crawford. One son:

Vincent Chetwood, Jr., born Barberton, Transvaal, South Africa, August 7, 1910.

Andrew Jennings Brown was married in Los Angeles, Calif., December 20, 1909, to Miss Cora Ione Gilfillan, who was born in Leavenworth, Kan., the daughter of William John Gilfillan and Cora (Hattie) Gilfillan.

Franklin Glazier Chapin was married in Plainfield, N. J., June 14, 1911, to Miss Juna Eleanor Tolles, who was born in Naugatuck, Conn., the daughter of Ralph Isaac Tolles and Frances (Bouton) Tolles.

Theodore Strong Cooley was married in Burlington, Vt., October 26, 1911, to Miss Freda E. Weeks, daughter of Martin Van Buren Weeks and Cassandra (Bowdoin) Weeks.

John Dickey Culbertson, Jr., was married in Sewickley, Pa., September 25, 1909, to Miss Viola Wheeler, who was born in Rockford, Ill., the daughter of Harlow Belding Wheeler and Kitie Brown (Harriott) Wheeler. One son:

Harlow Wheeler, born Sewickley, Pa., June 28, 1910.

John Ray Edwards was married in Westernville, N. Y., June 2, 1909, to Miss Susan Brayton Pillmore, who was born in Delta, N. Y., the daughter of Dr. Johnson Pillmore and Sarah (Rees) Pillmore.

John Joseph Finegan was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., January 23, 1909, to Miss Claire Muller, who was born in New York City, the daughter of Paul Muller and Emma Muller.

Edward Coleman Flynn was married in Meriden, Conn., June 30, 1910, to Miss Anna Frances Murdock, who was born in Meriden, Conn., the daughter of Patrick Murdock and Elizabeth (Callahan) Murdock.

Irving Kent Fulton was married in Salisbury, Conn., October 11, 1910, to Miss Elizabeth Harrison Warner, who was born in Salisbury, Conn., the daughter of Donald Ticknor Warner and Harriet (Welles) Warner, and a sister of Donald J. Warner, 2d, '06.

Jacob Samuel Grauman was married in Milwaukee, Wis., April 29, 1907, to Miss Mildred Miriam Loeser (died February 8, 1911), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Loeser. One son:

Samuel Jacob, born Milwaukee, Wis., October 31, 1910.

James Arthur Harley was married in Oxford, England, July 1, 1910, to Miss Josephine Maritcha Lawson, who was born in Washington, D. C., the daughter of Jesse Lawson and Rosetta (Coakley) Lawson.

Frank Edwin Harwi was married in Atchison, Kan., September 30, 1908, to Miss Florence Cain, who was born in Atchison, Kan., the daughter of John Mylchreest Cain and Lucy (Nearmon) Cain. One son:

Alfred John, born Atchison, Kan., August 22, 1909.

Frank Anderson Hayes was married in New York City, April 29, 1911, to Miss Effe Knox Huntington, who was born in New York City, the daughter of Samuel Van Vechten Huntington and Marie Robertina (Van Vechten) Huntington.

Charles D. Hill was married on June 29, 1905, to Miss Linda Wylie Halstead, daughter of John G. Halstead. (Incomplete.)

Harold Hone was married in New York City, October 15, 1910, to Miss Annie Adele Tobler (who married and divorced Frank Henry Judd, Jr.), who was born in New York City, the daughter of Walter Eugene Tobler and Charlotte (Silverman) Tobler. One daughter, by Mrs. Hone's former marriage, now adopted:

Olga Elizabeth, born New York City, July 26, 1902.

George Burwell Leggett was married in New York City, November 20, 1908, to Miss Josephine Ellwood Irwin, who was born in Jamestown, N. Y., the daughter of Joseph Ellwood Irwin and Florence (Pennock) Irwin. One daughter:

Mary Elizabeth, born New York City, October 17, 1909.

Richard Park was married in Astoria, Ore., April 15, 1909, to Miss Winifred Higgins, who was born in Astoria, Ore., the daughter of James Edward Higgins and Isabella Janet (Fraser) Higgins. One son:

James William, born Washington, D. C., March 4, 1910.

Eugene Beal Peirsel was married in Morristown, N. J., September 25, 1907, to Miss Ida Christine Messenger, who was born in New York City, the daughter of Thomas Henry Messenger and Ida Minerva (Eagle) Messenger. One son:

Thomas Messenger, born Glen Ridge, N. J., August 15, 1910.

James Nichols Robinson was married in East Orange, N. J., April 21, 1908, to Miss Mary Schuyler Hurd, who was born in Geneva, N. Y., the daughter of Walter Schuyler Hurd and Anna (Ide) Hurd.

Howard Frank Russell was married in Suffield, Conn., November 16, 1904, to Miss Florence Louise Smith, who was born in Bridgeport, Conn., the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Smith. One son:

Herbert Edwin, born Suffield, Conn., August 26, 1906.

William Alfred Walters was married in St. Joseph, Mo., December 20, 1909, to Miss Hilda Kirke White, who was born in St. Joseph, Mo., the daughter of Henry Kirke White and Emily Gertrude (Blanchard) White. One daughter:

Gertrude Alice, born Portland, Ore., December 13, 1910.

Sheldon Ward was married in Vancouver, Wash., January 17, 1911, to Miss Lillie Myrtle Jamison, who was born in Bridgewater, S. Dak., the daughter of Daniel Gerow Jamison and Willa (Lytle) Jamison.

Charles Buckley Welch was married in Brockton, Mass., October 2, 1905, to Miss Marie Louise Douglass, who was born in Meriden, Conn., the daughter of David Everett Douglass and Sarah Elizabeth (Ramsdell) Douglass. Two sons:

Charles Douglass, born Dorchester, Mass., June 21, 1906.

Stuart Wadsworth, born Dorchester, Mass., August 13, 1910.

RECAPITULATION

Total non-graduates reported married 25, or 47 per cent of total non-graduates.

Total number of children born: boys 9; girls 2: total 11.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

AN INCOMPLETE LIST OF THE WRITINGS OF THE CLASS

SINCE JUNE, 1906.

RAYMOND M. ANDERSON.

Sundry contributions to *Horseless Age*.

CLARENCE E. ANDREWS.

[Edited] "Shakespeare's *Macbeth* with notes and introduction." Phila., Henry Altemus & Co.

"William Butler Yeats." Paper read before the English Club of Yale University, 1909.

WILLIAM T. BACON.

Communications to *Yale Alumni Weekly*.

LESTER C. BARTON.

"The Steep Jungles of the Olympic Mountains." Accepted, for probable publication in the fall of 1911, by *Field and Stream*.

JOHN BAUER.

Assistant Managing Editor, *Economic Bulletin*, a quarterly publication of the American Economic Association, 1909-11. In this connection, wrote a number of book reviews and a host of book annotations.

RALPH B. BENNETT.

Regular contributions to newspapers with which he has been connected.

WALTER R. COWLES.

Has written music; songs, piano pieces; concerto for piano and orchestra; sonata for violin and piano.

"At the Spring." Song, words by Tennyson. N. Y. & L., H. W. Gray Co. (Novello.)

"My heart is like a singing bird." Song, words by Christina Rossetti. N. Y. & L., H. W. Gray Co. (Novello.)

WALDO H. DUNN.

"Fair Bo'ness" (poem). *The Christian Standard*, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"A Humble Song" (poem). *The Christian Standard*, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"A Life Prayer" (poem). *The Christian Standard*, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"The Whisper of the Waves" (poem). *The Christian Standard*, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"The Harp of the Single String" (poem). *The Christian Standard*, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"In the Twilight" (sonnet addressed to Donald Grant Mitchell, Yale '41, on occasion of his eighty-fifth birthday). "Saturday Review of Books," *New York Times*, April 21 1907.

"On Reading Ossian" (sonnet). *Book News Monthly*, Philadelphia, May, 1909.

"Then and Now." *Book News Monthly*, Philadelphia, July, 1909.

"To the Poet." *Book News Monthly*, Philadelphia, October, 1909.

"Donald Grant Mitchell: A Tribute" (article). *The Wooster Quarterly*, Wooster, Ohio, January, 1909.

Joint Editor, *The Wooster Quarterly*, organ of the alumni of University of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio.

During present year, working as biographer and literary executor, on "Life and Works of Sylvester F. Scovell, LL. D., former president of University of Wooster." (To be in three volumes.)

TRAVERS J. EDMONDS.

"The Children of the Ghetto." *The Churchman*, New York, August, 1906.

"For the Children of the City." *The Examiner*, New York, August, 1907.

"The Regeneration of the Trawigs." *Club Woman's Magazine*, Cincinnati, January, 1911.

Various other smaller contributions to newspapers and magazines, unsigned and written on behalf of the Federation of Churches, New York, summers of 1906 and 1907.

Newspaper work in Erie and Cincinnati.

Special feature articles for Erie *Sunday Herald* (formerly *Messenger-Graphic*).

Telegraphic Editor, *Evening Herald*, Erie, Pa.

Correspondent for *United Press*.

EDWIN R. EMBREE.

"Yale Humor." *Bohemian Magazine*, January, 1908.

"Yarns of the Yale Faculty." *Bohemian Magazine*, May, 1909.

"Working One's Way Through College." *Munsey's*, June, 1911.

Reportorial and special articles in New York *Sun* and *Yale Alumni Weekly*.

[Edited] Biographical Record Classes from 1868 to 1872 of the Sheffield Scientific School. Yale University Press, 1910.

[Edited] Biographical Record Class of 1874 of the Sheffield Scientific School. Yale University Press, 1911.

[Edited] History Class of 1906, Volume II. Yale University Press, 1911.

[Edited in collaboration with Class Secretaries] Records of the Classes of '76, '95, '00, '04, '05, Yale College;

and Records of the Classes of '94, '99, '00, '05, Sheffield Scientific School.]

HAROLD M. FINLEY.

"Side Doors in the City of Churches," and numerous other unsigned articles and contributions to *Collier's* during past three years.

"The Grand Canyon" (verse). *Pacific Monthly*, 1910.

"The Peace Dove of the Tres Santos." *Everybody's*, March, 1911.

"Study of Congestion in the Lower East Side, New York." Pamphlet published by Federation of Churches, 1908.

Regular reportorial work for Los Angeles *Times*.

LEMUEL W. GORHAM.

(With Percy M. Dawson.)

"The Pulse Pressure as an Index of the Systolic Output." [From the Physiological Laboratory of Johns Hopkins University.] *Journal of Experimental Medicine*, Vol. X, No. 4, July, 1908.

(With Angus W. Morrison.)

"The Action of the Proteins of Blood upon the Isolated Mammalian Heart." [From the Physiological Laboratory of Johns Hopkins University.] *American Journal of Physiology*, Vol. XXV, No. 7, March, 1910.

"The Radiation of Pain in Renal Calculus, with the Report of a Typical Case." *International Clinics*, Vol. III, 20th Series, Fall, 1910.

ALBERT B. GREGORY.

At present writing thesis for M. A. under Social Science Department, N. H., on "History of Farm and Plantation Conditions—Economically Speaking—from Colonial Times to War of 1812."

HAROLD E. HAMMOND.

Librettist and composer of "Elysian Fields, Ltd." (operetta).

EDMUND G. HOWE.

Article concerning the new historical library of Professor Lamprecht of Leipzig University for several American papers.

EDWARD B. HULL.

"The Reason" (story). *The Red Book Magazine*, March, 1909.

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CLARENCE S. HUTT.

Reportorial and editorial work on *Danbury Evening News* and *New Haven Morning Journal-Courier*.

RUSSELL D. JANNEY.

Sundry contributions of stories, verse, etc., to magazines.

H. GILDERSLEEVE JARVIS.

Anaphylaxis. *Yale Medical Journal*, October, 1911, read before the Middlesex County Medical Association at Saybrook, October 12, 1911.

A. ROWDEN KING.

Newspaper stories as member of staff of *Hartford Courant*, *New Haven Morning Journal-Courier*, and *Printers' Ink*. Contributions to *Advertising and Selling*, New York; *Agricultural Advertising*, Chicago; and *Business and the Bookkeeper*, Detroit.

EDMUND R. LUPTON.

"Baltimore as a Competitive Manufacturing City"—Essay which received one fourth of a prize of \$1000, offered by Alexander Brown & Sons, Baltimore. (Not published.) Prize divided equally for four best papers.

DWIGHT S. MALLETT.

"Study of Subsurface Conditions prior to Construction of Main Dams for Ashokan Reservoir"—Engineering article read before Society of Municipal Engineers, City of New York, and published in proceedings of meeting, March, 1908.

FRANCIS H. MARKOE, JR.

Masque for the Oxford Pageant, 1907.

Arranged and wrote Prologue and Epilogue for Ben Jonson's "Hue and Cry after Cupid," 1907.

Masque produced in Cape Town, South Africa, November, 1910, as finale to the South African Pageant.

Arranged and produced a Pageant Ballet at the Academy of Music, in Philadelphia, 1911, at the Charity Ball.

Masque for the Imperial Celebration in England, 1911.

BARRINGTON MOORE.

"Forestry in Japan." *Conservation* (now *American Forestry*).

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"Indian Working Plans." *Forestry Quarterly*.

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ANGUS W. MORRISON.

(With Lemuel W. Gorham.)

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ROBERT W. NEESER.

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RAYMOND W. OSBORNE.

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EDWARD S. PAYTON.

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CLYDE PHARR.

"Hellenicus and the Ionian Logography" (thesis to be published).

HENRY G. RALSTON.

Letters to newspapers on the Everglade situation. Also articles:

"The Awakening of the Florida Cracker." *Everglade Magazine*, Chicago, May, 1910.

"Support the Merchants and Planters." *Everglade Magazine*, Chicago, November, 1910.

AVERY M. SCHERMERHORN.

Various statistical tables for New York papers and technical publications.

WILLIAM B. SPRAGUE.

Verses contributed to *St. Nicholas*.

WILLIAM L. SQUIRE.

Corresponded with Cincinnati papers covering school news.

T. SMITH TAYLOR.

"Retardation of Alpha Particles by Metal Foils and Gases." *London and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine*, November, 1909.

"The Variation of the Stopping Power of Metal Foils with the Speed of the Alpha Particles." *American Journal of Science*, September, 1908.

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EDWIN W. TILLOTSON, JR.

(With O. C. Farrington.)

"Notes on Various Minerals in the Museum Collection." Field Museum of Natural History. Publication 129, December 1, 1908.

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JAMES H. WALLIS.

"Youth" (book of poems). Richard S. Badger, Pub., Boston, 1907.

"The Valley of Humiliation" (poem). *The Century*, September, 1911.

"Reading Fairy Tales." *Home Friend*, October, 1910. His sonnet, "Five years after Graduation," is printed in this record. Contributions of unimportant nature to local newspapers.

RALPH W. WESCOTT.

Contribution to *University of London Students' Magazine* on American Colleges.

"Future of Japan"—paper read before Rutgers Alumni Association, Philadelphia.

ARTHUR L. WESTCOTT.

"The Bicentral Banking System." *Bankers' Magazine* and Associated Press.

Compiled and wrote facts and figures for several articles on New York City real estate, used as prospectuses for real estate companies.

S. HOWELL WRIGHT.

"First Steps in the Protection of Infant Life in New Bedford." *New Bedford Sunday Standard*, November, 1910.

Contributions to *New Bedford Standard* and *New Bedford Times* on "The Protection of Children and the Work of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children."

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VINCENT C. BREWER.

"Tobacco Culture." *American Encyclopedia on Agriculture*, 1906.

"Tobacco and Cotton Culture in South Africa." *Government Gazette*, Transvaal, South Africa, 1911.

ALBERT L. BROWN.

Verse and bits of prose.

JOHN J. FINEGAN.

Regular contributions to newspapers with which he has been connected. Occasional contributions of prose and verse to magazines.

JAMES A. HARLEY.

"Japanese Shintoism"—thesis.

EUGENE B. PEIRSEL.

"Getting Trade's Allegiance." *New York, Printers' Ink*, July 14, 1910.

PRESS COMMENTS ON ROBERT W. NEESER'S
COMPENDIUM ON THE UNITED
STATES NAVY

STATISTICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY, 1775-1907. By Robert Wilden Neeser, '06, Fellow in Yale College. 2 vols. 4to. New York. Macmillan & Co.

American scholarship of recent years has produced no more elaborate and useful work than these two imposing volumes which contain an abstract and a bibliography of the administration and history of the United States Navy. They are not, indeed, history in the ordinary meaning of that word as a department of literature. They are to be used, not read. By the ordinary reader such a work will suffer the fate of most monuments, he will look and pass on. For it consists of lists of manuscripts and books, elaborately tabulated summaries of the career of each administrative measure and each ship, records of navy yards, acts of Congress, a huge mass of material unparalleled in the naval history of this or any other country, an absolutely invaluable piece of scholarly and painstaking research, equally useful to historian, legislator, naval administrator, and to all interested in any way in that field. It is a work of almost incredible patience and industry in research, and ingenuity in presentation. And it is much more.

Some will wonder what the inspiration could have been that sustained one in such a task. Yet as he runs over the pages he may catch something of the spirit of the work. In these dry official statements appear the rise of a nation. From the first entry under the administrative section, the little fleet that put out from Cape Henlopen against New Providence, W. I., in February, 1776; to the last, the voyage of the dry-dock Dewey from Norfolk to Manila, December, 1905—July, 1906, the

stately pageant of the ships reveals the growth of a people from rebellious colonists to a world power. It is a far cry from the capture of the British brig *Betsy*, in Christiana Creek, Del., by the American schooner *Wasp*, from convoy of H. B. M. S. *Roebuck* in May, 1776, to the capture of the proa *Felicidad*, at Jamuarian, P. I., by the American gunboat *Don Juan de Austria* in January, 1901. But it is farther in achievement than in time. The very brevity of the entries has in it something of the epic vigor and suggestion which gives force to a chronicle. "In this year Wulfheard the earldorman," says the Anglo-Saxon chronicle, "fought at Hampton with twenty-three shiploads (of Danes) and there wrought great slaughter and took the victory." "1812, August 19," runs the American chronicle of the sea, "Lat. 41° 31' N., Long. 55° W.; American ship *Constitution*; 1576 tons; rate 44; 468 men; Capt. I. Hull; 7 killed, 7 wounded; time of action 25 minutes; enemy *Guerriere*; 1338 tons; rate 38; 272 men; Capt. J. R. Dacres; 15 killed, 63 wounded; completely dismasted and burnt at sea," and a new sea power had been born. "1862, March 9, Hampton Roads, Va.; *Monitor*; ironclad; 776 tons; 3d rate; 2 guns; 49 men; Lieut. J. Worden, etc.," and a revolution in naval warfare had been wrought. "1898, July 3; off Santiago de Cuba. . . . The Spanish fleet came out of the harbor at 9.30 a.m. and were at once engaged by the blockading vessels, and, after a running fight to the westward completely destroyed and sunk"; and with them the end of Spanish colonial empire was at hand. One need not fall into dithyrambs, yet in this serious, scholarly and useful work there is more to stir the imagination than in all the perfervid patriotism of the political orator. With its almost endless columns of index and references to all sources for all its statements, its lists of manuscripts and books and records, its almost faultless critical apparatus, it is at once an inspiration and a reproach to the less diligent. And one may, perhaps without undue pride, be permitted to express satisfaction that such a great piece of work has been done by one connected with the department of history in Yale University.—[William Cortez Abbott, Professor of History, Yale University, in *Yale Alumni Weekly*, April 23, 1909.]

From *London Book News* (Boston, Mass., *Herald*).

"London, May 26. . . . Amazement is frankly expressed at the bulk of those labors and curiosity aroused as to the length of time over which they have extended. The exhaustive bibliography compiled is recognized as being without a rival in the annals of sea power; it certainly has no competitor so far as the British navy is concerned."

From *The American Historical Review*.

"In these two volumes, Mr. Neeser has published about one third of his monumental work on the American Navy. He has accurately described his book in the preface as 'a comprehensive reference work on our naval history.' It is also an immense guide-book to the field of history of which it treats. The execution of so extensive and erudite a work requires the rare qualities possessed by Mr. Neeser, patient and painstaking scholarship and unlimited industry and enthusiasm."

From the *Revue des Questions Historiques* (Paris, France).

"Un élève de Yale a voulu composer une histoire de la marine de guerre américaine; il a commencé par dresser une bibliographie. A première vue, la nomenclature éffraie, et on s'attend a trouver une énumération de catalogue. Non pas! Tout est ordonné, raisonné, et tout a été consulté. C'est un plaisir d'analyser cette bibliographie; on s'y plaît comme dans une galerie où les œuvres d'art sont bien groupées. On aime surtout à détailler l'action méthodique de la pensée claire qui s'est imposé la tâche d'ordonner. C'est parfait, et en fermant ce beau volume, nous restons sous l'impression que beaucoup devront être tentés d'écrire l'histoire narrative et critique de la marine américaine. Ce sera un plaisir, sous la direction d'un pareil guide."

SOME EXPERIENCES OF 1906 MEN

THE SOUTHERN LAWYER

BY WALTER P. ARMSTRONG

THE so-called typical Southern lawyer is proverbial. And, like other proverbs, he contains a germ of truth. He prosed on the pages of Thomas Dixon, Jr., rides through the stories of Thomas Nelson Page, and smokes Spanish cigarettes on broad verandas in "Old Creole Days." He may still be found occasionally in Congress wearing his long coat and black felt hat. You can easily discover him in his pristine vigor in rural communities—drinking juleps, closing each meal with a siesta instead of a cordial, sitting with his feet on the desk as a paper weight, reading constitutional law, and, at court time, defending negro chicken thieves and other dusky "snappers-up of unconsidered trifles." But, if you come to Memphis from New Haven via New York seeking him, you will find that his boot-wearing, tobacco-chewing self has been relegated to the limbo of things forgotten. This is one of the things that one thinks when one first comes to Memphis and spends one's pessimistic and uncompanioned evenings—pretending to read law and idly watching the steamboats plying up and down on that semi-liquid mass of mud yclept the Mississippi.

The next morning one pronounces judgment upon the conviction. One realizes that this erstwhile fever-stricken town has changed its spiritual, if not geographical, location from the old South to the new West; that its hustling progress makes some supposedly progressive Eastern towns look like the Branford village green on the day of the big game in New Haven, and that it has its romance safely housed between covers in its bookstores. One finds that these keen-

faced men of the Memphis bar are busy getting results—not caring that they have torn the romance to tatters and knocked holes in the glamour, unmindful that they have handled the conventional picture of a Southern lawyer as a lyddite shell plays with a cardboard house.

As their brothers in the Memphis Cotton Exchange—even in the cut of their clothes and the contents of their pockets—are not unlike the men who crowd the quick lunches in the neighborhood of Wall Street during the noon hour, so they differ little from those who practice in the courthouse that fronts Madison Square. If they differ at all it is because of their new-found kinship with their Western brothers.

So, with changes of names, the stories of the first years of the Memphis bar may be told of any other city in the same column of the census report. It is the same tale of work and worry, of hard-bought experiences and attenuated fees. Even its personal side is not sulphuric to the brief-writers of other bars. Others have smiled when they recalled how a certain professor told them they would have plenty of time to do postgraduate work in history during office hours and have endorsed the old saying that a lawyer's vacation consists of that time which intervenes between the asking of a question and the answer of the witness. To others, too, their fee account has looked like Elbert Hubbard's "Essay on Silence," and their life read like an assignment of errors.

It is even not so dissimilar to undergraduate days. Listening to the court rendering opinions brings the same feeling of expectancy that one used to have while waiting for the judges to announce results at the track meet. And, when the chief justice suddenly asks a pertinent, but unexpected, question during argument, one is sometimes prone reminiscently to answer, "Unprepared."

So that in the law, as in other things, the South has at last fallen into line—in spite of the fact that one still cites cases

involving sales of slaves as precedents for rules covering sales of other personal property at the present time. The same division of lawyers into classes is found—damage lawyers, corporation lawyers, criminal lawyers, bankruptcy lawyers, etc. As elsewhere, one is given desk room in an office, does much work without pecuniary consideration, is unexpectedly well paid in experience, and is then granted the somewhat doubtful privilege of taking cases for one's self. Gradually one learns that "filing" a paper does not imply manual labor, nor necessitate the use of a tempered steel instrument. Finally one ceases even to be embarrassed when asked to name a fee.

Nothing unique in this. Even the examination of the Italian applicant for naturalization in the Federal Court on Saturday morning might have occurred anywhere the graduates of Ellis Island most do congregate.

The brown face of Italy's son brightens as he replies to the judge's question:

"Do you believe in polygamy?"

"No, sir."

"Do you know what polygamy is?"

"Yes, sir."

"What is it?"

A smile dawns as through his white teeth come the words, "Believing in more than one God."

Nor is the good fellowship that is of Yale lacking. Cheery letters come and occasionally members of 1906 stop—welcome envoys from the life that was. One day a Yale man and a lawyer casually gives one a case for an old negro woman and her grandson to try to recover some property out of which they have been defrauded years ago. One finally wins the case in the court of last resort, collects one's first considerable fee, and realizes that Yale spirit in after life is not altogether a thing that is intangible and

invisible. And, after it is all over and one has almost to use force to prevent the negro boy from giving away his property, one comes to know that there is a difference, after all, in practicing law in the South; that, in dealing with these black folk one is not only an attorney and counselor but a guardian and protector.

So it goes—much work and less play—vacation always ahead. And, when vacation does come, one is always willing to exchange Florida palms for the steaming campus in the throes of a January thaw and the cool breath of the mountains, even for Savin Rock and the stink of the harbor in June.

EXPERIENCES IN THE TROPICS

BY FRANCIS B. ELWELL

IN APRIL, 1908, I sailed from Boston on the steamship *Esparta*, bound for Limon, Costa Rica. What impressed me most favorably about Limon were its parks and flowers; and the most disagreeable feature was its public market.

At 11 o'clock one night I left Limon in a thirty-foot gasoline launch to go sixty miles down the coast to Bocas del Toro. I found that a wooden bench with an upright post to lean against was not very conducive to sleep and the Caribbean Sea was rather restless that night also. They have a saying in Bocas concerning those who travel in these small launches, that "he who so travels for the first time is a hero, but he who so travels a second time is a damn fool."

I found on my arrival that the secretary to the superintendent of the railway, a young fellow I had known in the

States, was sick in the hospital. I was put into his room and his job. A few weeks later I was relieved of my indoor work and given the opportunity to gain experience running a ballast train.

WRECKS OF A BALLAST TRAIN

One afternoon, several weeks later, while backing down a spur track leading into the ballast pit, I noticed a disturbance ahead and inquired of the brakeman who was standing beside me what it was. "Whirlwind, sir," he replied in his Jamaican English, but before we could get stopped two cars were off the track and the whole train was literally buried by falling banana trees or "suckers," as they are called. There were about fifty laborers on the train at the time and it certainly was funny to see them poke their heads out from under the leaves and débris after the main blow was over, surprised to find themselves still in this world.

My next experience in a wreck occurred in January, 1909. We were running down hill with twenty-two cars of ballast and one car of steel ties, when suddenly the engine jumped the track and went down a twenty-foot bank into a mud hole, and the next eight cars played leap frog with each other and, twisted and broken up, landed themselves and their ballast on the battered engine. This affair is one thing that has almost turned me into a fatalist. I had been riding on the engine but, at the station before, I got off and registered, and not wishing to stop the train, had caught the rear end. Therefore I escaped being batted by a flying tie or buried under a carload of gravel ballast.

For a time after this I was fairly free from derailments. Then one day as I was sitting back in the caboose at the end of thirty-six box cars loaded with bananas, I noticed a car about five cars ahead begin to jump and bob along and in a few seconds two cars jumped right out of the train, went

down a small bank and turned over. I understand that in order to make this story qualify for the *Railroad Man's Magazine* the train should have coupled itself up and proceeded to destination with no one the wiser—but it didn't. Instead I "beat it" back with a red flag and torpedoes, and the engine and twenty-nine cars went into Banana River, the next siding, to meet a passenger train.

Two days later, while acting as conductor on a passenger run, one of our cars of express merchandise was derailed and tied up the road for about an hour. When I got into headquarters, the chief despatcher called me in and said he had decided to put the wrecking train on the time card as a regular train to follow me around.

THE FLOOD OF 1909

On the night of February 2, 1909, I was awakened by the sound of flowing water. Looking from the piazza we saw a small stream of water flowing down the center of the track. By morning the water was five feet deep around the houses, which are all built on posts of about that height. Those of us who went to the mess hall that day had to do some pretty extensive wading and swimming. The water rushed by, carrying tree trunks and outhouses. Twelve miles of the main line was navigable in canoes. Turkeys and chickens were perched on the highest posts they could find and snakes and rats crawled or swam to any dry spot available. The main river had come up fourteen feet in forty-eight hours and overflowed its banks, causing all this destruction. Houses, cattle, and in some cases people, on its banks were swept away to the ocean and never seen again. An eighty-foot span weighing about seventeen tons was completely knocked out of one of our bridges and swept down stream by an immense tree trunk flowing against it. In another place the river widened one of its mouths from 180 to 600

feet and washed away and caused to completely disappear a 200-foot steel bridge. In another instance it changed its course and left a new 230-foot bridge over dry land. When the water went down, where the current had been in the same direction as the track, the latter had not been badly washed, but where the current had crossed at right angles the only thing left was the rails; the ballast and roadbed had moved on. During the twelve days which preceded this flood 32.61 inches of rain had fallen. The next two months were spent digging and hauling ballast, driving bridges, raising grades through the swampy sections and finally the road was as good as new, in fact all ready for the next flood season.

In spite of the damage such a flood does, still the banana growers say that the new, rich soil that is deposited more than makes up for damaged track, etc.

A FEW EARTHQUAKE TREMORS

Earthquakes are not uncommon but generally are slight. The first time I felt one I was leaning against a post from which a counter for pool was strung. I thought that the vibration I noticed was caused by the sagging wire as one of the players was just scoring his shots. The next time, which was at night, I thought that a horse was rubbing himself against the side of the building. The last one I felt, I thought the whole house was going to tip over. That was the shock that destroyed Cartago, Costa Rica, on the evening of May 4, 1910.

One coming to the tropics for the first time soon loses several impressions that he has gained from reading and hearsay. One of them is that everywhere there is a profusion of bright flowers. It is true that the vegetation is very luxuriant, but as for bright-colored flowers they are few and isolated. There is nothing to compare with our daisy fields in the north.

SNAKES, LIZARDS AND BANANA TREES

Then in regard to the snakes of the country. I was here three months before I saw one. There are snakes here and bad ones, too, but they are not in evidence as much as one would suppose, and while they are almost all deadly they will not strike unless you step upon, hurt or startle them. One day while sitting on an old tree trunk, watching my ballast train being unloaded and thinking incidentally of my vacation which was nearly due, I heard a slight rustling sound. A snake about three feet long came from under the log, passed between my feet, crossed the track and went on his way. He paid no more attention to me than he did to the log I was sitting on. I did not mind being slighted a bit.

Lizards, funny little bright red toads, and common black wasps are in great abundance. There is here a large species of lizard with horns and a long brittle tail, that they call an iguana. If this tail is broken off it will grow out again, sometimes growing out a little to one side, giving a spiked-tail effect.

The bananas which surround us on every side grow very rapidly. The stalk grows to a height of twenty-five feet and bears one bunch of fruit only. The fingers grow on this pointing upward instead of downward the way you see them hung at fruit stands. When the bunch is cut, the whole tree is cut down and left to rot, new shoots springing up from the same root.

A curious custom prevails among the Spanish-Indian women in regard to smoking. They smoke their cigarrillos with the lighted end in their mouths—the why and wherefore I have been unable to learn.

The bright spot of life here is vacation time. The United Fruit Company is liberal in this respect, granting six weeks' vacation with full pay and steamship passes to and from New York once a year. On these trips I have had a chance

to see the Canal Zone, Jamaica and Costa Rica. The Canal region has been so extensively written about that I will only say in passing that the great activity and hustle on the work far exceeded my anticipations, and the neatness and cleanliness of the government streets and buildings is in strange contrast to other tropical places. Jamaica is a very pretty island with several fine hotels, and in Kingston since the earthquake of 1907 they have erected fine stores, banks and government buildings. The railroad from Port Antonio to Kingston is well equipped, but is the crookedest and has more tunnels than any I ever saw.

During one of my stays at Limon I decided to visit San José, the capital of the republic. The mountain scenery on the ride up was splendid. I have never seen Switzerland, but those who have say that Costa Rica in some places is very similar in appearance.

San José is a typical Spanish city, with its one-story houses with their pink plastered walls and red tile roofs. The million dollar theater that the city boasts is a work of art, but the play that I saw there wasn't. The people who attend seem to go more to look at each other than the play, anyway.

While in San José I was shown around by a Honduranian with whom I had become acquainted coming down on the steamer. He had talked to me a good deal about the pretty women of San José and it was partly to call his bluff that I went up there. He tried hard enough to point them out at the theater and in the plaza where everyone promenades at the band concert on Sunday afternoons, but I must say that "I couldn't see it." The best looking women there were some American girls who had married mining engineers and lived in Costa Rica at the mines.

Take it all in all living in the tropics, while for a time a novelty, soon becomes monotonous. Malaria gets into your

system—you feel that you are losing ambition and the spirit of Manana begins to make itself manifest. The best part of it all, I believe, is “to have been there.”

CHILE AND THE LIFE THERE

BY LESTER E. GRANT

IF LIMITED to one word in describing Chile, I should say without hesitation: variety. Its topography, its climate, its vegetation, its industries, its people, are of the most diverse and varied character. Its shape is certainly unique among all the countries of the world, extending as it does over 2,600 miles along the western coast of South America—nearly three fifths the length of the entire continent—and varying in width from less than 100 to 180 miles. Generally speaking, it consists of a long, comparatively narrow central valley, on the western side of which is the Coast Range of the Andes, and on the eastern side the Cordillera. From the southern extremity to the north, the peaks of the latter range gradually rise in height from 6,000 to nearly 24,000 feet.

On account of the invariable westerly winds in the south, the country there is very densely wooded, with abundant and luxuriant vegetation. The forests in many places are practically impenetrable, due to the excessive precipitation. Immediately to the north is a wonderfully fertile valley, with extensive and scientific means of irrigation, while still further to the north, extending practically to the Peruvian boundary, appear the nitrate fields, an absolutely barren desert, where very, very rarely a drop of rain ever falls. Even a moderate rainfall in this region would dissolve the nitrate, and the main source of the wealth and prosperity of Chile would be washed away.

In Tierra del Fuego, the southern toe of Chile and the continent, the cattle and sheep raising industries flourish to an enormous extent. To the northward, in the very fertile section, agriculture is the main occupation; and further still, come the mines—mainly copper now—and the pampas or nitrate fields—the largest deposit of nitrate in the world, from which was exported in 1910 over 2,000,000 tons, valued approximately at \$75,000,000.

Under these most variable conditions, it is only natural to find a most varied people. Foreigners, mainly, carry on the mercantile business of the cities in the central and northern sections, while in the south many of the farm owners are Germans, English, Swiss and Indians, besides some Scandinavians. And all this in a country populated with but three and a half million people, and covering an area of only 307,000 square miles.

The government, though nominally a republic, is in reality an oligarchy, governed by the bureaucracy and the rich, old, and well-born families, who mostly reside in Santiago. There is good reason for this state of affairs.

Class distinctions are most marked. The Chileno "peon," or workman, described in some books as "the really important person" of this country, is naturally the only native inhabitant of such a camp as this one. On account of the large amount of work in course of construction, their presence here has been essential, and in almost unlimited numbers. The "peon" or "huaso" is generally short, dark, and hardy, superstitious to a degree, and as a rule uneducated and inclined to be very restive. The fact that 70 per cent of the conscripts are unable to read and write speaks for itself and is food for thought in its relation to South American republics. Their hatred of "North Americans" is undisguised.

The history of Chile has been one of numerous wars, both foreign and civil. Life in the distant Cordillera, though

young as yet, has been filled with experiences, both varied and illustrative of the temperament of the South American people. Besides Chile and its nitrates, other countries and features worthy of mention and interest on this continent are: Brazil, with its foremost rubber and tremendous coffee production; Bolivia, with its mineral resources; Peru, with its mineral wealth and fine grade of cotton; and Argentine, with its large and important wheat crop.

THE ANCIENT MARINER'S LATEST

BY SAMUEL M. HARRINGTON

The Ancient
Mariner stoppeth
himself

I AM an ancient mariner,
But that's 'tween you and me.
My business is to go about
Stopping one of three;
That is the way the poets say,
Besides that one is me.

He is quite
fascinating

I have a fascinating way
That stops myself with ease.
In fact I am quite capable
Of stopping when I please.
Only I simply cannot stop
Stopping when I please.

And has a
marvelous
glass eye

I hold me with my glassy eye
Upon my finger tip.
It spins around and round and round
And therefore does not slip.
The reason is quite simple, sir,—
There's no one gives a rip;

There is a
decreasing demand
for dressmakers

There's no one gives a ripping rip
(Oh, joy for womankind!).
I looked about for any ship
That I might please to find
And found one called the Idaho
Quite suited to my mind.

The Ancient
Mariner finds a
suitable boat

And becoming a
sea monster, he
goeth to sea

I joined then the Corps Marine
And straightway put to sea.
The biggest waves I'd ever seen
Came up to ogle me.

It is no use!

Below the jerk, below the turk,
I put the Irish stew.
But that did never any good
For o'er the waves it blew.

The ship cometh
into calm waters
and the Ancient
Mariner acquireth
an appetite

We came into a windless sea
All calm as it was still.
And then I set about to see
If I could eat my fill.
Oh, horrible! my shipmates all
Had eaten with a will
And there was scarce an aged egg
My hunger left to still.

He is a holy man
and adviseth
against evil

Good eggs are good, bad eggs are bad;
The latter'd better not be had.
But sailor lads who put to sea
Eat hard-tack and bad eggs with glee.
I am a sailor and I know.
I've eaten bad eggs oft I trow.
You see we never can get others.
We leave ashore our eggs's mothers:
Thus no parental care they've had
And naturally have grown old bad.

He expostulates
upon the
carelessness
of parents

It does no good to bring aboard
A rooster and of hens a hoard:
Hens get the mal-de-mer at sea
And do not function properly.

He rejoiceth that
there are no
more bad eggs
to be eaten

These eggs we ate till all were gone
Even the baddest bad
And though we had to starve thereat
I tell you we were glad.

They exist by
packing their
hunger with ice

Then from our patent ice machine
We turned out ice and snow,
That is, when once the engineer
Managed to make it go.
Then ice, ice cold, was our supply,

All green with emerald sheen.
 We sucked the ice
 And found it nice
 But all spat out the green.
 Oh, it was beastly, oily green
 We spat our teeth between!

A beautiful white
 albatross arriveth.
 This is a sign
 of good luck

At length there came an albatross.
 Unto the ship it flew
 And perched upon the quarter deck.
 'Twas fat and white without a fleck
 And luscious to the view.

They play a little
 trick upon the
 albatross, and
 so catch him

We sucked up water from the sea
 And dried it in our midst.
 A pinch of salt we took thereout
 And then what thinkst we didst?
 We stole up to that luscious bird
 And fearing lest we might be heard
 With cotton stuffed its ears;
 Then boldly on its pretty tail
 We placed the salt: with tooth and nail
 We ate him up as sweet as quail.
 As at the dining hall at Yale,
 The feathers we blew out.

The poet a
 true prophet

And thus alas, it came to pass,
 The poet's lines to follow:
 That bird this day for food or play
 Came to the mariners hollow.

The Ancient
 Mariner hath
 an x-ray
 picture taken

"God save thee, ancient mariner!
 Why look you pale and weak?"
 "In my great haste to leave no waste
 I swallowed the damned thing's beak!"

Oh, I had done a hellish thing!
 I thought I'd like to croak.
 And all averred they heard the bird
 Every time I spoke.

The mate of the
 albatross is wise
 enough to stay
 in her own nest

And the good south wind still blew behind
 But no sweet bird did follow,
 Nor any day for food or play
 Came to the mariners hollow.

The crew argues
that if the jelly
cake had not been
eaten, it would
still be available

And every day more hungry they
And naught their maws to fill.
So all averred I ate the bird
That might their hunger still.
"Ah, wretch!" I heard, "to eat the bird
That might our hunger still."

Ah! well-a-day! what evil looks
Had I from old and young.
By my best friend an hempen end
About my neck was hung
And from the quarter-boom I trailed
As o'er the blue south sea we sailed.

The ocean
fulfilleth a
beautiful eastern
custom

Oh, I had done an hellish thing!
I thought that I would croak
As o'er the vasty main I hung
And let my sweet toes soak.

Sex makes
no difference

There passed a weary time. The eve
Like to a negro's son or daughter
Was growing dark, which as you know
Is as it really to be oughter,
When looking downward I beheld
A something in the water!

The four "H's"

"See! See!" I cried, "how here hath hied
A fish for every toe!"
They drew me up and had for sup
Fresh-caught shad with roe.

The crew is
mustered at
mess call

Four times fifty hungry men
(No other thought nor wish)
With heavy thump in one great jump
They fell upon those fish.

"Music hath
power"

My beard was shaven smooth and clean
The scales so close did fly
And forth did leap that old bird's beak
Smelling his food so nigh.

They fell upon those fish and I
Looked on with fearful hate.
They joked me as they filled themselves
Saying, "You're only bait!
We'll use you to catch more of these,
Have patience and just wait."

The stars popped out, the moon shot by,
 The night at last was done.
 The day came rushing out and found
 Them writhing in the sun.
 They all had to remain poisoning
 And dropped dead one by one.

Another example
 of the American
 millionaire's
 love of titles

"Ha, ha!" I jeered. The ship I steered
 Over to London town.
 With an almighty dollar
 I bought an English crown.

I walked the land with sovereigns
 And went to gay Paris
 And there I had a bottle of wine
 With President Fullerié.

The Ancient
 Mariner cavorteth
 so sweetly as to
 arouse the jealousy
 even of his
 dead comrades

He showed me how with tripping toe
 To dance Bal Tabarinds.
 Forsooth I did forget about
 The brown and ribbed sea sands
 Until my mates came back to life
 And seized me with strong hands.

They brought me to my battleboat
 And sailed far, far away
 Unto the lonely Cuban isle
 Into an empty bay
 And there they set me on the shore
 And leaving let me stay.

The Ancient
 Mariner assists
 at the making
 of History

Here then am I. Nor do I know
 What fate for me's in store.
 Only I go on living
 Each day one day more
 Fighting on Cuban soil
 The Second Mexican War.

Hastily he
 moralizes

I tell you, friends, he is the best
 Who beats both great and small
 And he who thinks he can do that
 May as well beat them all.
 It makes not any difference
 Whether he's short or tall.

And explaineth
why he has taken
so much of the
reader's attention

I feel like one that hath been bunned
And is of sense forlorn.
A wadder and a siser man
I hope to rise at noon.

A CRUISE WITH THE ATLANTIC FLEET

BY ROBERT W. NEESER

EXPERIENCES may be novel, instructive, and unusual, but certainly none could have been more so than those which it was my privilege to have with the Atlantic Fleet during its winter cruise to the West Indies in the winter of 1910. When I started on my career of historical writer along naval subjects, I little thought that my knowledge of the navy would be some day broadened by actually seeing and doing what I so often had read about in books and magazines. But the chance came, and I never for an instant gave it the opportunity to slip by. The ship to which I was assigned by the Commander-in-Chief was the *Kansas*, one of the sixteen battleships that comprised the fleet, and had the choice been left me I could not have chosen better. My berth was in the Ward Room, to which I was entitled because my room was that usually occupied by the Chaplain, when one is on board. Fortunately praying was not one of the duties allotted to me. But then what did I do? That question has often been asked of me, and my reply has as often been "Nothing." What else could I do? The rôle of a civilian on board a man-o'-war is a rather peculiar one. From 9.30 to 11.30 in the morning and from 1.30 to 2.30 in the afternoon, when the drills went on, I was practically ostracized. There is no place on the decks to sit, the novelty of looking on at setting-up exercises wears off to some extent

as the same thing is gone through week after week. I could not accost the "Skipper" whenever I saw him on deck, nor ask questions of the officers when they drilled their divisions, and still less draw yarns from the signal boys on the bridge when they were taking messages from the flagship. But one thing was left me, and that was to look on and keep my eyes open, and that I most certainly did. And what I learned about the navy during those four months on board the *Kansas* and with the fleet made me feel how little I actually knew before that experience. What the fleet did during that time would fill volumes. Evolutions, manœuvres, steaming trials, full-power trials, landing force drills on the "beach," mining and torpedo exercises, and target practice with small arms, boat guns, and big guns; and these are only a few. Before leaving New York I had dreamt of the good time I would have in making side-trips to Havana, Jamaica, and the Panama Canal. But once on board my ship, going away was no more thought of. I would have missed too much during my absences. The most interesting period of the cruise was, of course, that during which target practice was held. This was toward the latter part of April, after months of training. I had been led to expect much, and did expect much when the time came, but it was far more wonderful than anything I had ever thought possible. The way those gun crews handled the big pieces, the pointers kept on the target and put shell after shell through the targets at almost prohibitive ranges, was a revelation to even the most optimistic. The good, I should say remarkable, shooting of our gunners is known to almost everyone in the country. The newspapers have made much of it already; but they have far from exaggerated the facts. I wish that in this short sketch I could enumerate some of the many interesting experiences I had and things that I saw. It was the most wonderful experience I have ever had and ever hope to have.

YALE IN CHINA

BY KENNETH S. LATOURETTE

THE first year in New Haven had so made of me a Yale enthusiast that I had eagerly accepted an opportunity to help bring the best of its spirit to China through the New Yale. Accordingly, on July 5, 1910, I left New York for Changsha, spending en route part of the summer in England and the continent, and completing the journey by way of Russia and Siberia. The past six months have been spent in trying to learn some of the rudiments of the Chinese language, in organizing the bewildering impressions which crowd in on one each day, and in trying to find the place where one can best serve the city and school of his adoption.

Seven months here have only emphasized what all well-read men know from the literature of the day; China is in a state of transition, and as a consequence is a curious jumble of the ancient, the mediæval, and the modern, of the Orient and the Occident. Here in Changsha, an antiquated city wall daily echoes to the whistle of a Baldwin locomotive; streets made crooked to deceive the evil spirits are furnished with modern mail boxes, and are being wired for electric lights; new schools crowded with students studying Western subjects lead to degrees whose names were hoary when Cambridge and Oxford were still undreamed of. One feels more and more that so rapid a change calls for the wisest statesmanship if the nation is to keep off the rocks of moral and political disaster, and that such statesmanship is at present lacking. The hope of the nation lies in the young China, the students—and there are thousands of them—who shall be trained in modern lines. And yet this class at present is for the most part insubordinate, badly taught and inferior

in intellectual discipline to the corresponding class of the old *régime*. After seeing all this, one becomes more and more convinced that our Yale in China has a place, and a very important one, in developing all-round leaders, thoroughly disciplined mentally, morally, physically, and imbued with that faith and ideal of service for which the mother Yale stands.

My part in all this consists for the present largely in trying to learn a little of the fascinating, elusive language which this people writes and speaks. Six months, six hours a day, six days a week of wrestling with it have begun to show me what a task there is ahead if it is to be really mastered.

Three of us bachelor teachers have quarters in the rather shaky and very crowded quarters which are serving the school until Yale graduates at home can find the price for some permanent buildings. We rise, study, sleep and eat by bell, as in any well-regulated boarding school at home. This first year I am allowed enough time from Chinese to teach five hours a week of history and Bible—in English of course—and to operate on the baby organ which bravely tries to fill the musical gap at chapel exercises. Daily at half past four we drop teaching or Chinese and get out for recreation. In rainy weather we plod around the five-mile circuit of the city wall. Better days there is tennis or walking through the country. At half-past six we are back for dinner, and take turns in spending the evenings in the study hall watching our students work. At half past ten we make a last round to see that our charges are safely tucked in for the night. It is a regular life and very strict discipline for the students, but this latter is needed when a school is surrounded by all the demoralizing influences of an Eastern city.

For climate Changsha cannot be called a health resort. For

a month after my arrival we were still limp from the heat, pouring perspiration in spite of light ducks and sun helmets. Three months of beautiful autumn weather followed, but with the latter part of December came the cold. The thermometer does not often go below thirty degrees Fahrenheit, but the dampness combined with draughty classrooms and chapel, heated only by charcoal braziers, sends shivers through a triple armor of woolen underwear, sweaters and overcoat.

In a social way we are peculiarly fortunate. We have an unusually pleasant foreign community, and are coming more and more to know the cultured, educated Chinese—a most attractive class of people. Our chief diversion consists of dinners, teas and picnics, but these come often enough to make us forget the lack of the other forms to which we have been accustomed.

The opportunity grows on me daily. It is a chance to help lay the foundations of an institution which will influence the educational standards of an entire nation, and which will train men to carry out in China those ideals of Christian service which have so characterized the older Yale. Personally I can think of no place where I would rather work.

VIRGINIA AND THE SOUTH AT YALE

BY HENRY G. RALSTON

[In reply to a letter from the Class Secretary, the following consideration of Yale's position in the South, particularly in Virginia, was written by Henry G. Ralston.]

THERE are several reasons why Virginia men are not going up to Yale. In the first place, there is little money in the state yet, she is just beginning to recover from her war losses, and so the young men can't afford the expense of a Yale course. Secondly, tradition is

very strong in the Old Dominion, and the University of Virginia is where their fathers went and where the sons as inevitably go, and a charming old institution it is. It draws the cream of the South; it is far and away the best in the South; and the adjacent states, recognizing the prestige which a course at this University confers, send their sons there. It's the thing to do and costs less, and the whole South is poor. There are two other reasons why the South is not sending men to Yale: (1) it's a Northern college and the war prejudice against the "Yankee" still holds in many sections; (2) the state universities are becoming stronger every year and their not charging tuition to a resident of the state, and their proximity, as well as a pride in local institutions, is a big factor, I reckon.

As the South opens up and as money comes in (and it's started) we may see Yale regain her old strength there, for the reasons foregoing will then be eliminated.

Now as to the reason why there are so few Yale graduates living in Virginia.

You'll find Virginians everywhere over the United States, from Oregon to Florida, all loyal to the old state, all doing something wherever they are. Virginia and the University of Virginia are largely represented in Congress, the Senate, the Army, Navy, the professions and business.

I think the following is the reason why they emigrate, especially Yale grads. If a man has had the ambition, means and energy to go from Virginia to Yale, he will very probably be a man endowed with a large desire to get on in the world, and following out this desire, he will, after graduation, seek out the place where chances favor his ambition most. Now Virginia, while the most charming place in the world to live in, as yet offers comparatively few openings in business and the professions. She has slumbered long, and is just awakening. The Yale graduate will recognize this

clearly, and so the ambition which carried him to Yale will likewise carry him to other states, after graduation, where this ambition may be more quickly and largely satisfied. There you have the whole story.

You'll find, however, that next to the University of Virginia, the choice of nine out of ten Virginians is Yale. A most friendly feeling exists toward her and a great admiration.

LIFE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

BY RALPH W. WESCOTT

THE University of London offers the only three-year course of law lectures in England. Oxford and Cambridge afford only two years of law—"gentlemen's courses." The old and still prevalent idea was for those who "meant business" to serve a long clerkship in a barrister's office while living at one of the Inns of Court—finally to be admitted to the bar after paying expensive fees and giving a big "blow-out."

The American idea of efficient, compact training has taken root at London University, which is, roughly speaking, a "poor man's" college, where men really go to work. The law lectures are all given in the late afternoons and evenings by practicing solicitors or barristers.

The men at King's, and the other colleges where I took lectures, are mostly boys; sons of merchants and such folk, sons from the colonies and India, sons of the I. C. S. and holders of minor public office in the capital itself. There were great times at the debates of the Law Students' Union. Irish against English, East Indian against West Indian, and one lone American against them all. I'm glad to say that the one lone American won out, too, in the three debates

he took part in—the opposition in the last one being more than worthy of his steel. My opponent got sick at the last minute and they put up one of the faculty, or staff, as they say, against me. He had been slated to act as judge. We did away with the judge and left the decision wholly to the “jury,” which consisted of the twenty or thirty-odd members not participating otherwise. A majority vote only was required. The decision was close, several voting for me at the last minute out of sympathy for a lone student up against a “professional,” so to speak, and several voting the other way in spite of their sympathies because it would be such bad, such *very* bad form, you know, to have asked of Pudgy to debate and then vote very heavily against him.

I ran into quite a little of that—the insistence on the “right thing.” It was often irritating, when slavishly given in to, but sometimes I saw the great virtue of it. You always knew there *was* a “right thing” at least, and could find what it was—recognize it on sight, generally—like the propriety of tea in the afternoon and evening clothes in the evening at anything like a public or social gathering.

But politics interested me more than “society”—politics in its literal sense of city-government affairs. I spent more evenings at sessions of the London County Council than I did at the theaters and preferred the speeches by and to the great unwashed in Hyde Park in the afternoon to the dress-parade in the morning along Rotten Row. The police system interested me and especially the attitude of the man on the street to the Peelers. Here one felt “the thing” very strongly and with approval. It wasn’t the thing for policemen to abuse their power or for the citizen to ridicule the policeman and try to thwart him in a tussle of wits and arms. Bobbie is a very essential and very picturesque part of the great metropolis. To the peaceable and diligent tourist he is indispens-

able. To the crook he is far less apt than our typical city policeman is to be simply a pal with an advantage. The public baths interested me. I visited three and in each was a pool that compared very favorably with our own Y. M. C. A. pools—white tiled and kept clean. My swims cost twelve cents apiece—eight, if I bought a package of tickets at a time.

One thing I missed has since been supplied—a *rendezvous* for American college men. A bureau has lately been opened where a register is kept and a reading, writing and lounging room offers its hospitality to every wandering son of a United States Alma Mater. I wonder if many American college men know of this really good place at which to make headquarters. Get its correct name and address from the librarian or some other and more appropriate official.

Fleet Street was as interesting as the courts. All the big newspapers of the English-speaking world have offices there and "literary" men are thick as fleas on a dog. You may see G. K. C. or G. B. S. walking along there, the one leisurely, the other hurriedly. Heaven only knows whom one isn't likely to see in London.

NECROLOGY—GRADUATES

BEN OVERTON BROWN

Born Denver, Colo., November 28, 1884

Died Seattle, Wash., June 13, 1910

Ben Overton Brown was born in Denver, Colo., November 28, 1884, the son of John Sidney Brown and Adele Overton Brown. He attended the public schools in Denver until the fall of 1899, at which time, having spent one year in the Manual Training High School of that city, he entered St. Paul's School at Concord, N. H., to prepare for Yale. There he took a keen interest in all the activities of school life. He was a brilliant scholar, very popular with his fellows, and prominent in athletics, being elected captain of one of the club football teams in his fifth form year. He entered Yale with a first division stand, without conditions. He roomed successively at 250 York, The Hutchinson, Fairweather, and Vanderbilt, the last three years with M. D. Thatcher, Jr. In the second competition of Freshman year, he made the *News*, and in Senior year became associate editor. He was a member of the University Club, Psi Upsilon, and Wolf's Head, and held a second dispute appointment in both Junior and Senior years. Two brothers preceded him at Yale and one followed: William K., '00 S., J. Sidney, Jr., '05, and Carroll T., '09.

After graduation Ben returned to Denver and entered business with the J. S. Brown & Brother Mercantile Company, where his ability soon became apparent and he was promoted rapidly. Just before leaving for California he was made manager of the coffee, spice and fancy groceries

department, a branch of the business which he had worked up and installed himself. He was held in the highest regard by his business associates, as well as being a great favorite socially, and it can truly be said that once his friendship was won, a truer or more steadfast friend never lived. He was a member of the Denver University Club, the Denver Country Club and the Colorado Yale Association, in the last of which he held official position as a member of the executive committee.

Although for the last four years of his life, Ben was never entirely free from pain, he bore it uncomplainingly and cheerfully and forced himself to take an active part in all phases of life. He returned to New Haven in 1909 to attend the 1906 Class reunion and was one of the leading spirits of the occasion. He belonged to a shooting club at Berthoud and was an enthusiastic golf and tennis player, being a member of the tennis committee of the Denver Country Club.

His character was especially fine, always generous and open, and he made friends wherever he went. In his own quiet and undemonstrative way, he exerted a tremendous influence for good. One of the last friends he made was one whom he helped through a crisis in his life and who will always remember him with gratitude and love for the help and strength given then.

In was while traveling for his health on the Pacific Coast that Ben was stricken down at Seattle with pacchi meningitis after only a short illness. His immediate family reached Seattle before his death. He was brought to Denver and buried from the family home where his dearest friends were gathered.

MAHLON D. THATCHER, JR.

ROBERT LINCOLN CLARK

Born Derby, Conn., April 29, 1885

Died (supposed) Lake Geneva, Switzerland, September 27, 1908

Robert Lincoln Clark was born in Derby, Conn., April 29, 1885, the youngest son of William J. and Mary (Terry) Clark. He attended the grammar schools of Ansonia, and prepared for Yale at the Hillhouse High School, New Haven, and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. Two brothers, William M. Clark, '01 S., and Harold T. Clark, '03, had preceded him at Yale. In October, 1907, he entered the Harvard Law School. He had completed his first year there and was expecting to resume his studies in the fall.

On September 27, 1908, he went out alone in a boat from St. Gingolph, Switzerland, and was never seen again.

The following tribute to Clark's personality was contributed to the *Alumni Weekly* by Prof. William Lyon Phelps, '87:

"Robert Lincoln Clark, in mind and in character, was one of the most interesting and attractive young men I have ever had the privilege of teaching. In his undergraduate course I knew him well; but in his graduate year, 1906-07, our acquaintance became a close friendship, and I greatly enjoyed hearing him talk about his travels and his reading. He had been in many strange corners of the earth, and was an accomplished linguist; his comments on modern European writers were always to the point, and often illuminating. His mind was surprisingly mature, and well-furnished; he always did his own thinking, and his keen sense of humor enabled him to enjoy life immensely. Never have I seen so young a man get more intellectual delight out of life. In addition to his mental gifts, he had a noble, unselfish, Christian character, and a peculiarly lovable disposition."

EXTRACTS FROM TWO LETTERS WRITTEN HOME BY ROBERT LINCOLN
CLARK SHORTLY BEFORE HIS DISAPPEARANCE AT
LAKE GENEVA

Salonica is the most curious place in the world today. The revolution is completely and amazingly victorious and the Turkish Empire is now being governed by the committee of Young Turks sitting here in Salonica.

A cosier home for a revolution cannot be imagined. Salonica is a city of about 200,000 inhabitants, divided into unequal thirds of Greeks, Turks and Spanish Jews. It has three good hotels, none of them large, a fine harbor front, and a small piazza, "La Place de la Liberte." The hotels are scantily filled with young Turkish officers, Macedonian bandits and war correspondents. Every one talks to every one else; the cafés are crowded, newspapers everywhere, piazza demonstrations in the evening, revolutionary colors—red and white—flying; in brief, a combination of a French holiday and the midway.

The great excitement and demonstrativeness has subsided, and there is something of a lull, but one feels the cheerfulness of successful revolution everywhere. There is not the slightest possibility of any fighting or any more assassinations in Salonica for months. Incidentally, the hotel is excellent, and there are lots of heroes, revolutionists, bandits, etc., to meet, so I may stay here for some time.

From Salonica I don't know exactly where to go, or what to do. If possible, I may try to visit the monasteries of Mount Athos (for which see Robert Curzon's *Monasteries of the Levant*) or I may take steamer to Volo and go to the Vale of Tempe, Larissa, and the monasteries of Meteora. I may take a steamer to Constantinople, Smyrna, or Piræus. Salonica is a crossroads, and one can go where one likes. There is a lot to do and lots of time for doing it. I shall stay here for some days first.

"L."

Athos is a fragment of the tenth century. It is wonderful and horrible. Ten thousand monks live here the old starved life that their predecessors lived for twelve hundred years, in the same walls, worshipping with the same ritual, in the old Byzantine churches.

No woman is allowed on the peninsula and no female animal can be brought here. I am tired of monkish faces. The monks are superb, physically, and their hospitality is as sincere as it is generous. You have to admire the men and deplore the waste of valuable lives.

Athos is the last refuge on earth of the old tradition of hospitality. There is no charge for anything whatever. The monks gladly open their doors to the stranger, keep him as long as he wishes to stay (and sometimes longer), and send him on his way supplied with a mule or a boat from the monastery. Fortunately they do not refuse gifts, but they do not wait for them, and a non-paying stranger would meet with the same reception. Vatopedi is the second largest, and to my mind, by far the most interesting of the monasteries. I came here this afternoon, in four hours, on a mule from Iveiron. Vatopedi lies on the side of a hill, close to the sea. It is built around a court, which in shape and slant resembles the Campo at Siena. A glorious beach is close at hand. I am the guest of honor, and have a beautiful room, all to myself—very rare in Athos—and a real bed—rarer yet. For a week I have slept on the soft side of a pine board.

As Vatopedi is Athos at its best you may be interested in hearing what a day here is like. At the gate, I presented my letter of introduction and was ushered through the court into the reception wing. The superior came out to meet me at once. This is exceedingly unusual. Generally the superior has the dignity which doth hedge a king, and you are presented to him formally, or are not presented at all. Blessed be the superior at Vatopedi! He came into my room, sat on the bed, inspected the mysteries of the Gillette razor, and talked sociably in Greek. In a few minutes a servant appeared with a tray, bearing a jar of honey or glykoe, a glass of mastica and a cup of coffee. I took all the honey that would go on one teaspoon, coffee and a glass of water. Later, the superior guided me to the church, where I stood forty minutes of a two or three hour service. After services the relics were shown—a piece of the true cross, and the precious bones. Then I escaped for a swim; came back just before the gates were locked, at sunset, by a key that measured nine and one half inches in length. After sunset no one is admitted. In my room I found a supper—tomato salad with olives, a mysterious dish of cooked vegetables, a good fish, two eggs (the usual number is five), bread, cheese, wine, grapes and figs. No meat is ever eaten. All the dishes were fresh and well cooked, which is not always the case in other monasteries. . . .

Have visited eight monasteries and had a great time. I shall leave Athos Friday, the 14th, for Smyrna, on a Greek steamer that takes three days. From Smyrna I shall go to Athens and by rail to Thebes, Larissa and Meteora, then by rail to Janina in Albania, Corfu and Patras, possibly to Eastern Sicily.

“L.”

JOHN EDWARD COPPS

Born West Rutland, Vt., February 9, 1885

Died Rutland, Vt., October 18, 1910

After an illness of about sixteen days, John Edward Copsps died of an attack of typhoid fever on the evening of Tuesday, October 18, 1910. His system, once strong and robust, had already, during the several months previous, been impaired by pneumonia. He was born in West Rutland, Vt., February 9, 1885, the son of Edward and Bridget Josephine Copsps, both deceased.

He prepared at the Rutland High School and by private tutor. In the fall of 1902 he entered Holy Cross College and remained one year. There he played football and baseball, but did not take an active part in athletics at Yale, where he came in the autumn of 1903, and joined in Sophomore year the Class of 1906. He was a member of the Zeta Psi Fraternity.

Upon graduation he entered the law office of his uncle, Mr. Thomas Moloney, of the firm of Butler & Moloney, in Rutland, Vt., and was admitted to the bar of that state in October, 1908. Since then he had been actively engaged in the practice of his profession with an office in the Mead building, Rutland. Within six months after his entrance into the legal profession, he was elected grand juror of his home town, and his practice throughout met with good achievement. Success was his, except as continued poor health interfered with his work.

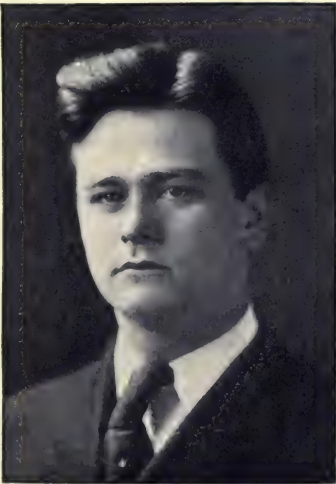
His death came as shock to his classmates and those of us who knew him realized, more than ever, the uncertainty of life. For his was a perfect physical make-up, endowed with a sympathetic and generous character. To this was added a most attractive and manly personality. Open-hearted



BEN O. BROWN



ROBERT L. CLARK



J. EDWARD COPPS



WILLIAM D. HARRIS

and generous to a fault, he possessed to a high degree the ability to make and hold friends. About him was a spirit of rugged and sturdy independence which could not be shaken, but to this was given a certain responsiveness to and sympathy with his fellows which largely accounts for one of his most admired characteristics: his good fellowship.

The possessor of an average capacity for work, he was endowed with a naturally virile and practical mind and nothing was beyond his attainment, once he had set his thoughts upon its accomplishment.

His noble nature; clean, active mind; vigorous enthusiasm; sincere affections and zeal for the right will be missed.

S. BECKMAN LAUB.

WILLIAM DANIELS HARRIS

Born Dorchester, Mass., November 26, 1884

Died Cass Lake, Minn., August 30, 1908

William Daniels Harris was born in Dorchester, Mass., November 26, 1884, the son of William L. Harris, president of the New England Furniture and Carpet Company, and of Elizabeth Enslin (Daniels) Harris. He prepared at the Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn. In college he held a first division stand during second term of Freshman year. He was a persistent devotee of rowing, rowed on the Class Crew in the fall regatta of 1905 and was a member of the University Four-oar Crew which won from Harvard in 1906. He played on the Freshman, Apollo, and University Banjo and Mandolin Clubs and was a member of Psi Epsilon. Following his graduation he had entered the business of his father in Boston. He had also taken up the study of mining engineering. While on a vacation he was drowned Sunday,

August 30, 1908, at Cass Lake, Minn., after the overturning of a canoe in which he and a companion, S. Thayer of St. Paul, Minn., were taking a trip.

Harris combined in his life the likable qualities of strength and an almost quaint camaraderie. He was a good student, a good athlete, a good friend. His fellowship was always the more valuable because subject to the rigorous discipline of hard work.

E. B.

STANLEY NOBLE JAMESON

Born Lebanon, Ohio, March 18, 1880

Died St. Petersburg, Fla., March 4, 1911

Stanley Noble Jameson was born in Lebanon, Ohio, March 18, 1880. He graduated from the Lebanon High School in 1898 and following this completed the scientific and classical courses in the National Normal University, now known as Lebanon University. Going into business life, he achieved marked distinction in Cincinnati as manager of the Business Men's Club and as manager of the Y. M. C. A. Lecture Association. He entered Yale in Senior year and graduated in 1906. After graduating he was connected with a stock and bond firm in Hartford, Conn., and later held a very responsible position with H. W. Bennett & Company, bankers, 20 Broad Street, New York. In 1909 he was made assistant cashier of the First National Bank of St. Petersburg, Fla. On January 4, 1911, he was promoted to the position of cashier and director. Overwork weakened his constitution and he fell a victim to typhoid fever and died March 4, 1911. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Lebanon, Ohio, having been admitted in 1897 at the same time as a large Sunday school class of young men.

Two of his friends wrote me of his passing. One was a classmate who knew him in New Haven and later in New York, and who speaks from that intimate knowledge which a man gains of another by associating with him freely after he has entered the business world as well as in his college days. The other is a man who knew him in New York, but not so intimately. Here are the two sides of the picture—that seen by the close friend and that seen by one of the big circle of friends that lies outside the bounds of intimacy. That they agree is a striking tribute to the genuineness of their subject. That they voice the unanimous verdict of all the men who knew Jameson, I can testify as one who knew his boyhood chums, the companions of his youth, his college mates and the friends of his after life.

The former says:

“The passing of a man like ‘Jimmy,’ judged by standards candid and earthly, is a terrible pity. ‘Jimmy’ was a fellow who had somehow succeeded in getting himself perfectly organized on a working life basis. You know what I mean. Come what might he seemed to have his plans of things, his goal, his method of thought and his manner of living. ‘Jimmy’ was a human and a man, brave and loyal clear through. Even when at times regarding with a kind of disfavor his methodical relentless way of doing and looking at things, I used to catch myself wishing I had a measure of it just to steady me and keep me after the gleam in some consistent course of action and thought. ‘Jimmy’ was his own boss. Are you and I ours?”

The latter adds:

“I hadn’t the good luck to know ‘Jimmy’ as well as did the others of the four in New York, but my knowledge was sufficient to give me a share in the sense of personal loss that his death has brought to you. The best that I know of him,

and I believe the thing he would most appreciate as a tribute from one scarcely more than an acquaintance, is that he entirely fulfilled my idea of a gentleman."

A man many years older, who had known him from birth, writes as follows:

"I know of nothing more to add than your knowledge respecting him, and the wonderful esteem he had of the people of St. Petersburg—both of business men, church men and laymen and even the stranger tourists who hardly knew him. This is evidenced by the articles that appeared in the St. Petersburg papers, and the innumerable communications received from the people there since his death. It seems he died when the flower of his life was in its full bloom. He was one of the most optimistic kind, discharging a disappointment with 'Well, what do you think of that?' and then buckling on the girdle of grit and perseverance, turning another leaf shortly and reading on with a brighter prospect."

At Yale the fellows used to call him "The eternal optimist." His healthful, hopeful view of life and his faith in men and things never once deserted him in later life, even under conditions that would have embittered men of unusual fortitude.

TRAVIS J. EDMONDS.

WILLIAM KURTZ JOHNSON

Born Washington, D. C., August 10, 1882

Died Kandy, Ceylon, May 4, 1909

William Kurtz Johnson was born in Washington, D. C., August 10, 1882, the son of E. Kurtz Johnson (University of Virginia, '65) and Annie Elizabeth (Wimsart) Johnson. His father was at one time president of the Citizens National

Bank of Washington. He prepared at Harstrom School, Norwalk, Conn. At Yale he was president of the Harstrom Club, a member of Alpha Delta Phi and Scroll and Key, was president of the Freshman navy, and vice-president of the Sophomore Wranglers. After graduation he studied during the first year at the Harvard Law School and the following year at the Columbia Law School. On November 18, 1908, he was married and started on a wedding journey around the world. It was on this journey that he died suddenly of heart failure at Kandy, Ceylon, May 4, 1909.

Johnson's college life was characterized by the finer traits of the southern gentleman. His manners were pleasing and his personality engaging. He was a man to whom honors came naturally, not as a result of work or plan on his part. After a quite careful inquiry no member of the Class has been found who did not have a sincere liking for this classmate. A characteristic was his ready wit which flowed most freely in a small room full of congenial associates. His personality added to the pleasure and the richness of life at Yale in the years of 1906.

B. E.

WITTER LAURENS JOHNSTON

Born Fort Dodge, Iowa, December 22, 1881

Died Montclair, N. J., July 29, 1910

In discussing the life of Witter Johnston, a friend of his remarked that it is certainly true that a man's life is measured by things done rather than by years lived.

He was with us only during our Senior year, but at the end of that year he had made friends who felt that they were only beginning to appreciate his worth. To a few of us was

accorded the privilege of continuing this acquaintance, of knowing him as men who work together know each other. From Fort Dodge, Iowa, his home; from Coe Collegé, his first Alma Mater; from Chicago, where he spent two years with one of the large railroad systems; from Pittsburgh, Pa., where for a year he was in the home office of the Carnegie Steel Company; and last of all from the Carnegie men in Newark, N. J., where Johnston spent the last year of his life as credit manager for the Company's warehouse propositions, there comes the same heartfelt sensibility of the loss of a *personal* friend.

The same elements of character which drew from friends admiration and loyalty were rapidly drawing from the business world its homage in terms of success. Only those intimately acquainted with his particular line of work can fully comprehend the scope of Witter's material accomplishment during the last year of his life. His ideals were high and he was magnanimous to a degree; but the combination of generosity and *accuracy* in his credit decisions was the marvel of the sales force with whom he worked. In acting on his own convictions, when once convinced, he had no fear. His confidence in and his ability to read human nature is best expressed in his belief that ability and moral integrity are of greater proportionate value than apparent financial responsibility.

So full of purpose and of efficiency, of loyalty and of friendship was Witter Johnston's life that, short as it was, it seems to have been wonderfully complete.

He was born December 22, 1881, at Fort Dodge, Iowa, the son of Captain Witter H. Johnston, a lawyer of Fort Dodge, and Mallie (McBride) Johnston, deceased. He prepared at the High School in Fort Dodge and graduated from Coe College in 1904, joining the Class of 1906, Yale College, in the Senior year. During the year 1904-05 he



STANLEY N. JAMESON



WILLIAM K. JOHNSON



WITTER L. JOHNSTON



ALLEN S. MALCOLM

acted as secretary to President McCormick of Coe College. In the main he worked his way both at Coe and at Yale. His death from heart disease occurred at Mountainside Hospital, Montclair, N. J., July 29, 1910.

A. W. MACE.

ALLEN SCHUYLER MALCOLM

Born Melbourne, Australia, June 11, 1881

Died at sea November 3, 1907

Allen Malcolm concealed beneath a rather insignificant exterior one of the boldest of hearts and most adventurous of natures. His near-sight, his diffident manner, and a certain conscious masking of himself completely hid the real man from all but his most intimate associates. No man in 1906 was, probably, so little understood. How many of his classmates suspected this almost quixotic adventurousness, this romantic daring? Yet here is the key to all that life it was allowed him to live.

The story of his trip to Australia and South America illustrates his character. Insomnia of an acute kind was the immediate cause of his starting on this journey, for it had become apparent that for the time at least indoor employment was out of the question for him and that he must build up his health out of doors, but the choice of a sea life was his own. Here he hoped to taste a little of that romantic savor of life which has from earliest times been associated with the calling of the sailor.

He left New York in the fall of 1906 on a sailing vessel, bound for Australia around the Cape of Good Hope, and he went as an ordinary seaman before the mast. The experiences that now succeeded were the common experiences of

men who go down to the sea in ships, and his was the same life as that of the other men who shared the forecastle of the *Tasmania* with him. On the whole the voyage seems to have done him good, and he arrived at Melbourne in February in good spirits and quite satisfied with his experiment so far.

But here came the first hitch in the program. The arrangement between him and his captain had been, he thought, sufficiently plain. Though he shipped at New York for the round trip, he was to draw his pay in Australia, and leave his ship. This understanding the captain now refused to acknowledge, and Malcolm, who was particularly desirous of spending some time in the land of his birth, straightway deserted, and in deserting sacrificed his pay for the outward voyage. This was a bold step, for to land on what was to all purposes an unknown shore with but a few dollars in his pocket was indeed tempting Providence.

He had thought all along that possibly his native land might offer him opportunity to "get on," but his next experiences showed him the falseness of any such hopes, for times in Australia that summer were dull, and profitable outdoor work was not to be found. So after an unfortunate attempt at farm work and one or two other adventures, he returned to the coast and, unwilling to ask help of his Australian friends, and now almost penniless, he shipped again before the mast, but this time as an able-bodied seaman, on a sailing vessel, the *Acamas*, bound for Chile and return.

With the money he should earn on this trip he planned on his return to Australia to take passage to America, but the *Acamas* proving unseaworthy (so unseaworthy, in fact, that at one time it was expected that she would founder), Malcolm and a comrade named Quite deserted at Valparaiso rather than risk the return voyage. The story of this desertion, as told by him in his letters, is thrilling in the extreme, for it

was accomplished only by the cleverest strategy and the boldest midnight daring.

Sailors in Valparaiso were scarce and the captain made vigorous attempts to regain his refractory men so that for some days they were compelled to lie hidden in the cellar of a sailor's boarding house, venturing forth but seldom. But finally he and his friend obtained another berth, this time on an Italian vessel bound for Marseilles, and all danger of recapture was past.

Malcolm's last letters home came from a point well up the coast of Chile, whither the *Limena* had gone to load saltpetre before starting for Europe. The fact that he reported pleasanter surroundings, better food, and a superior "old man," and his own expressed expectation of a quick voyage to Europe, caused his friends to breathe easier in the feeling that at last the uncertainties and perils of this adventure were nearly over, so that the next news, that received in the brief note from the British Consul at Marseilles announcing his death on November 3, 1907, came with crushing force. The fall from aloft took place on a Sunday afternoon in the early summer (of the southern hemisphere) at a point near the southern end of South America, and in those seas he lies buried.

Allen Malcolm was a hard worker, more than paying his own way through college, an omnivorous reader, and a careful student. He was no "grind." Those who knew him well felt for him a large share of affection, and they expected, his health allowing, really great things of him. In certain things he was simple, but his was the simplicity of optimism. He was patient, confident, thorough. And in his relations with his fellows, whether in college, or on the deck of the *Limena*, he was always a gentleman. That is, perhaps, the highest tribute.

EDWARD BOLTWOOD HULL.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER WRITTEN ON OUTWARD VOYAGE
TO AUSTRALIA

Allen Schuyler Malcolm to Edward Boltwood Hull.

"Bark *Tasmania*, December 23, 1906.

"Dear Bolt:

". . . . I have been having the time of my life. We have had splendid weather: only three squalls in sixty days. We are now in 40° S. about the middle of the Atlantic, engaged in the romantic business of 'running the Eastern down.' That usually means four or five weeks of continual storms with a gale of wind now and then for the sake of variety. . . . It is now a beautiful sunshiny Sunday afternoon, with a fair wind, all sail set, and nothing to do. Add to that a full stomach, a pipe, the 'Faerie Queene' to read, and a friend to write to, and what more could heart wish for?

"By the way, I hope you do not run up to Boston so often that it spoils your business. You see I speak as a laboring man who earns his living by the sweat of his brow (and the tar stains on his hands) and know the value of continuous labor. Perhaps, though, I speak as a sailor who has learned how to 'soldier' when the mate's back is turned, and to do nothing industriously when he is looking, to go to sleep in a dark corner on night watch, to run energetically, almost with enthusiasm, up the ratlines when the 'old man' is on deck and take it out by spending twice the necessary time aloft before coming down for the next job, to—but this sentence is already strained to the breaking point. You will understand that I am becoming a really truly sailor.

"Life is really not bad here (in good weather). I have had the luck to strike an easy ship, with a pleasant crew and good officers, to be in the easier watch, and to have good weather. So far the experiment has been a decided success. I have practically decided to leave the ship at Melbourne or Sydney, for I want to stay longer in the colonies than she does, before she goes to Peru. Imagine the joys of lying at anchor for three months off some God-forsaken Peruvian port, shoveling coal and saltpetre down in the hold of an iron ship at midsummer in the Tropics.

"Back again. The mate again gave me a job. It was only to pump and carry sixteen buckets of water. Such is life here on

Sunday when we are supposed to do no work. On week days we scrape paint, holystone, wash paint, tar and grease down, and do other pleasant but evil smelling jobs. Yet I wouldn't exchange it for your work. It is great.

"P. S. February 16, 1907.

"Just a word in haste to give you my address. I have run away from the ship, and am now hiding from the police until the ship sails. One of the men has been caught and is in jail, but they won't get me.

"Yours as ever,

"Allen."

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER WRITTEN ON VOYAGE FROM
AUSTRALIA TO CHILI

Allen Schuyler Malcolm to (some member of his family).

"Ship *Acamas* at sea, June 10, 1907.

".... Life has become distinctly interesting during the last few days. On Friday we struck a gale of wind for which we were not ready. A tremendous sea came up and we had a lovely night. I was at the lee wheel for four hours that night. At times I couldn't see the ship for the waves that swept her. They carried one of the lifeboats overboard, smashed the poop companion ladder, loosened the spare spar that is lashed by the rail, and tore up several of the rail stanchions. In the fore-castle the men were talking over our chances of getting through the night. Everyone thought they were few, as the ship is overloaded. For twenty-four hours we were expecting the end at any time. The ship was logy in the water. About midnight a huge sea struck the fore-castle and loosened her on the plates. Then came another on the other side and bent in the ceiling. A third would have drowned us all, but it didn't come. We cleared out and went up under the fore-castle head. I curled up on some cables, in oilskins and sea boots, and slept like a child.

"We all felt the same. If it came, it would come quickly; if it didn't come we would be laughing at it in a few days.

"In the morning the ship began to list over to port. We thought that the cargo had shifted. Then they sounded the well and found two feet of water in her. We couldn't approach the

pumps because of the water on deck. I spent the morning squeezing oil from a rag through a hole in the lee bow so as to lessen the force of the waves when they came aboard. By noon the wind was dying away in snow and hail squalls, but the sea was something terrific. We got at the pumps and sent men into the hold to look for leaks. At first the water gained, but they found and plugged the leaks. Now we have been pumping for eight hours and have the water down to fourteen inches. The other watch is at work now.

"The present situation is very simple. If another blow comes before she is dry and seaworthy, she will founder.

"We are in 50° S. in midwinter. If the water in the hold gains we have decided to go aft in a body and *ask* the captain to make for Tahiti. In a few minutes we are going out to try to clear up the wreckage. Now we can't set a sail, or brace the yards. . . ."

In the *Yale Alumni Weekly* of March 25 and April, 1, 1908, was printed, in part, the following:

"Word has just been received from the British Consul at Marseilles, France, of the death of Allen Schuyler Malcolm. The note from the Consul General, dated Marseilles, March 11, states that 'Allen S. Malcolm died at sea at 5.30 p.m., November 3, 1907, killed by a fall from aloft on the deck of the Italian sailing vessel *Limena*. Report received at this office from the Italian Consulate General, March 10, 1908.' . . .

"Malcolm . . . was born June 11, 1881, in Melbourne, Australia, the son of Richard L. Malcolm, an agent for R. S. Shipman & Company, and Martha Anna (Crawford) Malcolm. He was prepared for college at the High School in Medway, Mass., at the Classical High School in Worcester, Mass., and at the Hillhouse High School in New Haven, Conn. He entered first with the Class of 1905, but dropped out on account of ill health and in Sophomore year joined the Class of 1906. He was a man of high and thorough scholarship, holding a first division stand during Freshman year and being the recipient of a number of prizes and scholarships for high stand. Among his scholastic honors were a Hotchkiss Scholarship, Hugh Chamberlain Greek Prize and a second Berkeley Premium. He received a high oration appointment in Junior year and was thereupon elected a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He was also a member of the French Club and held during his college course the positions of secretary and vice-president of the Yale British Club."

WARREN EDWARD PRICE

Born Fort Benton, Mont., September 7, 1884

Died Los Angeles, Calif., December 13, 1906

One of the very first of our Class to leave us, in fact the very first after graduation, was Warren Edward Price of Los Angeles, Calif.

Price spent the summer after graduation on his father's ranch in Western Canada. His intention had been to enter the Harvard Law School, but ill health prevented. On December 13, 1906, he died at his home in Los Angeles from the effects of an operation. His loss so soon after graduation was a most severe blow to his many friends, to whom his sincere friendship and sterling qualities had been an inspiration and who looked forward to a long life of friendship with him. To those familiar with his exceptional ability there can be no doubt that he would have attained unusual success in whatever he might have attempted.

RUSSELL G. PRUDEN.

Price was born September 7, 1884, in Fort Benton, Mont., the son of Charles W. Price and of Mary Blanche (Conrad) Price. His father was engaged in the cattle business with the Conrad-Price Cattle Company. Price prepared for college at the Shattuck School. In college he received a First Colloquy Junior appointment and a Second Dispute appointment at graduation. He was a member of the Corinthian Yacht Club, the German Club, the Pacific Coast Club and the Shattuck School Club.

FARON NELSON WAKEFIELD

Born Mahopac Falls, N. Y., March 24, 1883

Died Port Chester, N. Y., October 11, 1908

Faron Nelson Wakefield died at his home in Port Chester, N. Y., on Sunday, October 11, 1908. In apparently normal health until September 1, he had a severe hemorrhage on that day, and within six weeks died of tuberculosis. He was born March 24, 1883, in Mahopac Falls, Putnam County, N. Y., the son of Wilson Faron and Mary Elizabeth (Baldwin) Wakefield. His preparation for college was received at the Greenwich (Conn.) High School, from which he came to Yale in 1902. In 1906 he entered the Harvard Law School, and, at the time of his death, was about to begin the final year of study for his degree in law.

He was graduated into the larger, unseen world only two years after Yale sent him forth to work in this one. We, his classmates, bear a twofold grief. We have lost in him a man we admired and loved. We realize, as others cannot, what brilliant promise of high-minded and efficient service is left unfulfilled by his sudden removal.

His nature was conservative and businesslike. He was studious as a Freshman, and in that year laid his foundation for the success and honors of a scholarly sort that came to him later in the college course. Among these were a philosophical oration stand, membership in Phi Beta Kappa, the Robert Callender Scholarship for two years, and several prizes.

But the growth of his mind was less remarkable than the unfolding of his spirit. To an inner life of sturdy independence there was added, through four years of contact with the spirit and the sons of Yale, that ready responsiveness of sympathy and interest which we call good fellowship.

His circle of acquaintance came to include practically the whole Class of nearly three hundred, and among his friends many of us are proud to claim a place. Alert, active, congenial, he gave and took, amid the widening group of his intimates, clearness of thought, vigor of enthusiasm, and sincerity of affection.

Yale has offered us no higher privilege than to live and work alongside such men as Faron Wakefield. The unseen world holds no dearer hope than the renewal of this privilege.

HENRY W. LAWRENCE, JR.

HARRIS WALCOTT

Born Indianapolis, Ind., June 8, 1881

Died New Haven, Conn., June 7, 1906

Nothing has been a greater sorrow and shock to us during our college course than the sudden death of our classmate, Harris Walcott. After an illness of but four days, he succumbed to an attack of spinal meningitis on June 7, 1906, only three weeks before his graduation, and a single day short of his twenty-fifth birthday.

By his death, his associates have lost the help and inspiration of a big, generous heart, a kindly, ever cheerful spirit, and a clean, manly character. Possessed of a host of high ideals, his untiring energy was ever bent toward their fulfillment. It was his desire to know his fellow men, to join in all the activities which would bring him shoulder to shoulder with them, and so place him in a position to assist and be assisted by them. His open-heartedness, his cheerful kindness, and his generosity helped him to very nearly attain this high purpose in life.

In business, as in social circles, the nobility of his character won for him a profound regard. His honesty, his

uprightness, his disdain for anything that was not entirely fair and square, caused men to honor and trust him to the highest possible degree.

MORRIS HUDNUT.

Walcott was born June 8, 1881, in Indianapolis, Ind., the son of Benjamin D. Walcott, president of the Indianapolis Terra Cotta Company, and of Mary (Newcomer) Walcott. He prepared at Hotchkiss and in college received a first colloquy appointment in Junior year and a second colloquy Senior appointment. He was a member of the German Club, of the Hotchkiss Club, and sang on the Freshman and Apollo Glee Clubs, the University Glee Club, and the college choir. In Senior year he was president of the Indiana Club. After graduation he had expected to take a position with his father's firm, the Indianapolis Terra Cotta Company.

JOHN WARNER

Born Wilmington, Del., October 17, 1884

Died Wilmington, Del., May 29, 1911

John Warner died at the Delaware Hospital in Wilmington, Del., May 29, 1911, following an operation for appendicitis. He was born in Wilmington, October 17, 1884, the son of Edward T. Warner (deceased January 15, 1904) and Mary Warner. He prepared at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and in college was a member of the Freshman Four-Oar Crew, and for three years was a member of the University crew squad. He was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon and Wolf's Head. After leaving college he became identified with Charles Warner & Company of Wilmington, dealers in coal, lime and builders' supplies, and one of the large corporations of the state of Delaware.



WARREN E. PRICE



FARON N. WAKEFIELD



HARRIS WALCOTT



JOHN WARNER

Active, congenial and possessed of an abundance of humor, John Warner, through his boyhood, his school and college life, and later in the widening sphere of business activity, endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact. Business-like in his dealings, ambitious for success, he gave promise of becoming a leader among men; a brilliant and efficient worker for the common good, and a credit to the promulgation of Yale spirit and Yale enthusiasm everywhere.

We, his best friends, who followed him through St. Paul's School, and on through college life, will miss the wit, the handshake, the all-round good-fellowship which fairly bubbled over in his expanding nature. Realizing what this means to us and to Yale, we, the Class of 1906, wish to record as far as possible in mere words, our deep appreciation of the many admirable qualities exemplified in his whole life and character—a life and character so worthy of our regard and emulation.

W. W. CLARKE.

RICHARD FARRAND WILLIAMS

Born Detroit, Mich., October 17, 1883

Died Detroit, Mich., February 21, 1907

The Class sustained one of the first losses after graduation in the death of Richard Farrand Williams, who died at his home in Detroit, Mich., February 21, 1907. His death, after an illness of less than a week, was caused by meningitis, which followed a severe attack of pneumonia.

He was born in Detroit, October 17, 1883, the son of Richard P. Williams and of Olive Curtis (Farrand) Williams. He prepared for college at the Detroit Central High School and at the Detroit University School. In Freshman year he

roomed alone; in Sophomore and Junior years with N. C. Brown and W. V. A. Waterman, and in Senior year with A. H. Terry, Jr., and W. V. A. Waterman. His interest in the religious life of the University began in Freshman year, when he became identified with the work of the Oak Street Boys' Club. His Junior appointment was a first colloquy, and at the end of Senior year he had a dissertation stand. He was a coxswain of his Junior Club and Senior Class crews, and during Senior year served as chairman of the Yale Extension Movement.

In the early fall of 1906 he took a position with the firm of Farrand, Williams & Clark of Detroit, wholesale druggists. Here his energy made itself evident, and although at the time of his death he had been connected with the firm for only five months, he had already made his business ability and Christian character strongly felt among his associates and employees, who held him in highest esteem.

At the time of his death he was very actively engaged in church work, being connected with the First Presbyterian Church of Detroit. He was always keenly interested in anything concerning Yale, and had been instrumental in the formation of a Detroit Yale Club during the winter of 1906-07.

It is almost impossible to portray in a few lines, a character, for it necessarily is a product of time and experience working on life. It seems particularly difficult in this case. "Dick," as universally known by his classmates, was of a highly imaginative temperament, doubtless due to his Welsh ancestry. And yet he was anything but a dreamer in the popular sense of the word. His mind was so alert and active, that in his studies he would often accomplish in half an hour and with better results, a task for which the average man would require double the time. Ever thoughtful of others, often at his own expense, he was always willing and eager

to be of assistance to those who sought his advice. In his quiet and unassuming way he did far more toward helping others—in his Class and outside—than even his more intimate friends suspected. Ever sincere, he combined with his sincerity a sense of humor and an appreciation of the bright and happy side of life.

During his college course, as in his short life after graduation, he stood for the highest and best things in life, besides identifying himself with the activities and interests which go to make up the well-rounded man of today.

One of the greatest joys in life—a joy which ever increases as a man grows older—is the pleasure of living over in memory the happy events of the past; and so it is that we instinctively turn to the shortest, gladdest years of life as furnishing the greatest wealth of happy memories—memories of days free from the responsibilities and business of life; and it is in the memories of those happy days that we shall ever think of “Dick” as we knew him in college—a man of decided convictions, high ideals, and sterling character, combining with these qualities a great love for, and sympathy with, his fellow men, and an active desire to make his life count for good among them.

W. V. A. WATERMAN.

NON-GRADUATES

STANLEIGH WINSLOW MACGURN

Born Toronto, Canada, October 27, 1884

Died New Haven, Conn., December 12, 1904

Stanleigh Winslow Macgurn was born in Toronto, Canada, on October 27, 1884, the son of Foster Macgurn, an insurance agent, and Fannie (Raiford) Macgurn. His preparation was at Detroit grammar and high schools, Hyde Park High School, Chicago, and at Thacher School. Macgurn's residence when he entered Yale was Oswego, N. Y., and at the time of his death it was Milwaukee, Wis. In Freshman year he roomed at 192 York Street and 333 York Street, in Sophomore year with H. L. Ward at 172 Farnam, and in Junior year with Ward and J. L. Fawley at 256 Lawrence. Macgurn was active in religious work, being a member of the Oak Street Boys' Club committee, Freshman year. He sang second bass on the Freshman Glee Club. During the fall term of Sophomore year he engaged in the *News* competition. His Junior appointment was a second colloquy. In December of Junior year he was taken sick with appendicitis and died at the Yale Infirmary, after a very brief illness, on December 12, 1904.

His death came as a great shock to his classmates, and those who knew him best realized how clean and sincere a life had gone out. For in Stanleigh Macgurn were sterling qualities of character, zeal for the right, the impulses of praiseworthy purpose, a great desire to play a man's part in his college and in the world. Life was sweet to him. By his death our Class and all Yale have been made poorer.

HARRY BEAL.



RICHARD F. WILLIAMS



STANLEIGH W. MACGURN



ANDREW PARKER

SENIOR PORTRAIT OF RICHARD F. WILLIAMS AND UNDERGRADUATE PHOTOGRAPHS
OF STANLEIGH MACGURN AND ANDREW PARKER

ANDREW PARKER

Born Mifflintown, Pa., February 1, 1883

Died Fermanagh Township, Pa., July 9, 1903

A letter from Andrew Parker's brother, W. W. W. Parker of Pittsburgh, Pa., says:

"My father moved his family from Mifflintown, Pa., where he had been a country banker, to Washington, D. C., when Andrew was about four years old. In Washington, Andrew attended the public schools and later the private schools—the 'Friends School' and 'Preston.' He entered Andover in the fall of '99, and was there, I believe, until January or February, 1902, when he went to the Hotchkiss School at Lakeville, Conn., entering Yale from Hotchkiss with the Class of 1906 that year. As for special interests, if Andrew had any, I would say that his chief interest seemed to be in the people around him. It was so at home, and I believe it was so also at the preparatory schools and at college. He was of sterling character. At home, his high sense of honor and kind, lovable and manly qualities were early recognized. He made no pretense of being an artist, but was fond of pen and ink work, and such work as he did invariably reflected his appreciation of the humorous or pathetic side of things. He was very fond of sports, in doors and out of doors, and seemed to enjoy life in a broad and healthy sense thoroughly. At Andover he was a member of the P. A. E. society. I think he attempted to do some work for the *Yale News*, and I believe had been elected manager of the Freshman Nine."

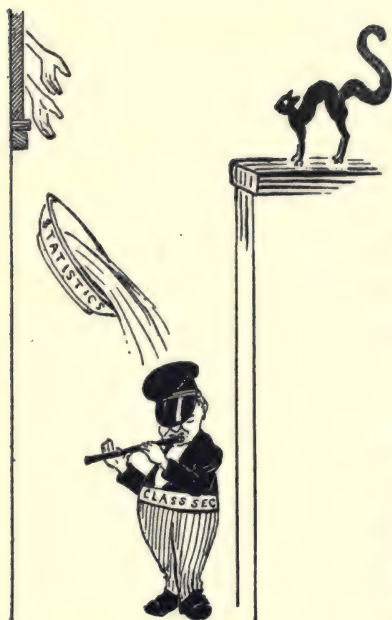
Andrew Parker was born February 1, 1883, in Mifflintown, Pa., the son of Edmund Southard Parker, president of the National Metropolitan Citizens Bank of Washington, D. C., and of Mary Isabelle (Wilson) Parker. He was

named after his grandfather, Andrew Parker, an eminent lawyer of that section.

The *Juniata Star* of Mifflintown, Pa., said at the time of his death:

"The sudden death of Andrew Parker, which occurred on Thursday, July 9, 1903, at the home of his parents in Fermanagh Township, cast a shadow of gloom in the hearts of his many friends in this community. Less than one week before his death, in company with a friend, he came on from Washington to spend a part of the summer at his country home. He was apparently in the best of health and anticipated a pleasant summer outing with the members of his family. On the day after his arrival here, he was seized with violent pains in the stomach. The progress of the disease was rapid and the symptoms soon indicated that he was suffering from appendicitis. On Wednesday, Dr. Carr was summoned from Washington and an operation was performed, but the course of the disease could not be stayed and he died on last Thursday.

"The funeral was conducted at his late residence in Fermanagh Township on Saturday evening, and interment was made in the family lot in the Presbyterian cemetery."



TATISTICAL SUMMARIES

The statistics which follow are for the most part simple compilations of facts in part more extensively recorded elsewhere in this volume. The compilation of the incomes of the Class is the only table of original significance. That tabulation, thanks chiefly to the sincerity of the men in replying, is one of unique interest, one that should prove to be of real statistical value. All tables are compiled from information re-

ceived up to November 1, 1911, though most of the replies were received much earlier than that time. Totals of marriage and children are given both for the entire period of the record and also for the exact five-year period from June 26, 1906, to June 26, 1911. The locality index is compiled for the most part from business addresses. In finding classmates a cross reference between the locality index and the roll of the Class should prove useful. The roll of the Class, which concludes this record, is both an expansion and a summary of the biographical sketches. It has been compiled with an eye to giving at a glance detailed information of business and address.

THE INCOME OF MEMBERS OF THE CLASS

A faithful attempt has been made, in connection with the compilation of this 1906 Record, to ascertain the incomes of the members of the Class and so to tabulate the results as to show the average incomes of members of the Class for each of the five years since graduation, and further to show the average incomes of the men engaged in each of the several occupations.

To gather the figures income blanks were sent with the biographical questionnaires. It was explained that the figures were to be kept confidential and the compilations to be entirely anonymous. To add to the feeling of anonymity the men were asked not to sign the income sheets. These blanks, however, were in practically every case returned with the biographies. The man's name was then temporarily attached to his income sheet in order that the compilations might be made for occupations as well as for the total Class membership.

The figures desired were simply for the sums earned by the individual men themselves, and it was specifically asked that the statement of income should include no inheritances, nor allowances, nor any money not earned directly by the members themselves. The replies were fairly complete and bore every indication of being accurate and sincere. Out of a Class of 281 living graduate members, income replies were received at the time the tabulation was started (August 1, 1911) from 184, approximately two thirds the membership. These blanks were not in all cases filled out for all five years, as in many instances men were in professional schools or traveling for the first few years and so not engaged as money earners. The number of men reporting incomes for each of the years was: first year after graduation, 131 men;

second year, 151 men; third year, 160 men; fourth year, 177 men; fifth year, 184 men.

The results obtained are among the few sets of authentic figures reported anywhere in this country of the annual earnings of a representative group of men.

WHAT THE MEN EARNED EACH YEAR

The returns for the members of 1906 who replied show that for the first year out of college the average income was \$740; for the second year out of college the average income was \$968; for the third year the average income was \$1,286; for the fourth year the average income was \$1,522; and for the fifth year out of college the average income was \$1,885.

In tabular form these figures are:

1st year out of college	131 men report annual incomes av'ging	\$ 740.14
2d year out of college	151 men report annual incomes av'ging	968.80
3d year out of college	160 men report annual incomes av'ging	1,286.91
4th year out of college	177 men report annual incomes av'ging	1,522.98
5th year out of college	184 men report annual incomes av'ging	1,885.31

The average incomes for members of the Class engaged in the various occupations are given in the following table. Eighteen groups have been made to include all occupations reported, although it is recognized that in some cases these may overlap and occasionally it is difficult to determine just where a man belongs. If an individual has changed his line of work five times, he is counted in as many different groups at different times. In computing the average income for any one occupation, the aggregate amount earned has been divided by the number of individuals who reported money received.

TABLE A

AVERAGE INCOMES FOR FIVE YEARS—GRADUATES ONLY

NOTE.—The number reporting incomes for each occupation for each year is indicated by the small italic figures just above the average income figures.

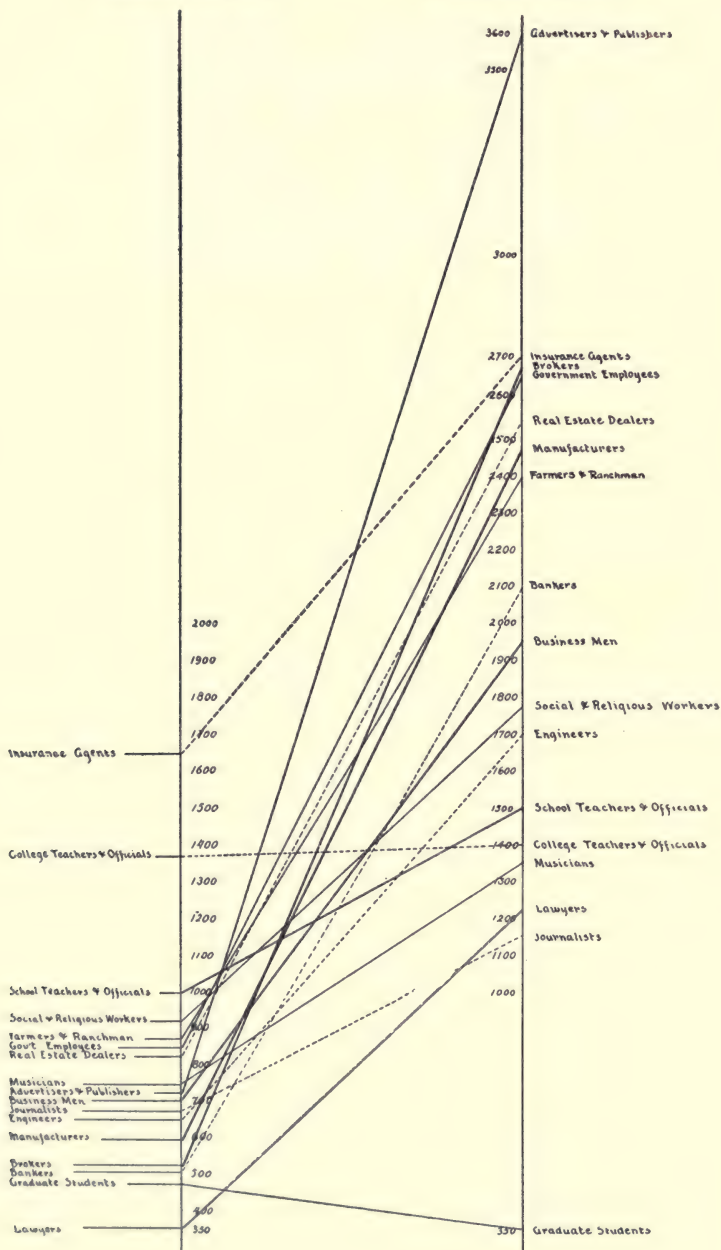
Occupations	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Fifth Year
Advertisers and Publishers.....	\$ 730.00 ³	\$1,202.50 ¹	\$1,702.50 ⁴	\$2,792.50 ⁴	\$3,600.00 ⁵
Bankers.....	510.00 ⁹	839.50 ¹⁰	1,170.00 ¹¹	1,472.50 ¹⁰	2,112.00 ¹⁰
Brokers.....	537.55 ⁹	1,376.50 ¹⁰	2,086.37 ¹¹	2,237.27 ¹¹	2,695.45 ¹¹
Business Men.....	717.60+ ²⁴	885.50 ²⁷	1,246.07+ ²⁶	1,657.70 ²⁵	1,967.50 ²⁵
College Teachers and Officials.....	1,376.50 ²	945.83 ⁶	1,001.10 ¹⁰	1,093.84 ¹³	1,419.25 ¹³
Engineers.....	650.00 ²	942.50 ⁴	1,352.50 ³	1,286.60 ⁵	1,702.00 ⁴
Farmers and Ranchmen.....	893.33 ³	1,200.00 ²	1,866.66 ³	1,600.00 ⁴	2,400.00 ³
Foresters.....			1,100.00 ²	1,300.00 ³	1,500.00 ⁴
Government Employees.....	850.00 ¹	860.00 ²	1,165.00 ²	1,575.00 ²	2,650.00 ²
Graduate Students.....	487.50 ¹²	542.50 ¹⁰	425.71 ⁷	447.50 ⁴	370.00 ³
Insurance Agents.....	1,665.00 ⁴	1,150.00 ⁶	1,480.00 ⁵	1,908.33 ⁶	2,708.33 ⁶
Journalists.....	660.00 ⁵	790.25 ⁴	821.50 ⁴	920.25 ⁴	1,168.75 ⁴
Lawyers.....	358.33+ ⁶	339.54+ ¹¹	608.61+ ¹⁷	927.04+ ³¹	1,244.90 ³⁶
Manufacturers.....	602.05+ ¹⁷	1,185.95+ ²⁰	1,639.84+ ²³	2,100.00 ²³	2,485.43+ ²³
Musicians.....	750.00 ²	1,100.00 ²	1,450.00 ²	1,700.00 ²	1,350.00 ²
Real Estate Dealers.....	825.00 ⁴	1,100.00 ⁶	1,750.00 ⁶	2,140.00 ⁶	2,550.00 ⁷
School Teachers and Officials.....	988.80+ ²¹	1,118.43+ ²²	1,324.52 ²¹	1,456.66+ ²⁰	1,500.41+ ²⁰
Social or Religious Workers.....	924.28 ⁷	1,100.00 ⁶	1,400.00 ³	1,404.16 ⁶	1,766.66 ⁶
Total replying.....	131	151	160	177	184
Average for all occupations.....	\$ 740.14+	\$ 968.80+	\$1,286.91+	\$1,522.98+	\$1,885.31+

The figures of this table have been graphically represented on the chart on next page. On this chart the attempt has been made to show the income "curves" for the various occupations. On the perpendicular scale of incomes the average income for the men in each occupation is marked for the first year out of college on the left side of the chart and for the fifth year out of college on the right side of the chart. The line connecting these two income figures forms the "curve of increase or decrease" in average annual incomes during the five years.

CHART OF INCOMES FOR FIRST AND FIFTH YEARS AFTER GRADUATION

(Income for first year)

(Income for fifth year)



This chart shows many interesting things. It shows that incomes in each of the occupation groups have increased during the five years since graduation; the graduate students alone of all the groups show a decrease in salary, and of course these men can not be regarded as engaged in a money earning occupation. In general these incomes have increased many fold. The characteristic of all the groups is the low incomes or salaries of the first year out of college. This may be regarded as the office boy or clerkship stage of graduate work, the step down from Senior prestige to work-a-day insignificance. This lowly business beginning of the college graduate has been commemorated in song and story and after dinner speech. The point strikingly shown by the figures of this study is that the salaries of these young graduates increase with almost phenomenal rapidity. While only two groups of money earners received over a thousand dollars the first year, the men engaged in every one of the occupations (graduate students of course excepted) were receiving well over a thousand dollars in their fifth year out of college. If college graduates start low they rise rapidly is the general evidence of this chart.

Rather surprising is the record of the advertising and publishing group in the Class. The combination of the opportunity in the newly developed business of advertising and the brilliancy of young Yale graduates seems to be the strongest combination in earning power of any in the Class. These diligent publicists head the salary list in the fifth year out of college and are nearly a thousand dollars a year ahead of their nearest competitors, the insurance agents. These two groups, advertising men and insurance agents, probably hold the top of the income list in part because the compilation is made for a period still comparatively near to the time of graduation. Their work, largely solicitation, brings prompt financial returns. Ten years hence the

bankers and brokers and manufacturers and general business men will doubtless take their customary place at the head of the income list. It is interesting and again rather surprising to see that while the teachers and supervisors of schools started quite low they are now receiving on an average more than similar offices in colleges, while the social and religious workers are above both kinds of teachers even in the financial results of their work. The newspaper men stand lowest in the income scale for the fifth year after graduation.

In the following table somewhat similar occupations have been grouped under broad heads in order to show earning tendencies of certain lines of work. In this table all mercantile and financial occupations have been grouped together, educational and philanthropic occupations have been grouped, and the tillers and caretakers of the soil, both agriculturists and foresters, have been combined. The earnings by these larger groups of occupations are as follows:

TABLE B

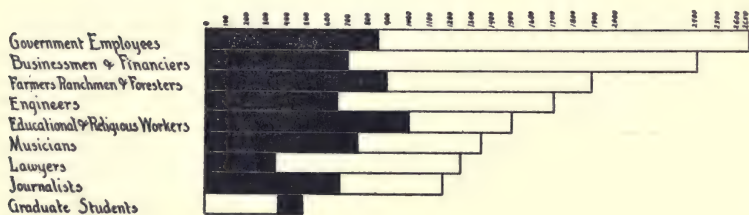
OCCUPATION GROUPS

NOTE.—The number reporting incomes for each occupation for each year is indicated by the small italic figures just above the average income figures.

	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Fifth Year
Finance and Mercantile, including Advertisers, Publishers, Bankers, Brokers, Business Men, Insurance Agents, Manufacturers, and Real Estate Dealers....	⁷⁰ \$704.88	⁸² \$1,060.95	⁸⁵ \$1,515.63	⁸³ \$1,931.30	⁸⁷ \$2,404.86
Educational and Religious Workers.....	⁸⁰ 999.60	⁸⁴ 1,084.73	⁸⁴ 1,236.06	⁸⁹ 1,927.65	⁸⁹ 1,514.32
Farmers, Ranchmen, and Foresters	⁸ 893.33	² 1,200.00	⁵ 1,560.00	⁷ 1,471.43	⁷ 1,885.71
Engineers.....	² 650.00	⁴ 942.50	⁴ 1,352.50	⁵ 1,286.60	⁴ 1,702.00
Government Employees.....	¹ 850.00	³ 860.00	² 1,165.00	² 1,575.00	² 2,650.00
Journalists	⁵ 660.00	⁴ 790.25	⁴ 821.50	⁴ 920.25	⁴ 1,168.75
Lawyers.	⁶ 358.33+	¹¹ 339.54+	¹⁷ 608.61+	³¹ 927.04+	³⁶ 1,244.90
Musicians	² 750.00	² 1,100.00	² 1,450.00	² 1,700.00	² 1,350.00
Graduate Students.....	¹³ 487.50	¹⁰ 542.50	⁷ 425.71	⁴ 447.50	⁵ 370.00
Total replying.....	131	151	160	177	184
Average for all occupations.....	\$740.14+	\$968.80+	\$1,286.91+	\$1,522.98+	\$1,885.31+

These figures are graphically represented by the following chart in which the black squares represent earnings of the first year for any occupation, and the black square plus the white square the earnings of the fifth year, the white square alone representing the increase in income of the fifth year over the first year.

CHART OF INCOMES FOR FIRST AND FIFTH YEARS
AFTER GRADUATION



RETURNS FROM NON-GRADUATES

The average incomes of twenty-two non-graduate members of the Class who furnished information may be seen in the following table. The small number included in this table make the figures of but slight value for study and comparison.

NON-GRADUATES—AVERAGE INCOMES FOR FIVE YEARS

Occupations	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Fifth Year
Advertisers and Publishers....	\$1,040.00	\$1,380.00	\$1,700.00	\$2,800.00	\$3,500.00
Agriculturists	300.00	500.00	1,500.00	3,500.00	2,500.00
Brokers	300.00	720.00	.....	1,000.00	.....
Business Men	870.00	725.00	875.00	1,495.00	2,152.00
Government Employees	1,025.00	1,766.31	2,056.75	2,539.25	2,810.00
Journalists	1,520.00	2,083.33	1,875.00	2,400.00	3,000.00
Lawyers	800.00	1,500.00	900.00	1,900.00	1,600.00
Manufacturers.....	620.00	888.00	1,225.00	1,501.25	1,745.00
Real Estate Dealers .....	.....	.....	850.00	1,500.00	2,000.00
School Officials.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,350.00
Social and Religious Workers..	.....	600.00	700.00	715.00	900.00
Number replying.....	20	22	19	21	21
Average for all occupations..	\$888.00	\$1,146.02	\$1,311.23	\$1,756.59	\$2,088.33



LEAPING THE FINANCIAL MILE POSTS

THE CLASS POLITICALLY

“**T**HE Yale man in politics” has been a phrase frequently heard during recent years. With that in mind, an attempt has been made to show where Nineteen-Six stands politically. Two hundred and forty-four graduates made confession; of these, the majority take no more than a voter’s interest. One hundred and thirty-three allied themselves with the Republicans without comment. Forty-four put themselves in the same party with qualifying remarks. These have been listed as Independent Republicans and the qualifying remarks have been quoted in most cases. The same sort of a division has been made for the opposing party, resulting in groups of twenty-six Democrats and thirteen Independent Democrats. A fifth division includes the twenty-nine men who declared themselves independent of all parties.

REPUBLICANS

Mortimer C. Addoms, Jr.
Richard S. Aldrich
Ernest A. Anderson
Raymond M. Anderson
Austin W. Andrews
Clarence E. Andrews
John E. Ayers
William T. Bacon
Charles H. Banks
Lester C. Barton
Harry Beal
Ralph C. Bennett
Louis O. Bergh
Edward M. Biddle
T. Lincoln Bouscaren
John R. Brandon
Alvin C. Breul
Donald Bruce
F. Kingsbury Bull

Charles Carver, Jr.
Arthur H. Clark
Wedworth W. Clarke
Richard A. Cooke
Walter H. Coursen
Walter R. Cowles
Sidney S. Curtis
Joseph Dart, Jr.
Friend S. Dickinson
William H. Diller
George S. Dole
Louis deV. Dousman
John G. Dunlap
Waldo H. Dunn
Edward F. Dustin
Francis B. Elwell
Grosvenor Ely
J. Raymond Engle
James F. Ferguson

Horace Ferry
A. Rex Flinn
Allen E. Foster
George S. Fowler
Augustus L. Gebhard
William W. Gibson
William S. Glazier
Howard Goodwin
L. Whittington Gorham
Peter Gow, Jr.
Lincoln D. Granniss
Lester E. Grant
A. Crawford Greene
Melville B. Gurley
Edgar H. Guyon
Isaac S. Hall
John R. Halsey
Harold E. Hammond
George C. Hannahs
William H. Harris
Donald P. Haynie
Dwight R. P. Heaton
Gustave M. Hecksher
Emerson G. Hess
Willard D. Hosford
Lydig Hoyt
Morris Hudnut
Ernest B. Humpstone
Harold B. Jamison
Towner Kent
Harold F. Larkin
John E. Lathrop
Donald McBride
Wilson S. McClintock
Abram W. Mace
John C. McNary
John G. Magee
Benjamin H. Mead
Eugene L. Mersereau
Edward S. Mills
William B. Mixter
Don L. Moore
Charles D. Morris
Angus W. Morrison

Harold C. Nelson
John S. Newberry
Frank O'Brien
George B. Ogle
Louis K. Oppitz
Raymond W. Osborne
Earl L. Patterson
Francis T. Pendleton
John C. Phelps
William B. Pratt
Richard Prendergast
Russell G. Pruden
Caleb S. Ridgway, Jr.
Miles B. Riggs
Arthur W. Rinke
Francis C. Robertson
Clarence C. Scarborough
Lester R. Scovill
Philip J. Scudder
William B. Shelton
F. Goldthwaite Sherrill
Everitt A. Sherwood
Carl W. Somers
William B. Sprague
Guy T. Stetson
John A. Stevenson
Fred B. Syphax
T. Smith Taylor
Arthur H. Terry, Jr.
O. Lewis Thompson
Carlyle C. Thomson
Leonard E. Todd
Lewis H. Tooker
James A. Toole
Joseph H. Twichell
George Underwood, Jr.
Chester B. Van Tassel
Garrat B. Van Wagenen
James H. Wallis
Donald J. Warner
E. Leon Warren
Kenneth E. Weeks
Arthur L. Westcott
Henry F. Whitcomb, Jr.

Edwin White
 Philip T. White
 Richard E. Whittlesey
 Jere R. Wickwire

Frank E. Wilson
 Hugh R. Wilson
 William H. Wurts

Total Republicans, 133

Non-Graduates

Thomas F. Bausman
 Vincent C. Brewer
 Albert L. Brown
 Andrew J. Brown
 Franklin G. Chapin
 Theodore S. Cooley
 J. D. Culbertson, Jr.
 Harry D. Edwards
 Irving K. Fulton
 Irvin L. Gelser

Frank E. Harwi.
 Frank A. Hayes
 Harold Hone
 George B. Leggett
 Ira S. Parks
 Eugene B. Peirsel
 James N. Robinson
 Howard F. Russell
 William A. Walters
 John N. Willard

Total Non-Graduate Republicans, 20

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS

Roger H. Anderson
 John Bauer

"Insurgent, principally. Republican, with more than a sprinkle of Democrat."

Ralph B. Bennett
 Kenneth Boardman

"I suppose I am a so-called Republican, but I try to vote for the best man irrespective of party."

Nelson C. Brown

"Progressive Rooseveltian Republican."

Horace T. Burgess

"Progressive Republican."

Ralph M. Coe

"Republican, *but not Roosevelt.*"

Harold W. Condé

"Belong to the Republican party and have voted that way, but for the future, under present conditions, it is hard to vote for either party."

Orris R. Critchlow
 Frank C. Downing

Harold E. Drew

Augustus W. Eddy

James E. Ewers

“Progressive Republican.”

Samuel Field, Jr.

Albert B. Gregory

Harold W. Headley

Edmund S. Kochersperger

“Republican party and ticket except when a certain T. R. intrudes upon the sanctity of my Democratic sensibilities.”

Walter R. Koehler

“I have voted independently, inclining towards the Progressive Republicans.”

Kenneth S. Latourette

George A. LaVie, Jr.

Robinson Leech

Donald A. McGee

Donald F. Mackay, 2d

John T. Monzani

Barrington Moore

“Progressive Republican.”

Charles M. Morse

William G. Robinson

Robert L. Rogers

“Depends on the man. Have voted Republican.”

Rufus S. Rowland

Avery M. Schermerhorn

Bruce D. Smith

William L. Squire

George B. Struby

“Republican and so have voted and so will vote unless someone resurrects T. Roosevelt.”

George Sturges

“Insurgent Republican.”

Mahlon D. Thatcher, Jr.

Norman F. Thompson, Jr.

“Have voted Republican in part. Can't say for the future.”

E. Ward Tillotson, Jr.

“Progressive Republican.”

Spencer Turner

“Republican, except when Roosevelt dominates.”

H. Lee Ward

“Republican—more or less of an insurgent.”

William V. Waterman

Arthur C. Williamson

"Republican on national issues. Reform on state and municipal issues."

Russell S. Wolfe

Alexander J. Wood

S. Howell Wright

"Republican party, but voted Democratic in last Massachusetts state election, against the 'stand-patters.'"

Total Independent Republicans, 44

Non-Graduates

Virginius N. Carney

Merrill B. Sands

"Progressive Republican."

Sheldon Ward

Charles B. Welch

"Independent Republican—Insurgent, if you will."

Total Non-Graduate Independent Republicans, 4

DEMOCRATS

Fred C. Barron

William Baxter, Jr.

Edwin Corning

John J. Curran

Herbert H. Cutler

George B. Downing

Harold M. Finley

Benjamin Fitzpatrick

Frazer L. Ford

Charles W. Goodyear, Jr.

Walter P. Hall

Clarence S. Hutt

Dudley C. Johnson

Irenus P. Keith

S. Beekman Laub

George C. W. Low

Robert W. Neeser

Clyde Pharr

Stanley F. Reed

George H. Rowley

Edward C. Seward, Jr.

Paul Sheehan

Philip C. Smith, Jr.

Carleton H. Stevens

Edward P. Tice

Ralph W. Wescott

Total Democrats, 26

Non-Graduates

Alfred Brand

Fort Hammond

John J. Finegan

Total Non-Graduate Democrats, 3

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS

Walter P. Armstrong

Effingham N. Dodge

William M. Duncan

"Am a Henry Watterson Democrat."

Edwin R. Embree

"Democratic in principle but have had a mighty hard time finding any Democrats I want to vote for."

James L. Fawley

"Independent, with a leaning toward the Democratic party before Bryan shot it full of holes."

Roger Y. Flanders

"Would like to be a Democrat, but have always had to vote the Republican ticket because of Democratic disintegration and undesirable candidates."

Isaac H. Hughes

"Never scratched the ticket but to down corruption."

Edward B. Hull

"I have voted the Democratic ticket, though once or twice my X has gone after the name of a rascally Republican."

Dwight S. Mallett

Vernon D. Price, Jr.

"Democratic in national; Lincoln Republican in state."

Byron J. Quinn

"Democratic but voted for Taft."

Henry G. Ralston

"Democratic but voted for Taft."

Platt Rogers, Jr.

Total Independent Democrats, 13

NO PARTY

Arthur S. Barrows

"Have voted four different tickets."

Howard M. Bartlett

"Non-partisan. But, being that, I have voted almost straight Republican tickets."

Frederick H. Beach

"Independent, but have generally voted the Republican ticket."

John Borden

"Republican in part, but Democratic next time."

Chester K. Brooks

"Independent. Voted Republican in 1908."

Harry B. Cook

"Progressive as vs. Stand-pat."

H. Edwin Dimock

"No party. Voted for Taft."

J. Hampden Dougherty, Jr.

"No party at present; have voted Socialistic and Republican."

Travers J. Edmonds

"Floater."

Alfred Ethridge

"Independent. Have voted Republican."

Mason A. Freeman

"Insurgent Republican or Democrat."

John N. Greely

Edward A. Holaday

"Have voted for Woodrow Wilson as Governor."

Edmund G. Howe

Marion B. Hunter

"Belong to no party. Have voted Republican."

Augustus W. Kelley, Jr.

A. Rowden King

Henry W. Lawrence, Jr.

"Have voted Republican, but am now an Independent."

Edmund R. Lupton

William P. McCune

"Have never voted because of the high scruples of certain Yiddish lawyers in New Haven."

Stanley R. MacLane

"None. Have voted Democratic."

William E. Marcus, Jr.

"Belong to the party which seems to me in each election to have the best candidate. Am not rabid either way."

Henry G. Meyer

"Allied with no political party but will most likely be a Democrat."

Edward S. Payton

"Have voted both Republican and Socialistic tickets."

C. Wesley Price

"Independent, voting to date Republican."

John W. Richards

Foster H. Rockwell

"Have voted wet once."

Otis H. Waldo, Jr.

Henry A. Walton

"Independent. But have always voted Republican ticket."

Total Graduates, of No Party, 29

Non-Graduates

Robert M. Adams

"I have been in the Philippines since 1906. If in the States, should vote the Socialist ticket in general."

John R. Edwards

"Independent—Democrat and Republican."

John F. Stimson

"No party. My principles are Insurgent."

Total Non-Graduates, of No Party, 3

SUMMARY

	Graduates	Non Graduates	Total
Republican	133	20	153
Republican (Independent)	44	4	48
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Republican	177	24	201
Democrat	26	3	29
Democrat (Independent)	13	—	13
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Democrat	39	3	42
No party	29	3	32
Total answering questions	245	30	275

YALE CLUB MEMBERSHIP

The following graduate and non-graduate members of the Class of 1906 are members of the Yale Club of New York:

Mortimer C. Addoms, Jr.
George H. W. Alden
Richard C. Aldrich
Roger H. Anderson
Charles H. Banks
William Baxter, Jr.
Ralph C. Bennett
Kenneth Boardman
James B. Brinsmade
Nelson C. Brown
Frederick K. Bull
Franklin G. Chapin
Edwin Corning
Walter R. Cowles
Orris R. Critchlow
Sidney B. Curtis
H. Edwin Dimock
Effingham N. Dodge
J. Hampden Dougherty, Jr.
Frank C. Downing
John G. Dunlap
Edward F. Dustin
Grosvenor Ely
Edwin R. Embree
Alfred Ethridge
Littleton H. Fitch
A. Rex Flinn
Allen E. Foster
George S. Fowler
Lester E. Grant
Samuel M. Harrington
William H. Harris
Frank A. Hayes
Dwight R. P. Heaton
Gustave M. Hecksher
Ernest B. Humpstone

Augustus W. Kelley, Jr.
Edmund S. Kochersperger
Walter R. Koehler
John E. Lathrop
George A. LaVie, Jr.
Robinson Leech
Donald A. McGee
Donald F. Mackay, 2d
William E. Marcus, Jr.
Henry G. Meyer
Edward S. Mills
Barrington Moore
Don L. Moore
Angus W. Morrison
Lee J. Perrin
John C. Phelps
William B. Pratt
Russell G. Pruden
Byron J. Quinn
Arthur W. Rinke
Francis C. Robertson
Platt Rogers, Jr.
Robert L. Rogers
Rufus S. Rowland
Philip J. Scudder
F. Goldthwaite Sherrill
Bruce D. Smith
John A. Stevenson
George B. Struby
Albert E. Thomson, Jr.
Lewis H. Tooker
Spencer Turner
Chester B. Van Tassel
Henry A. Walton
Edmund L. Warren
Kenneth E. Weeks

CLUB MEMBERSHIP

471

Arthur L. Westcott
Philip T. White
Hugh R. Wilson

Russell S. Wolfe
William H. Wurts

Total, 77

GRADUATES CLUB MEMBERSHIP

The following men in the Class are members of the
Graduates Club of New Haven:

Mortimer C. Addoms, Jr.
Clarence E. Andrews.
Kenneth Boardman.
James B. Brinsmade.
Charles Carver, Jr.
Edwin Corning.
Walter R. Cowles.
Harold E. Drew.
Edwin R. Embree.
Littleton H. Fitch.
Allen E. Foster.

William P. McCune.
Edward S. Mills.
Robert W. Neeser.
Lee J. Perrin.
William B. Pratt.
Carleton H. Stevens.
Chester B. Van Tassel.
Kenneth E. Weeks,
Philip T. White.

Total, 20.

LIST OF ADDITIONAL DEGREES

The following degrees have been received by members of the Class of 1906, other than B. A. at Yale. In this list are included only degrees received prior to 1911.

B. A. at colleges other than Yale—R. H. Anderson, Robert College 1904; John Bauer, Doane College 1904; R. C. Bennett, Illinois Wesleyan University 1902; J. F. Ferguson, Monmouth College 1903; E. G. Hess, Bethany College 1905; M. B. Hill, Ohio Wesleyan University 1905; I. H. Hughes, National Normal University; M. B. Hunter, Maryville College 1904; D. C. Johnson, Southwestern University 1905; *W. L. Johnston, Coe College 1904; E. L. Patterson, Geneva College 1905; J. C. Rayworth, Acadia University 1903; S. F. Reed, Kentucky Wesleyan College 1901; G. H. Rowley, Allegheny College 1905; Milton Simpson, Acadia University 1905; A. E. Thornton, University of Georgia 1905.

B. S.—C. K. Brooks, Case School 1908; I. H. Hughes, National Normal University; K. S. Latourette, McMinnville College 1904; John McNary, Tarkio College 1905; E. L. Warren, Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1908.

Ph. B. at Yale—S. R. MacLane 1907, W. B. Mixter 1905.

Ph. B. elsewhere—F. C. Barron, Baylor University 1905; H. M. Finley, Pennsylvania College 1904.

LL. B. at Yale—W. P. Armstrong 1908, R. C. Bennett 1909, H. E. Drew 1908, J. E. Ewers 1908, H. B. Jamison 1908, I. P. Keith 1908, S. B. Laub 1910, B. H. Mead 1908, G. H. Rowley 1908, C. H. Stevens 1908, D. J. Warner 1908.

LL. B. elsewhere—R. S. Aldrich, Harvard 1909; R. H. Anderson, Columbia 1909; G. T. Arms, Columbia 1909; L. O. Bergh, St. Lawrence University 1909; E. M. Biddle, University of Pennsylvania 1909; John Borden, Northwestern University 1908; T. L. Bouscaren, University of Cincinnati 1909; W. H. Coursen, Dickinson 1908; W. H. Diller, Harvard 1910; H. E. Dimock, Harvard 1909; E. N. Dodge, New York Law School

1908; J. H. Dougherty, Harvard 1909; J. G. Dunlap, University of Pennsylvania 1908; J. R. Engle, University of Virginia 1908; L. H. Fitch, New York Law School 1908; R. Y. Flanders, Harvard 1909; A. E. Foster, Harvard 1909; H. W. Headley, New York Law School 1908; G. B. Higgins, Harvard 1909; I. H. Hughes, Cumberland University; E. S. Kochersperger, Harvard 1910; W. R. Koehler, Harvard 1909; Robinson Leech, New York Law School 1908; H. G. Meyer, Harvard 1909; W. S. Moorhead, University of Pittsburg 1909; H. P. Onasch, New York Law School 1909; L. J. Perrin, Harvard 1910; Richard Prendergast, Northwestern University 1909; A. W. Rinke, Columbia 1909; E. C. Seward, New York Law School 1907; Paul Sheehan, Columbia 1909; W. B. Shelton, Columbia 1909; W. P. Shoemaker, Harvard 1910; W. B. Sprague, Columbia 1909; G. B. Struby, New York Law School 1909, and Denver Law School 1910; A. P. Thom, University of Virginia 1909; A. E. Thornton, Columbia 1909; L. H. Tooker, New York Law School 1908; O. H. Waldo, Northwestern University 1909; R. S. Wolfe, University of Pennsylvania 1909; W. H. Wurts, New York Law School 1908.

B. D.—L. E. Todd, Berkeley Divinity School 1909; J. H. Twichell, Hartford Theological Seminary 1910.

Mus. B. at Yale—W. R. Cowles 1907.

M. A. at Yale—C. E. Andrews 1908, R. C. Bennett 1909, A. C. Breul 1910, H. T. Burgess 1907, Charles Carver 1907, *R. L. Clark 1907, G. S. Dole 1907, L. A. Dole 1907, W. H. Dunn 1909, J. L. Fawley 1907, J. F. Ferguson 1907, I. H. Hughes 1907, M. B. Hunter 1907, K. S. Latourette 1907, H. W. Lawrence 1907, W. P. McCune 1907, R. W. Neeser 1909, J. S. Newberry 1909, L. K. Oppitz 1909, R. W. Osborne 1908, J. C. Rayworth 1907, W. G. Robinson 1909, Milton Simpson 1907, W. L. Squire 1910, A. J. Wood 1910, S. H. Wright 1907.

M. A. elsewhere—W. H. Coursen, Dickinson 1908; E. H. Guyun, Columbia 1908; E. G. Howe, Harvard 1907; E. R. Lupton, Columbia 1908; J. W. Richards, Ohio Northern University 1905.

M. L.—E. C. Seward, New York Law School 1908.

M. F. at Yale—N. C. Brown 1908, Donald Bruce 1910, Barrington Moore 1908, R. L. Rogers 1908.

Mn. E.—L. E. Grant, Columbia 1909.

M. D.—H. N. Costello, Johns Hopkins 1910; L. W. Gorham, Johns Hopkins 1910; D. R. P. Heaton, Columbia 1909; H. G. Jarvis, Johns Hopkins 1910; A. W. Morrison, Johns Hopkins 1910; A. H. Terry, Columbia 1910.

Ph. D. at Yale—John Bauer 1908, H. T. Burgess 1909, K. S. Latourette 1909, H. W. Lawrence 1910, Clyde Pharr 1910, T. S. Taylor 1909, E. W. Tillotson 1909, H. L. Ward 1909.

OCCUPATIONS

[In this list the men are classed according to their present occupations or, in the case of deceased members, according to the occupations in which they were last engaged. Names of men who are engaged in two occupations are included in parentheses under the occupation which seems less important and these names in parentheses are not included in the totals given for the various occupations.]

GRADUATES

ADVERTISING AND PUBLISHING:—Dustin, Ethridge, Fowler, King, Nelson, Pratt, Van Tassel,	7
AGRICULTURE (FARMING AND RANCHING):—Ayers, Cook, Dousman, Gregory, Lathrop, McNary, Rockwell, Sturges, Tuttle, Van Wagenen,	10
ARMY AND NAVY:—Greely, Harrington,	2
ART:—Wickwire,	1
CIVIC WORK:—Schmerhorn, Wright,	2
DRAMA:—Markoe,	1
EDUCATION:—C. E. Andrews, Banks, Bauer, Brown, Burgess, Critchlow, Cronan, Dimock, G. S. Dole, L. A. Dole, G. B. Downing, Dunlap, Dunn, Edmonds, Embree, Ferguson, Gow, Granniss, Guyun, W. P. Hall, Howe, Hughes, Hunter, Latourette, Lawrence, McCune, Macmillan, Morse, O'Brien, Oppitz, Osborne, Patterson, Rayworth, Richards, Robinson, Simpson, Syphax, Taylor, O. L. Thompson, Tillotson, H. L. Ward, Wood,	42
ENGINEERING:—R. M. Anderson, A. W. Andrews, Brooks, Fawley, Field, Grant, Holaday, Lum, MacLane, Mallett, Mixter, Monzani, Somers, F. E. Wilson,	14
FINANCE:—Addoms, Bacon, Barron, Boardman, Bull, A. H. Clark, W. W. Clarke, Curtis, Damon, (Diller), F. C. Downing, Ford, Hannahs, W. H. Harris, Haynie, Hecksher, Hull, Humpstone, *S. N. Jameson, Kelley, MacDowell, Mackay, D. L. Moore, Quinn, Riggs, Rowland, Scudder, Sherwood, B. D. Smith, Stetson, Stevenson, Thatcher, Waterman, Weeks, E. White, Whittlesey,	35
FORESTRY:—Bruce, B. Moore, R. L. Rogers,	3
GRADUATE STUDENTS:—Brinsmade, Neeser, (Oppitz), Pharr, Squire, H. R. Wilson,	5
INSURANCE:—Goodwin, (Harris), (Haynie), Larkin, Tice, Williamson,	4
LAW:—Aldrich, R. H. Anderson, Arms, Armstrong, Barton, Baxter, R. C. Bennett, Bergh, Biddle, Borden, Bouscaren, *R. L. Clark, *Copps, Coursen, Diller, Dodge, Dougherty, Drew, Duncan, Engle, Ewers, Fitch, Flanders, Foster, Gebhard, Greene, Halsey, Headley, Hess, Higgins, Hoyt, H. B. Jamison, *W. K. Johnson, Keith, Kent, Kochersperger, Laub, Leech, McBride, Mead, Meyer, Moorhead, Onasch, Perrin, Phelps, Prendergast, Reed,	

Rinke, Rowley, Seward, Sheehan, Shelton, Shoemaker, Sprague, Stevens, Struby, Thom, C. C. Thomson, Thornton, Tileston, Tooker, *Wakefield, Waldo, D. J. Warner, R. W. Wescott, Wolfe, Wurts,	67
LITERATURE AND JOURNALISM:—R. B. Bennett, Finley, Hutt, Janney, Morris, Wallis,	6
MANUFACTURING:—E. A. Anderson, Coe, Corning, Curran, Dart, Ely, Glazier, P. W. Hunt, (Low), Newberry, Pendleton, P. C. Smith, N. F. Thompson, Toole, Turner, Underwood, Warren,	16
MEDICINE:—Costello, Gorham, Heaton, Jarvis, Morrison, Terry,	6
MERCANTILE BUSINESS:—Barrows, Bartlett, Beach, Bissell, Brandon, *B. O. Brown, Chase, Condé, Cooke, Crouse, Dickinson, Eddy, Fitzpatrick, Flinn, Freeman, Gibson, Goodyear, I. S. Hall, *W. D. Harris, Hosford, Hudnut, D. C. Johnson, *W. L. Johnston, Koehler, LaVie, Low, Lupton, Lyons, McClintock, Mace, McGee, Marcus, Mersereau, Mills, Ogle, Peters, C. W. Price, V. D. Price, Pruden, Ridgway, Robertson, P. Rogers, Scovill, Shevlin, Walton, *J. Warner, *Williams,	47
MINISTRY:—Beal, Ferry, Gurley, McClure, Magee, Todd, Twichell,	7
MUSIC:—Breul, Cowles, Cutler,	3
REAL ESTATE:—Carver, Hammond, Hill, Payton, Ralston, Sherrill, A. L. Westcott,	7
TRANSPORTATION:—Elwell, Whitcomb, P. T. White,	3
UNCLASSIFIED:—Alden, W. G. Hunt, *Malcolm, Scarborough, *W. E. Price, *Walcott,	6
Total,	294

NON-GRADUATES

ADVERTISING AND PUBLISHING:—Chapin, Peirsel,	2
AGRICULTURE:—Brewer, Fulton, I. S. Parke, S. Ward,	4
ARCHITECTURE:—Stimson,	1
EDUCATION:—Adams,	1
ENGINEERING:—Hayes, Nichols,	2
FINANCE:—(Gelser), Hill, Hone, Sedley, Willard,	4
GOVERNMENT, INCLUDING ARMY:—Flynn, R. Park,	2
JOURNALISM:—Finegan, Welch,	2
LAW:—Gelser, Robinson,	2
MANUFACTURING:—A. L. Brown, Culbertson, Curtiss, J. R. Edwards, Harwi, Leggett, Sands, Walters,	4
MERCANTILE BUSINESS:—Bausman, A. J. Brown, Erwin, Grauman,	8
MINISTRY:—Benedict, Cooley, Harley,	3
REAL ESTATE:—Carney,	1
TRANSPORTATION:—H. D. Edwards,	1
UNCLASSIFIED:—Baker, Brand, Daskaloff, Gearing, Hammond, Handel, *Macgurn, *Parker, Randolph, Richmond, Russell, Sloane, Strong, Swords, Wells, Young,	16
Total,	53

LOCALITY INDEX

INCLUDING GRADUATES AND NON-GRADUATES

[In this index the business location has been generally followed. In the few cases where names have also been placed under residence locations, they have been given in parenthesis and not included in the recapitulation.]

ALABAMA	HARTFORD:	SUFFIELD:
MONTGOMERY:	A. L. Brown	Russell
Fitzpatrick	Costello	WATERBURY:
SELMA:	Dustin	E. A. Anderson
Patterson	Goodwin	Monzani
ARIZONA	Jarvis	Tuttle
PHENIX:	Larkin	WEST HARTFORD:
Rockwell	Pendleton	Scarborough
CALIFORNIA	C. C. Thomson	WINSTED:
BERKELEY:	Young	Morse
Stimson	HOCKANUM:	DELAWARE
DELANO:	Brewer	WILMINGTON:
Lathrop	LAKEVILLE:	Baxter
FRESNO:	Banks	DISTRICT OF
Stetson	Richards	COLUMBIA
LOS ANGELES:	MERIDEN:	WASHINGTON:
A. J. Brown	Flynn	Harrington
Finley	NEW BRITAIN:	R. Park
SAN FRANCISCO:	Wood	Syphax
Greene	NEW CANAAN:	FLORIDA
COLORADO	Mead	MIAMI:
DENVER:	NEW HAVEN:	Ralston
P. Rogers	Benedict	GEORGIA
Struby	R. C. Bennett	ATLANTA:
PUEBLO:	H. B. Cook	Thornton
Thatcher	Cowles	SAVANNAH:
CONNECTICUT	Embree	Hammond
BRIDGEPORT:	Ferguson	IDAHO
Breul	Hutt	CEUR D'ALENE:
Cutler	Lum	Bruce
CHESHIRE:	McCune	ILLINOIS
Critchlow	Neeser	CHAMPAIGN:
DERBY:	Stevens	Taylor
Drew	Weeks	CHICAGO:
FARMINGTON:	NEW LONDON:	R. M. Anderson
Hunter	Arms	Bacon
GLASTONBURY:	NORWICH:	
Glazier	Ely	
	SALISBURY:	
	Fulton	
	D. J. Warner	

Barton
Borden
Brand
Eddy
Hammond
M. B. Hill
Hudnut
King
McClure
Ogle
Osborne
Prendergast
Sands
Sherwood
B. D. Smith
Stevenson
Waldo
GREGORY RANCH
(GREENE Co.):
Gregory
ROCKFORD:
N. F. Thompson
SPRINGFIELD:
Diller

INDIANA

WASHINGTON:
Barrows

IOWA

AMES:
N. C. Brown
CLINTON:
F. E. Wilson
DUBUQUE:
Wallis

KANSAS

ATCHISON:
Harwi
LAWRENCE:
Tillotson

KENTUCKY

MAYSVILLE:
Reed
RUSSELLVILLE:
Duncan

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE:
Gorham
W. H. Harris

MASSACHUSETTS

AMHERST:
C. E. Andrews
W. P. Hall
ANDOVER:
O'Brien
BOSTON:
Bartlett
Ewers
I. S. Hall
Kochersperger
Somers
Warren
Welch
Wright
CAMBRIDGE:
Brinsmade
Squire

EASTHAMPTON:
Grannis

FALL RIVER:
Todd

FLORENCE:
W. G. Hunt

GREAT BARRINGTON:
Dimock

HOLYOKE:
Curran
Toole

HYDE PARK:
MacLane

INDIAN ORCHARD:
Lyons

PITTSFIELD:
Brandon
Hull

WELLESLEY HILLS:
G. S. Dole

WESTFIELD:
P. C. Smith

MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR:
Oppitz

JACKSON:
W. W. Clarke

ST. CLAIR:
I. S. Parke

MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS:
Shevlin

ST. PAUL:
Haynie
E. White

MISSISSIPPI

NATCHEZ:
Laub

MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY:
F. C. Downing
Erwin

ST. JOSEPH:
Ford

ST. LOUIS:
(Gregory)
Rayworth

NEBRASKA

OMAHA:
Hosford

NEW HAMPSHIRE

ALSTEAD CENTER:
Van Wagenen

HANOVER:
Lawrence

MILFORD:
Twitchell

NEW JERSEY

CAMDEN:
R. W. Wescott

EAST ORANGE
(BRICK CHURCH):
Baker

HARRISON:
Holaday

JERSEY CITY:
Fowler
McGee

NEWARK:
Carney
Headley

RIDGEFIELD:
Guyun

PASSAIC:
Hayes

NEW MEXICO

ALBUQUERQUE:
H. B. Jamison
B. Moore
R. L. Rogers

BERINO:
McNary

NEW YORK**ALBANY:**

Corning
Gibson
LaVie
Low
Waterman

ALLABEN:

L. A. Dole

AUBURN:

Underwood

BINGHAMTON:

Phelps

BUFFALO:

Bissell
G. Curtiss
(Dart)
Goodyear
Gow
Handel
Onasch
Sheehan

HOOSICK:

W. G. Robinson

HORNELL:

J. N. Robinson

ITHACA:

Bauer

NEW YORK CITY:

Addoms
Alden
Aldrich
R. H. Anderson
Beach
Bergh
Boardman
Bull
Chapin
A. H. Clark
Cooley
S. B. Curtis
Dodge
Dougherty
G. B. Downing
H. DuB. Edwards
Ethridge
Fawley
Ferry
Finegan
Fitch
Foster
Hannahs

(Hayes)

Heaton
Hecksher
C. D. Hill
Hone
Hoyt
Humpstone
Janney
Kelley
Leech
Leggett
McDowell
Mackay
Marcus
Mills
D. L. Moore
Morris
Nelson
Payton
Peirsel
Perrin
Pratt
C. W. Price
Pruden
Quinn
Rinke
Robertson
Rowland
Schermershorn
Scovill
Scudder
Sedley
Seward
Shelton
Sherrill
Sloane
Sprague
Terry
Tileston
Tooker
Turner
Van Tassel
Walton
A. L. Westcott
Whittlesey
Wickwire
Willard
Wolfe
Wurts

PALMYRA:

Riggs

PATTERSON:

Kent

PORT LEYDEN:

Beal

POUGHKEEPSIE:

O. L. Thompson

ROCHESTER:

Mallett

ROME:

J. R. Edwards

SARANAC LAKE:

Swords

SYRACUSE:

Peters

UTICA:

Crouse

WARWICK:

Ayers

WATERTOWN:

Condé

WEBSTER:

Gelser

WESTBURY, L. I.:

Randolph

OHIO**BRYAN:**

Gebhard

CINCINNATI:

Edmonds
P. W. Hunt
Koehler
Ridgway

CLEVELAND:

A. W. Andrews
Brooks
Coe
Higgins
McBride
Newberry
P. T. White

COLUMBUS:

Tice

DAYTON:

Dart

MARIETTA:

Howe

WOOSTER:

Dunn

OKLAHOMA**ALVA:**

Hughes

MCALISTER:

Keith

TULSA:

Bouscaren

OREGON
PORTLAND:
 R. B. Bennett
 Mixer
 Walters

PENNSYLVANIA
GREENVILLE:
 Rowley
LANCASTER:
 Bausman
PALMYRA:
 Engle
PHILADELPHIA:
 Biddle
 Carver
 Dunlap
 Field
 Lupton
 Richmond
 Williamson
PITTSBURGH:
 Culbertson
 Flinn
 Hess

McClintock
 Meyer
 Moorhead
 V. D. Price

POTTSTOWN:
 Gurley
SCRANTON:
 Coursen
 Freeman

SWARTHMORE:
 H. L. Ward
WILKES BARRE:
 Halsey
 Shoemaker

SOUTH DAKOTA
BIXBY:
 S. Ward

TENNESSEE
MEMPHIS:
 Armstrong

TEXAS
PUTNAM:
 Nichols

SAN MARCOS:
 D. C. Johnson
WICHITA FALLS:
 Barron

VIRGINIA
NORFOLK:
 Thom

WASHINGTON
DOTY:
 Mersereau
SEATTLE:
 Chase
 Dickinson

WISCONSIN
MADISON:
 Burgess
MILWAUKEE:
 Flanders
 Grauman
 Whitcomb
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN:
 Dousman

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

CANADA
MONTREAL:
 Morrison
PRINCE EDWARD
ISLAND:
 Simpson
TORONTO:
 Mace

CHILI
RANCAGUA:
 Grant

CHINA
CHANGSHA:
 Latourette
NANKIN:
 Magee

ENGLAND
DEAL:
 Harley
LONDON:
 Markoe

FRANCE
PARIS:
 Cronan
 H. R. Wilson

GREECE
ATHENS:
 Pharr

HAWAII
HONOLULU:
 R. A. Cooke
 Damon

HONDURAS
CHOLUTECA:
 Sturges

JAPAN
NAGASAKI:
 Macmillan

MACEDONIA
KARADARTZI:
 Daskaloff

PHILIPPINE
ISLANDS
FORT WILLIAM Mc-
KINLEY:
 Greely
LINGAYEN:
 Adams

URUGUAY
MONTEVIDEO:
 Elwell

ADDRESS UNREPORTED

Gearing

Strong

Wells

RECAPITULATION

Connecticut	43	New Hampshire	3
Massachusetts	25		

Total in New England States, 71.

Delaware	1	New Jersey	9
District of Columbia	3	New York	102
Maryland	2	Pennsylvania	23

Total in Central Eastern States, 140.

Alabama	2	Mississippi	1
Florida	1	Tennessee	1
Georgia	2	Virginia	1
Kentucky	2		

Total in States of the South, 10.

Arizona	1	Oklahoma	3
New Mexico	4	Texas	3

Total in States of the Southwest, 11.

Illinois	23	Missouri	4
Indiana	1	Nebraska	1
Iowa	3	Ohio	16
Kansas	2	South Dakota	1
Michigan	3	Wisconsin	5
Minnesota	3		

Total in States of the Middle West, 62.

California	6	Oregon	3
Colorado	3	Washington	3
Idaho	3		

Total in States of Far West, 16.

Canada	3	Hawaii	2
Chili	1	Honduras	1
China	2	Japan	1
England	2	Macedonia	1
France	2	Philippine Islands	2
Greece	1	Uruguay	1

Total in Foreign Countries, 19.

Address unreported, 3.

Total men reported in this index, 332.

ROLL OF THE CLASS

GRADUATES

MORTIMER CLARK ADDOMS, JR. (Finance)

Bond salesman for William Salomon & Company, 25
Broad Street, New York City.

Permanent Home Address: 73 East Fifty-sixth Street,
New York City.

GEORGE HENRY WARREN ALDEN.

Business Address: Care Theo. C. Camp, 68 Broad Street,
New York City.

Residence: Cornwall, Pa.

RICHARD STEERE ALDRICH, LL. B. Harvard 1909. (Law)

Clerk with White & Case, lawyers, 31 Nassau Street,
New York City.

Permanent Home Address: 540 Park Avenue, New York
City.

ERNEST ARTHUR ANDERSON. (Manufacturing)

Assistant to manager, American Metal Hose Company,
Waterbury, Conn.

Permanent Home Address: 9 Holmes Avenue, Waterbury,
Conn.

RAYMOND MILLS ANDERSON. (Engineering)

Chief engineer, Stromberg Motor Devices Company,
64 East Twenty-fifth Street, Chicago, Ill.

Residence: 5315 Washington Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Permanent Home Address: 184 Gibbs Street, Newton
Center, Mass.

ROGER HAMLIN ANDERSON, B. A. Robert College 1904,

LL. B. Columbia 1909. (Law)

Managing clerk, Beatty & Burlingame, attorneys and
counselors at law, 43 Cedar Street, New York City.

Residence: 140 Claremont Avenue, New York City.

Permanent Mail Address: Care Professor Hamlin, 105 Morningside Avenue, New York City.

AUSTIN WARMINGTON ANDREWS. (Engineering)
Manager of mill development department, Bourne Fuller Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Residence: 2033 East Eighty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

CLARENCE EDWARD ANDREWS, M. A. Yale 1908. (Teaching)
Assistant professor of English, Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.

Residence: Faculty Club, Amherst, Mass.

GUY TURNER ARMS, LL. B. Columbia 1909. (Law)
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CHARLES HENRY BANKS. (Teaching)
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FRED CARLTON BARRON, Ph. B. Baylor University 1905.

(Banking)

Bookkeeper, First National Bank, Wichita Falls, Texas.

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ARTHUR STANHOPE BARROWS. (Mercantile Business)

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JOHN BAUER, B. A. Doane College 1904, Ph. D. Yale 1908.

(Teaching)

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HARRY BEAL, B. D. Episcopal Theological School,
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In charge of three country missions in Lewis County,
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1902, M. A. Yale 1909, LL. B. Yale 1909.

(Law Student)

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EDWARD MACFUNK BIDDLE, LL. B. University of Penn-
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Permanent Home Address: Derby, Conn.

ALVIN CHESTER BREUL, M. A. Yale 1910. (Music)

Organist and choirmaster, St. John's Episcopal Church,
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Science 1908. (Engineering)
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Assistant professor of forestry, Iowa State Agricultural
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DONALD BRUCE, M. F. Yale 1910. (Forestry)
Forest assistant, United States Forest Service, Coeur
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Instructor of mathematics, University of Wisconsin,
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CHARLES CARVER, JR., M. A. Yale 1907. (Real Estate)

Independent operation of real estate business, Stephen
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HARRY BRYAN COOK. (Farming)

Poultry raising, independent business interest, Orange,
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- *JOHN EDWARD COPPS. (Law) *Died 1910.
EDWIN CORNING. (Manufacturing)
President of Ludlum Steel & Spring Company, Water-
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- HENRY NICHOLAS COSTELLO, M. D. Johns Hopkins
1910. (Medicine)
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1908. (Law)
Lawyer, practicing independently, 821 Connell Build-
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Lawyer, also engaged in business of mortgage loans on farm lands, 207 South Sixth Street, Springfield, Ill.

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Instructor of French and Latin, Hallock School, Great Barrington, Mass.

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School 1908. (Law)
Managing clerk, Barbour, Rush & Hare, lawyers, 40
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Instructor in the Mountain School, Allaben, N. Y.
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Financial secretary for associated charities, 304 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio. Also secretary and treasurer of Erie Teachers' Bureau, Erie, Pa.
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Treasurer and manager, Ashland Cotton Company, Jewett City, Conn.
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Structural Engineer, Millikin Brothers, Staten Island,
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1903, M. A. Yale 1907. (Teaching)

Instructor in Latin, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

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HORACE FARWELL FERRY, B. D. Union Theological
Seminary 1911. (Ministry)

Student at Union Theological Seminary, New York
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SAMUEL FIELD, JR. (Engineering)

Secretary of the Armstrong Engineering Company and
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HAROLD MANSEL FINLEY, Ph. B. Pennsylvania College
1904. (Journalism)

On editorial staff of *Sunday Times*, Los Angeles, Calif.

LITTLETON HOLMES FITCH, LL. B. New York Law
School 1908. (Law)

Manager of New York office, Tabet's Tours Company,
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- FRAZER LEE FORD.** (Finance)
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Law clerk with Lord, Day & Lord, 49 Wall Street, New York City.
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With J. B. Williams Company, soap manufacturers,
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In claim department, Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance
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Medical house officer, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Balti-
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LESTER EAMES GRANT, Mn. E. Columbia 1909.

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JOHN NESMITH GREELY.

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HAROLD WADE HEADLEY, LL. B. New York Law School
1908.

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DWIGHT RUGGLES PERRY HEATON, M. D. College of
Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia) 1909.

(Medicine)

Physician and surgeon with office at 214 West 110th
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GUSTAVE MAURICE HECKSHER.

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Vice-president and general manager of Vermont Copper
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EMERSON GARFIELD HESS, B. A. Bethany College, West
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(Law)

Attorney at law, practicing independently, 1804 Com-
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GROVER BATES HIGGINS, LL. B. Harvard 1909.

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MATSON BRADLEY HILL, B. A. Ohio Wesleyan University 1905. (Real Estate Brokerage)

Independent real estate brokerage business, Matson B. Hill & Company, 7 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

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ROLL OF THE CLASS

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*RICHARD FARRAND WILLIAMS.

(Mercantile Business) *Died 1907.

ARTHUR CLARENCE WILLIAMSON. (Insurance)
District manager for the Prudential Insurance Com-
pany, 813 North American Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Residence: Merion Station, Pa.

FRANK EUGENE WILSON. (Engineering)
Assistant secretary, Clinton Bridge & Iron Works,
Clinton, Iowa.

Permanent Home Address: 306 Sixth Avenue, Clinton,
Iowa.

HUGH ROBERT WILSON. (Student in Diplomatic Service)
Studying for Diplomatic Service, *École Libre des Sci-
ences Politiques*, Paris, France.

Permanent Mail Address: Care Wilson Brothers, 332 Fifth
Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

RUSSELL SEIPT WOLFE, LL. B. University of Pennsyl-
vania 1909. (Law)

Law clerk with Strong & Cadwalader, lawyers, 40
Wall Street, New York City.

Residence: 352 West Forty-sixth Street, New York City.

ALEXANDER JAMES WOOD, M. A. Yale 1910. (Teaching)
Instructor in science, New Britain, Conn.

Residence: Black Rock Road, New Britain, Conn.

Permanent Home Address: Branford, Conn.

SELAH HOWELL WRIGHT, M. A. Yale 1907. (Civic work)

General secretary for the Norwood Civic Association,
Norwood, Mass.

Residence: 20 Douglass Avenue, Norwood, Mass.

WILLIAM HOGENCAMP WURTS, LL. B. New York Law

School 1908. (Law)

Attorney and counselor at law, with Gifford, Hobbs &
Beard, 5 Nassau Street, New York City.

Residence: Vanderbeck Place, Hackensack, N. J.

RECAPITULATION

Graduates	294
Deceased	13
Living	281

Note: In addition to those in this roll Earl Gordon Bill and Howard Taft are officially enrolled as members of 1906. They spent their college course, however, with 1905 and their biographies, being printed in the records of that Class, are omitted from this volume.

NON-GRADUATES

- ROBERT MORRILL ADAMS. (Teaching)
Teacher of Latin and science, Pangasinan Provincial
High School, Lingayen, Pangasinan, P. I.
Permanent Home Address: Care C. H. Adams, Haverhill,
Mass.
- ARTHUR BOWEN BAKER.
Permanent Mail Address: Care Frank H. Taylor, opposite
Depot, Brick Church, N. J.
- THOMAS FRANKLIN BAUSMAN. (Mercantile Business)
Head of heating and ventilating department and mill
supplies, Steinman Hardware Company, 26 and 28 West
King Street, Lancaster, Pa.
Residence: 325 West Chestnut Street, Lancaster, Pa.
- HERBERT HAWTHORNE BENEDICT. (Ministry)
Student at Yale Divinity School, New Haven, Conn.
Residence: 628 Edwards Hall, New Haven, Conn.
Permanent Home Address: North Abington, Mass.
- ALFRED BRAND.
Residence and Permanent Mail Address: 30 East Cedar
Street, Chicago, Ill.
- VINCENT CHETWOOD BREWER. (Tobacco Grower)
Tobacco grower, under name of Huntting & Brewer.
Permanent Home Address: Hockanum, Conn.
- ALBERT LEFFINGWELL BROWN. (Manufacturing)
Cost clerk with Johns-Pratt Company, manufacturers
of electrical supplies, 555 Capitol Avenue, Hartford,
Conn.
Residence: 22 Niles Street, Hartford, Conn.
Permanent Mail Address: R. F. D. No. 2, Willimantic,
Conn.

ANDREW JENNINGS BROWN. (Mercantile Business)

Buyer of gold and seller of gold plate and solders, 2101
Ninth Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

VIRGINIUS NELSON CARNEY, B. D. Yale 1904. (Real Estate)

In independent real estate business, 217 West Kinney
Street, Newark, N. J.

Residence: 122 Barclay Street, Newark, N. J.

Permanent Home Address: 717 King Street, Portsmouth,
Va.

FRANKLIN GLAZIER CHAPIN. (Advertising)

Clerical advertising manager's assistant, Charles Scrib-
ner's Sons, publishers, 153 Fifth Avenue, New York
City.

Permanent Home Address: 168 Field Point Road, Green-
wich, Conn.

THEODORE STRONG COOLEY. (Ministry)

Shipboard secretary, Navy Young Men's Christian
Association, headquarters, 124 East Twenty-eighth
Street, New York City.

JOHN DICKEY CULBERTSON, JR. (Manufacturing)

Secretary and treasurer of the Fort Pitt Spring &
Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Permanent Home Address: Academy Avenue, Sewickley,
Pa.

GEOFFREY CURTISS. (Manufacturing)

With C. G. Curtiss Company, malt manufacturers, 519
Chamber of Commerce, Buffalo, N. Y.

DRAGON ZAHARIA DASKALOFF.

Permanent Home Address: Karadartzi, Macedonia, Euro-
pean Turkey.

HARRY DuBOIS EDWARDS. (Transportation)

Stenographer for Long Island Railroad Company, Long

Island City and New York City.

Residence: 48 Davidson Avenue, Oceanside, L. I.

JOHN RAY EDWARDS. (Manufacturing)

Assistant superintendent for the Rome Brass & Copper Company, Rome, N. Y.

Residence: 819 Floyd Avenue, Rome, N. Y.

ARTHUR GARFIELD ERWIN. (Mercantile Business)

Claims agent, legal department, American Telephone & Telegraph Company, 426 Reserve Bank Building, Kansas City, Mo.

JOHN JOSEPH FINEGAN. (Newspaper Work)

Editor, *Tammany Times*, 23 Park Row, New York City.

Residence: 2089 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City.

EDWARD COLEMAN FLYNN. (Government)

Railway postal clerk.

Residence: 160 Cook Avenue, Meriden, Conn.

IRVING KENT FULTON. (Farming)

Owner of "Aloha Farm," Salisbury, Conn.

ELMER WILLIAM GEARING.

IRWIN LEROY GELSER. (Law and Finance)

Residence: Webster, N. Y.

JACOB SAMUEL GRAUMAN. (Mercantile Business)

Senior partner in J. S. Grauman & Company, dealers and exporters of raw furs, 110-112 Huron Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Residence: 757 Summit Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

FORT HAMMOND.

Permanent Home Address: 16 West Gaston Street, Savannah, Ga.

LOUIS WALTER HANDEL.

Address: 227 Linwood Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

JAMES ARTHUR HARLEY, B. A. Harvard 1906, LL. B.
Howard University (District of Columbia)
1902, B. A. Oxford 1909, Diploma in Anthropol-
ogy, Oxford 1909. (Ministry)

Curate, Parish Church of St. Leonard's, Deal, Kent,
England.

Residence: 1 Grange Terrace, Middle Deal Road, Deal,
Kent, England.

Mail Address: Jesus College, Oxford University, England.

FRANK EDWIN HARWI. (Mercantile Business)

President of the A. J. Harwi Hardware Company,
Atchison, Kan.

Permanent Home Address: Atchison, Kan.

FRANK ANDERSON HAYES, B. A. Yale 1907, M. E.

Columbia 1909, B. S. Massachusetts Institute of
Technology 1910. (Engineering)

Engineer for Robin's Conveying Belt Company, Pas-
saic, N. J.

Residence: 130 West Thirteenth Street, New York City.

CHARLES D. HILL. (Finance)

With Halsey & Company, 15 Broad Street, New York
City.

HAROLD HONE. (Finance)

Solicitor for Stanford, Hine & Fish, brokers, 123 Wil-
liam Street, New York City.

Residence: 602 West One Hundred Eightieth Street, New
York City.

GEORGE BURWELL LEGGETT. (Mercantile Business)

With the American Agricultural Chemical Company,
2 Rector Street, New York City.

Residence: 707 West One Hundred Eightieth Street, New
York City.

*STANLEIGH WINSLOW MACGURN. (Student) *Died 1904.

WILLIAM DISNEY NICHOLS. (Engineering)

Address: Putnam, Texas.

Permanent Home Address: Fayetteville, N. Y.

RICHARD PARK. (Government)

First Lieutenant in the United States Army, corps of engineers, Washington, D. C.

Residence: 11 Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C.

Permanent Mail Address: Care Adjutant General, United States Army.

IRA SPERRY PARKE. (Farming)

Owner and proprietor of a dairy farm, St. Clair, Mich.

Residence: Idlewild Farms, St. Clair, Mich.

*ANDREW PARKER. (Student) *Died 1903.

EUGENE BEAL PEIRSEL. (Advertising)

Manager of advertising and sales, for Morris Herrmann & Company, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Residence: 101 Hillside Avenue, Glen Ridge, N. J.

ARTHUR BERTRAM RANDOLPH.

Address: Care A. D. Randolph, Westbury, L. I.

FRANCIS HOPPIN RICHMOND.

Address: 85 South Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

JAMES NICHOLS ROBINSON. (Law)

Attorney at law, 140 Main Street, Hornell, N. Y.

Residence: 8 Florence Street, Hornell, N. Y.

HOWARD FRANK RUSSELL.

Permanent Home Address: Suffield, Conn.

MERRILL BURR SANDS. (Mercantile Business)

Representative for Charles H. Fuller Company, advertising concern, of 378 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Residence: 316 South Seventh Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

PARKE GODWIN SEDLEY. (Brokerage Business)

Permanent Home Address: 50 East Twenty-ninth Street,
New York City.

EDWARD PARNELL SLOANE.

Permanent Home Address: 1570 Madison Avenue, New
York City.

JOHN FRANCIS STIMSON. (Architect)

Senior member of firm, Stimson & Buckingham, architects, 1809 Euclid Avenue, Berkeley, Calif.

Residence: Hotel Granada, Hyde and Sutter Streets, San
Francisco, Calif.

CHARLES CYPRIAN STRONG.

HENRY HAWLEY SWORDS.

Residence: Evergreen Lodge, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Permanent Home Address: Morristown, N. J.

WILLIAM ALFRED WALTERS. (Lumber Business)

In office of North Pacific Lumber Company, 306 Wells
Fargo Building, Portland, Ore.

Residence: 450 East Seventeenth Street, North, Portland,
Ore.

SHELDON WARD. (Ranching)

Half-owner of the Wood & Ward Cattle Company, Cow-
ranch, Bixby, S. Dak.

CHARLES BUCKLEY WELCH. (Journalism)

News editor of the Boston *Traveler*, editor of the Bos-
ton *Market Reporter*, 76 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Residence: 7 Thetford Avenue, Dorchester, Mass.

KENYON DEUPREE WELLS.

JOHN MIDDAGH WILLARD.

(Finance)

Manager of bond department, Penington, Colket & Company, 115 Broadway, New York City.

Residence: 48 West Thirty-eighth Street, New York City.

RUSSELL JEWELL YOUNG.

Permanent Home Address: 140 Washington Street, Hartford, Conn.

RECAPITULATION

Non-Graduates	53
Total men noted in this Record	347

LIBRARIES OF DEPOSITORY

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